

PINPUNA PICNIC

Volleyball

Conference

Due to the success of and subsequent inter-another exciting social volleyball day.

Pan-Com's September Volleyball match community competitions, we're having

FORM YOUR OWN TEAM (OR COMMUNITY TEAMS) OF 6 OR MORE, OR COME ALONG ON THE DAY AND JOIN A TEAM.

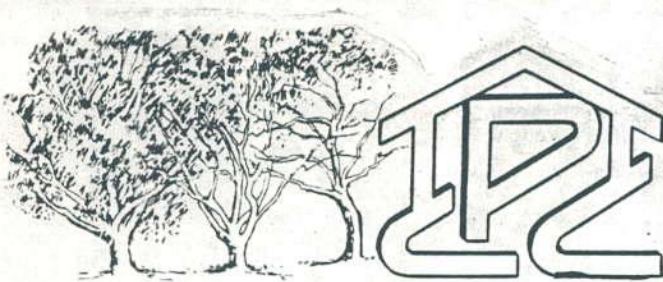
Spectators and kids all welcome to enjoy this fun day.

Bring your own lunch & seating



SUNDAY JUNE 23rd

PINPUNA COMMUNITY, ZOUCHE RD., STONEY CHUTE
— FROM 10.00AM —



PAN-COMMUNITY
COUNCIL
P.O. BOX 102,
NIMBIN 2480

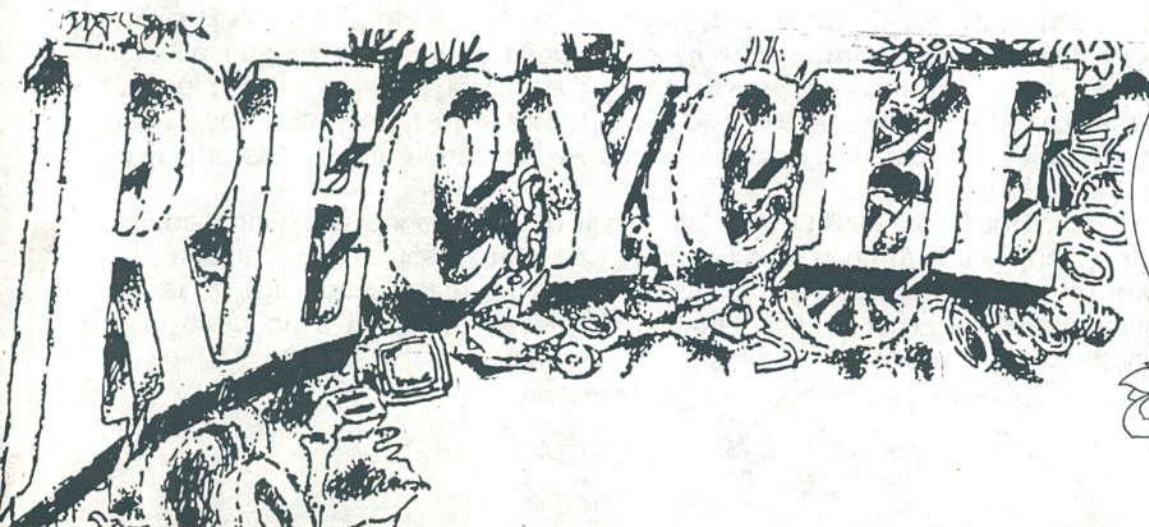
LAND SHARING NEWS

MARCH-APRIL 1991



NIMBIN WASTEBUSTERS - AT THE CROSSROADS?

Nimbin Wastebusters are about to commence full-time staffing of the Nimbin tip and the recycling depot being established there. We need more support if we are to continue into the future, not just through people sorting their garbage before bringing it to the depot but, just as important, we need people to help staff the tip during the day. We have divided days into 2 shifts, each 3½ hours. Can you spare 3½ hours a week to help get this environmentally significant project running efficiently? Ultimately we hope to be able to pay for this service once we have a better idea of the value of recyclables and reuseables. Please contact the Environment Centre in Nimbin if you can give any time at all. Ph. (066) 891 529, 54 Cullen St.





The first trees I grew from seed in 1986 were *Casuarina cunninghamii* (River Oak), soon followed by a batch of *Grevillea robusta* (Silky Oak). The germination rate was so good that I felt encouraged to try some more. To ensure germination seeds need to be kept constantly moist. Watering from then on was a daily (or twice daily) commitment. Once you have made this commitment you can grow all the trees you need yourself.

My nursery is set under a few shady trees. To start the seeds off, all that's needed is coarse sand and, of course, a reliable water supply. Polystyrene boxes are useful seed trays. Today, there are four thousand trees in the nursery. This amount of trees represents a fair bit of seed collecting, labelling, potting up/potting on, weeding, watering, and shovelling potting mix. The latter is the only hard work involved. The know-how is available from reference material. Nimbin Environment Centre Inc. currently accept my surplus trees on consignment. Returns will pay for a sprinkling system this year.

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Our particular interest in bird species. To date over an 8-year period, Tony has recorded 94 species on "Pinpuna". Five of these were first sighted here in 1990. Much of the urge to introduce 'new' tree species to this land has stemmed from a desire to offer habitat to even more bird species and more wild creatures in general;

The rapid dwindling of rainforests the world over, predicted to be one of the most crucial environmental problems facing the planet this decade, prompted me to "do what I can" at home.

In 1988, when Pinpuna was allocated some Green Tax money (administered by Rainforest Information Centre, Lismore), I began to introduce tree species which would have been logged out when this land was cleared for dairying earlier this century.

Provided I can collect the seeds on time I can grow these trees myself nowadays. Lately people have been giving me seeds. Tony is a regular collector. Bellingen Valley Rainforest Seeds (Private Bag, Bellingen 2454) supply me with some of their surplus seed in return for postage. (This offer was published in Nimbin News last year). They produce an excellent catalogue with propagating hints.

One of the obvious joys in growing your own plants is being able to plant out an area when you wish without driving out and paying for the trees. It is satisfying harvesting seed from the trees I bought years ago; even more so from the trees that we propagated here.

If you have similar interests, it would be nice to share experiences and seeds. If you'd like to see your stacks of plant pots recycled I will gladly swap trees for them.

HOW the SEED WAS SOWN

- small home tree nurseries



Aine
Pinpuna Community
MARCH 1991



Kyogle gets tough on multiple occupancy

Problems experienced with past multiple occupancy developments have prompted a change of policy within the Kyogle Shire Council.

From now on, approval of multiple occupancy developments will be conditional on the developer paying the necessary road improvement levies within two months.

If payment is not made, development approval will

multiple occupancy in Stony Chute Road, Cawongla.

According to the report, many of the 40 sites on the development are covered by temporary/moveable dwelling licences.

And many of the shareholders had requested to pay their road levies in instalments.

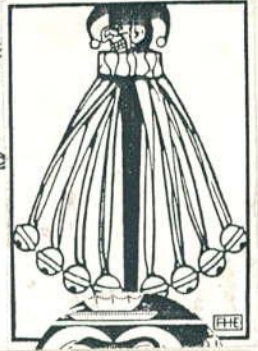
The council agreed to let the shareholders pay off

sites had council occupying negotiater.

FROM:
NORTHERN STAR
6-3-91



THIS ISSUE WAS PREPARED FOR PANCOM BY DIANA (PINPUNA) & BOB (PARADISE VALLEY)



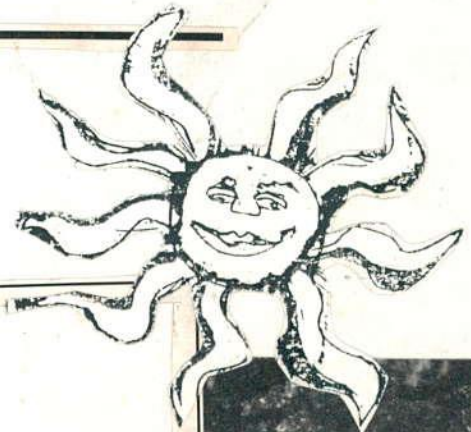
NIMBIN CENTRAL SCHOOL'S CENTENARY

To celebrate 100 years of public education in Nimbin a celebration weekend is being organised for June 8th and 9th. Part of the celebration will include a street parade. Is any community interested in preparing a float for the parade? If so please contact Mrs Armstead on 891355. If you would like to organise a float with other communities please contact Pan-Com on 891529.

SHARES FOR SALE

SOLAR HOUSE 7 mins. Nimbin, 2-3br, 12 volt system plus inverter, 70 fruit and nut trees, shed 8 x 6m.
BLUE SPRINGS M.O., Company Title.
36 shares, 2 acres homesite.
\$80,000 neg. Ph.(066) 891152

8 mins. Nimbin, BLUE SPRINGS, 2 acre home-site, good soil, 180° panoramic views. Part-built dwelling, concrete floor, colorbond roof.
2 large lockable sheds on concrete bases.
\$25,000. Ph.(066) 891152



IF UNCLAIMED
RETURN TO



PAN-COMMUNIT
COUNCIL
P.O. BOX 102,
NIMBIN 2480

Thanks for inviting me to the last meeting of the Pan-Community Council. Thanks also for the positive response to efforts by L.I.L.Y.S.* in the area of long-term youth housing, specifically the Common Equity Rental Tenancy Co-operative Programme of the Dept, Housing.

L.I.L.Y.S. would now ask that Pan-Com select representatives for the management of the project (tentatively named Lilyseed). We would hope that Pan-Com input would be in resourcing the new worker, as yet unselected, in the legal/council issues surrounding multiple occupancy developments and assistance in tenant selection/property search and hamlet design. This sounds like more work than it probably is, since other input will be accessed.

L.I.L.Y.S. would also appreciate Pan-Com consideration of the option for existing communities to donate shares specifically for youth housing. The obvious problems associated with this option are:

- Dept. Housing equity in the community land during the loan period;
- Council restrictions on the number of dwellings (and type) permitted per property;
- Tenant selection/replacement policy.

This is an untested area. There is room for loosening in the existing guidelines (in light of the need to address youth homelessness and the problems associated with finding suitable land) in the region.

Re Dept. Housing equity, a "deed of agreement" can secure suitable equity arrangements between partners. This will need to include a commitment on the part of the community to reserve the dwelling for youth on a permanent basis.

Re Council: the Dept. Housing may have more success in securing necessary approvals than the communities themselves and may, in the process, set some useful precedents.

Existing tenant selection procedures of communities would form the basis for youth tenant selection under such a project.

Please contact me with any feedback from Pan-Com on these issues.

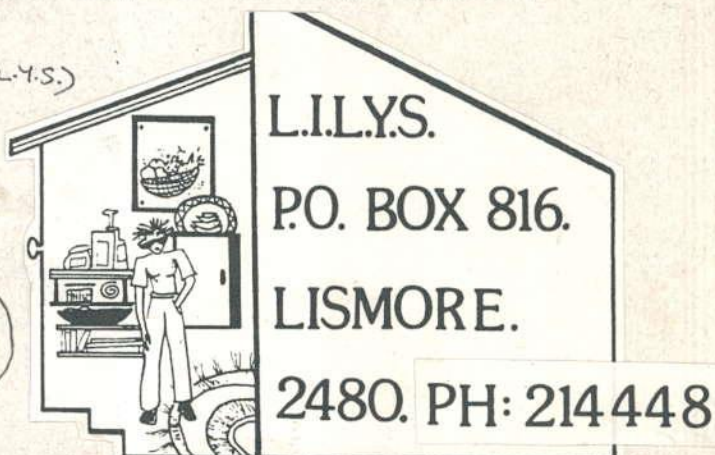
Avanti,

* LISMORE INDEPENDENT
LIVING YOUTH SERVICE (L.I.L.Y.S.)

Greenwood

Kath Greenwood.
(Development Worker)

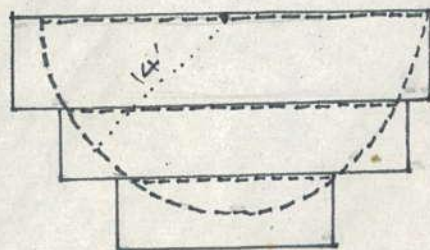
INTERESTED?
PHONE DIANA ROBERTS
891529



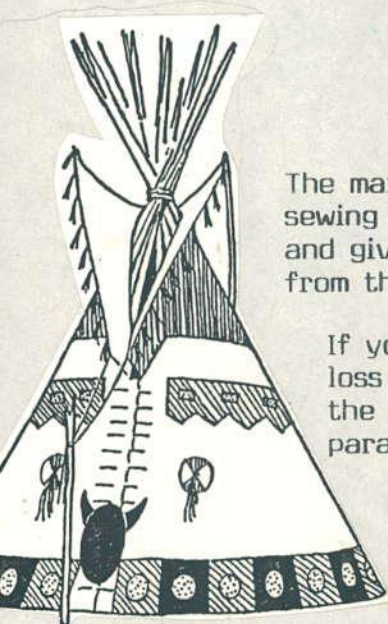


Endless meetings on saving rainforest timbers, population pressure on resources, the nagging feeling that singly, individually, you cannot do enough

You buy approximately 22 metres of canvas for a 14ft tipi. Lay the canvas out on your nearest bit of flat ground and using a 14ft length of rope as the radius of a circle, cut a semi-circle of canvas thus:



That, friends, is the main esoteric information about tipi building. The rest is easy. There is an inexpensive book that is the classic must for all aspiring tipi builders, "The Tipi Book". Noah's Arc has copies.



The main sewing is to be done on the largest segment and I recommend hand sewing - it puts you in contact with the dwelling that is going to house you and gives time to contemplate the enormous leap that is about to take place, from the floorboards to the ground.

If you ask my body about living on ground level a surreal poem ensues - loss of physical rigidity, the enfoldment of the inner "native", - rolling up the sides of the tipi and experiencing the continuum of inner/outer, paradise regained.

Buy two rubber thimbles with small nipples all over from a good newsagent - one for the thumb and another for the middle finger. These grasp the needle firmly and make the job much easier. It took me one week to hand-sew an 18ft tipi (used for the Sustainable Lifestyles Celebration). The long seams that join the segments of the semi-circle can be done by a commercial sewing machine. Chris Allen in Lismore will sew any size tipi for \$100 including the reinforcement in the bottom with eyelets (optional).

Another book that needs to be read is "Seven Arrows" by H. Storm. This book is about TIPI DREAMING and makes contact with the culture and tribal connections that stretch down the generations to this point in time, where all tribes come together and share their experiences on spaceship Earth, our mother.

Hey hermanos, hermanas (brothers and sisters) and all you budding anthropologists, take the challenge in order to find what it takes to heal the planet, step down, embrace the Earth, let her tell you what is needed.



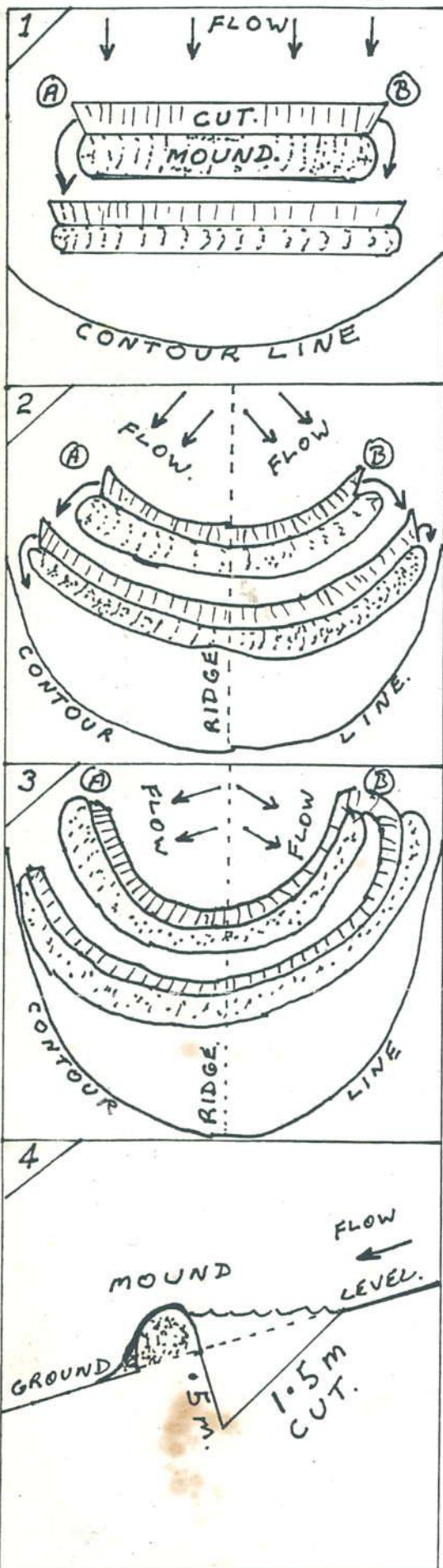
By FLORESTA, SPAINX ROCK COMMUNITY, NIMBIN.





SWALING: SIMPLE TECHNIQUE FOR WATER CONSERVATION.

Improve your soil, speed up growth rates, by storing water where you need it; in the ground.



The soil of Avalon's dry ridges is sandy, and does not hold groundwater for very long. Well constructed swales trap around 100 litres of water per metre, forcing the moisture down and into the sub-soil. An operating swale system can store several days' supply of water for growing plants. Other benefits include climate modification, fire reduction, and, through the silt and mulch collection properties of swales, richer soil.

Figure 1. illustrates straight swales, best suited to fairly flat slopes where there is no apparent variation in slope angle. The ends of the swales, (A. & B.) are at the same height so that water flows out of both ends of the swale. This water is captured by the next swale downslope. It is important to know that a swale is not a drain, it simply intercepts groundwater at right angles to its' flow.

Figure 2. shows contoured swales, for slopes where there is an obvious ridgeline. This type of slope is generally steeper, and again, points A. & B. are at the same height, overflow being directed to swales downslope. Note that contoured swales roughly follow the contour line of the slope.

Figure 3. depicts a serpentine swale system on an even steeper slope and in this case, point B. is slightly lower than A. to allow overflow at one end only. This type of system can be very compact and pleasing to the eye. Again, the swale follows the contour line.

Figure 4. shows how to actually cut a swale and is fairly straight forward. However, there are some points worth noting;

Always lay out the swale at right angles to the flow of groundwater. Keep the swale system roughly parallel to the slope contour so that the mound is at the same height along its' length. Mulch the entire swale (cut and mound) as soon as possible after construction. Plant out the swale to clover or other nitrogen fixing groundcover as you mulch. Plant fruit trees on the mound, interplant comfrey or lemongrass above the cut to keep grasses out of the system. Initially, a generous sprinkle of Dynamic Lifter and Dolomite will speed things up. The entire system should stabilise and become productive within six months.

NOEL REDDEN CERT. PERM. DESIGN
'YOUR LOCAL SLOKE'
ALLOTMENT 8, AVALON COMMUNITY L.E.T.S. O.K.

NOTICE BOARD

4 Sale

Stainless Steel Sink

\$15

See Rick - share 14

4 Sale

Hoop Pine Slabs

For tables, bench tops + shelves

\$35 at Lena's share 23

*Carpentry - all aspects

- FRAMING • PERGOLAS
- FIX-OUTS • FENCES
- RENOVATIONS • Built-ins
- CUPBOARDS • Alterations

PHONE TONY BORN ON
FREE QUOTES 337147

AVALON IS A MEMBER OF THE RURAL BUYING SERVICE. You get 10% DISCOUNT. 3 CARDS HAVE BEEN ISSUED. See ALUN (40) Pam (29) or Klaus (24).

'PICTURE BUS RUN'
FRIDAY NIGHTS ONLY
CHILDREN 2.00
ADULTS 4.00
PENSIONERS 2.00
RETURN

DEPARTS 7.00pm
FROM
STANGERS RD

PH 066
891529

* NIMBIN WASTEBUSTERS *

A consultative committee has been formed on request of the Lismore Council to look into the problem of garbage disposal from Nimbin and surrounding areas. Up till now, burning of refuse has been a practice at the tip.

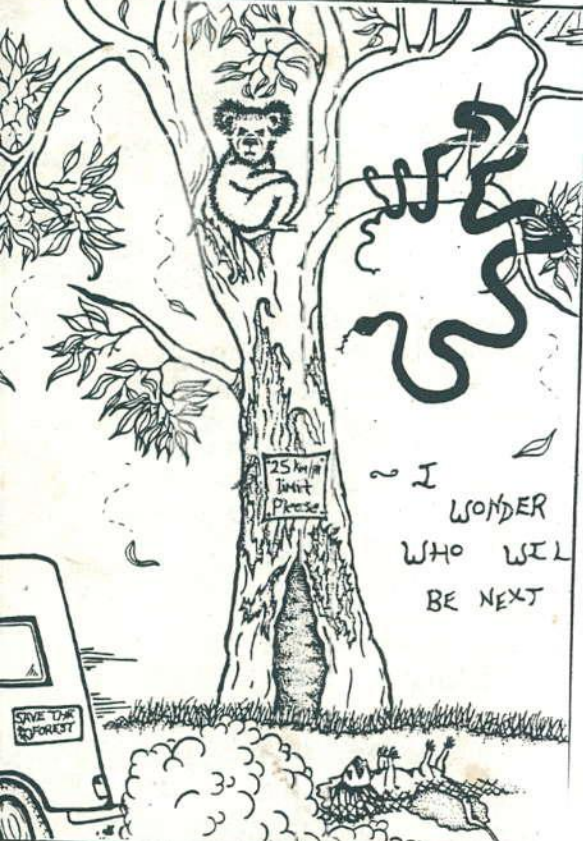
The committee consists of EDDIE BUIVIDS (Progress Ass) DIANA ROBERTS (P.C.C.) PAULA HOUT (ENV. CENTRE) WALLY WALLACE (NEIGH. CENT) CHARLIE SOWARD (CHAMBER OF COMMERCE)

They plan to start a re-cycling depot at the NIMBIN TIP.

Why Recycle?

- * Conserves natural resources and reduces the demand for raw material
 - * Eliminates landfill space
 - * Reduces the potential greenhouse effect and ozone layer depletion
 - * Generates revenue by creating + supporting a re-cycling industry.
 - * Educating the community toward reduces solid waste and preserving the quality of the environment.
- \$13,000 has been requested from the Lismore Council to establish the depot.

LAST WORD



WHAT'S HAPPENING?

NEXT AVALON COMMUNITY MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE NOTICE BOARD ON: 9TH FEB
NEXT DIRECTORS MEETING WILL BE HELD AT NOELS (8) ON: 17TH MARCH

* OTHER FUNCTIONS *

Pan Com Meeting - 12 NOON 10-2-91 at DIANA ROBERTS house at PINPUNA meet NEVILLE NEWELL, FED. MEM. RICHMOND and JANELLE SAFFIN. ENDORSED ALP CANDIDATE.

Brackets and Jam - 23 Jan at the NIMBIN HALL - proceeds: NIMBIN WASTEBUSTER

The ENVIRONMENT CENTRE needs volunteer workers - PLEASE SEE DI ROBERTS.



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Aine
Pinpuna Community
MARCH 1991



One solution for this is to fix a batten (say 10 x10mm) around the centre of the frame. (A plastic or wood tongue inserted into a saw cut is an alternative). This produces what is called a "slip face" so that despite the shrinkage there is no visual gap through the wall.



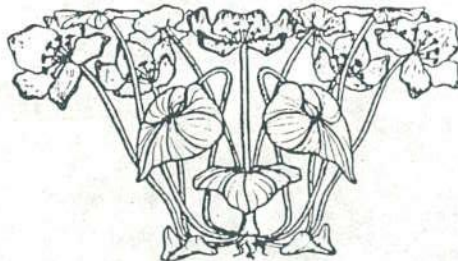
The use of a batten or tongue replaces the need for wiring. (An alternative to wiring is to use say 50mm nails at say 100-150mm centres). It is a misconception that the use of wire strengthens a panel. Its use is simply to hold the panel in place.

9. COLOUR Coloured pigment may be added to the mixture. (Local clay may be effective). The coloured mixture need only be added to the edges of the wall panel for say about 20mm. This process permits there to be a different colour on each side of the wall.

Lime wash is a cheap and effective finish but remember that if it is subsequently desired to paint the surface, difficulty may be experienced due to the lime "bleeding" through the paint.

10. MIXTURE The strength of the mixture may be varied to suit the wear and tear on the surface, for example a school wall may need to be stronger than an inaccessible residential wall. The strength may be varied by adjusting the percentage of cement in the mixture. The following mixture for a school wall was found to give a hard wearing surface:

By volume (gauged): cement 1.5; sand 2; sawdust 3; water 0.3.
Method. Mix the sand and sawdust until an even colour, add the cement and again mix until an even colour. Add the water and mix until a uniform consistency is obtained.



CORRESPONDENCE FROM LISMORE CITY COUNCIL, 14th MARCH 1991

"I refer to your correspondence dated 27 February, 1991..... Council has no inspection time table for multiple occupancies and it is unlikely that one will be developed for some time if indeed at all. However if a timetable is developed at some future time, Council will advise the appropriate multiple occupancies of Council's intention to carry out a detailed inspection."

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Thanks.



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PINPUNA COMMUNITY, ZOUCHE RD., STONEY CRUTE

— FROM 10.00AM —



COUNCIL
P.O. BOX 102,
NIMBIN 2480

PRESENTS

A ONE DAY WORKSHOP IN

CONFLICT RESOLUTION FOR COMMUNITY DWELLERS

An opportunity to learn &
practise some practical
skills to resolve conflict.

Led by Carol Peri & Trina Shields.
Carol & Trina are experienced
conflict resolution trainers &
mediators and are also members
of land-sharing
communities in
the local region.

9.30 AM — 5.00 PM

SATURDAY 20TH APRIL '91
TUNTABLE HALL

Childcare available at Tuntable
School (no kids at workshop)
Bring a cushion, jumper & lunch.
Tuntable Shop next door.
Maximum of 30 places so please book
Cost \$12. For details or bookings
ring Diana Roberts (066)891 529

Organised by Pan-Community Council



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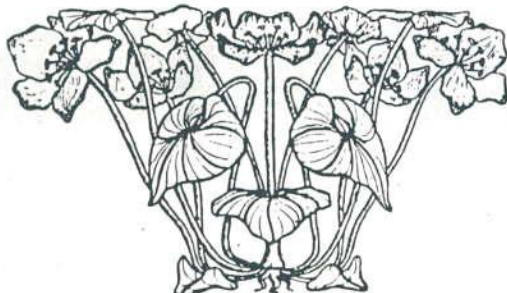
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Thanks.

CEMENT-SAND-AND-SAWDUST: Its application and use.

by

Peter Hamilton.

January 1991.



1. INTRODUCTION The following notes on the application and use of cement-sand-and-sawdust mixture are intended to compliment *Cement Sawdust Infillwalls: Standard Specification and Construction Details* published by Denis Fulford. (Structural Engineer, Old norco Complex, Johnson Street, Byron Bay, 2481, (066) 857621. (Copy attached).

2. TESTING FOR WATER CONTENT In general the mix should be as dry as possible consistent with sufficient water to set the cement. (The dryer the mix the stronger will be the mixture when set. Packing or tampering with the fingers or a peice of wood, will further increase the strength).

The Hand Test. Take a handful of the mixture and squeeze. If any water oozes out, the mixture is too wet. If it crumbles, it is too dry. It needs to just stick together and be at that point where it does not break apart under its own weight.

The Wall Test. When the mixture is applied as aa wall panel, the moisture tends to come to the exposed surface and along the bottom edge. If any water starts to ooze out at the bottom of the panel after about ten minutes, it is too wet.

3. THE WATER GAUGE A gauge should be used to measure each of the ingredients including the water (eg. buckets or tins etc. of various sizes.) The gauging container should contain the exact volume required when the content has been struck level at the top. (This procedure not only ensures a mix of the desired strength but it also ensures consistency throughout, say a day of mixing, when different people may be involved in the mixing).

The amount of water to be added will depend in part, on the degree of wetness of the sand and sawdust prior to mixing.

4. INITIAL SET Mix only sufficient to permit its application in say 10-15 minutes. An initial "set" will occur in about 10 minutes. If possible keep the mixture to be applied, out of direct sunlight as this will reduce the initial "set" time.

If a panel is over size, or the mixture is too wet, there is a risk that the panel may "slump", that is collapse under its own weight. If there is a risk of this happening, the panel may be constructed in stages, allowing say a minimum of 1-2 hours between each stage, to

-2-

5. WASH UP Wash or hose out mixer and utensils if not to be used for more than an hour or so. Failure to do so can result in a time consuming process of chipping out set cement.

6. BACKING Ensure that the backing board will not unduly deflect when packing in the mixture. Backing may be temporarily reinforced by fixing angle struts and/or adding battens eg. 50 x 75 hardwood.

It is advisable to allow a minimum of 24 hours before removing the backing board.

Ensure that the moveable board is strong enough not to unduly deflect due to packing. Lightweight ply is seldom strong enough for this purpose. (A textured finish may be obtained by omitting the use of a moveable board and packing by hand and fingers).

As "green" (ie. fresh wet) panels are sensitive to movements such as hammering or pounding in adjoining areas, care needs to be taken in removing backing sheets, especially if adjoining panels have been freshly constructed.

It is not necessary to heavily tamp the full width of the wall. Pack finger tight at the front edge of the panel (or both edges if there is a removable backing sheet). Not only does this result in a harder surface but it also produces a smooth and uniform surface.

Electric wires, conduit and the like, should be fixed in position before applying the mixture.

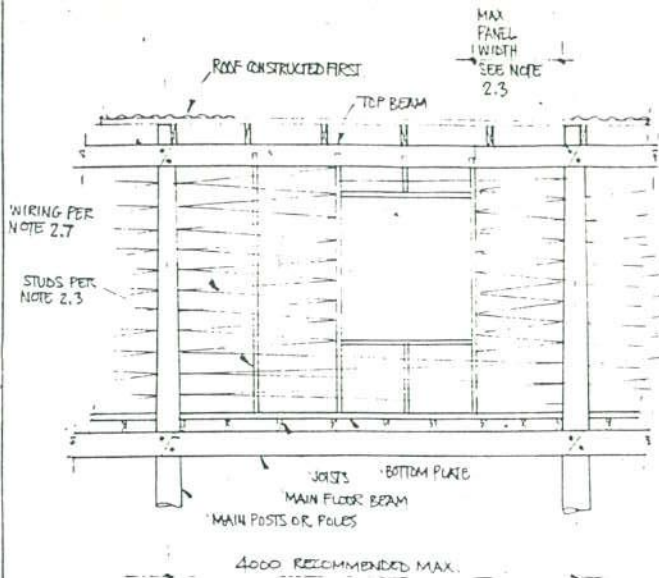
7. TIMBER PROTECTION Exposed timber surrounds (eg. frame and nogging) should be coated with a proprietary sealer to prevent the mixture sticking and/or staining the timber. (It is not necessary to seal the inside of the panel frame).

A thick soap mixture may be used for this purpose and is useful on large backing sheets to facilitate their removal.

Where the backing is formed by using two or more sheets which have a ragged join, this may be smoothed by applying masking tape over the crack. Masking tape may also be used in the corners where the backing board does not make a flush join with the stud framing etc.

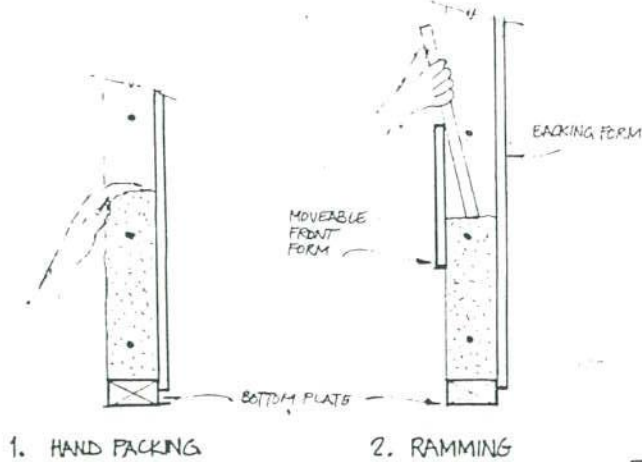
The use of a pencil-round trowel around the edge of the panel results in a clean finish and strengthens the edge against chipping.

8. SHRINKAGE All panels will shrink. This can result in a gap of from one to several millimetres. When this occurs at eye level on an external wall, it is particularly noticeable, and for some people this is distracting. (It may also give rise to a draft!).



TYPICAL ELEVATION OF WALL SECTION
POST & BEAM CONSTRUCTION SHOWN

1/50



1. HAND PACKING

2. RAMMING

PLACEMENT METHODS

NOTES

1. GENERAL:

PROPERLY CONSTRUCTED CEMENTED SAWDUST INFILL PANELS BETWEEN HARDWOOD STUDS PROVIDE AN ECONOMICAL AND DURABLE WALL WITH GOOD THERMAL, ACOUSTIC AND IMPACT-RESISTANCE PROPERTIES. IN RECENT YEARS CONSIDERABLE LOCAL EXPERIENCE HAS BEEN GAINED WITH THIS WALLING SYSTEM AND THESE NOTES RECORD THE BENEFIT OF THIS EXPERIENCE.

2. RECOMMENDED DESIGN DETAILS

2.1 IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT WALLS BE PROTECTED FROM THE MOST SEVERE WEATHER BY OVERHANGING EAVES OR PREFERABLY BY VERANDAHs: THE WALLING SYSTEM IS BEST SUITED TO 'POST & BEAM' CONSTRUCTION WHERE THE WALL IS INFILLED UNDER THE COVER OF THE PREVIOUSLY CONSTRUCTED ROOF.

2.2 THE EXTERNAL WALL SURFACE MUST BE WEATHERPROOFED AS SPECIFIED IN NOTE 6.

2.3 INTERMEDIATE STUDS SHOULD BE LOCATED SO THAT THE MAX. PANEL WIDTHS ARE 600 WIDE FOR A 75 THICK WALL OR 900 WIDE FOR A 100 THICK WALL. STUDS SHOULD BE 100X38 OR 150X50 HARDWOOD.

2.4 WHERE EVER POSSIBLE PANELS SHOULD BE BROKEN BY NOGGINGS TO SUPPORT WEIGHT WHILE CURING.

2.5 WHERE REQUIRED, TIMBER DIAGONAL BRACING MAY BE CUT IN AND LEFT IN POSITION. THE INFILL PANELS PROVIDE ADEQUATE RACKING RESISTANCE WHEN SET.

2.6 HOLD DOWN RODS (CYCLONE BOLTS) SHOULD BE PLACED WHERE REQUIRED BEFORE WALL IS INFILLED. HOLD DOWN RODS ARE NOT REQUIRED FOR POST & BEAM CONSTRUCTION.

2.7 SOFT GALVANISED TIE WIRE, 12 gauge DIAMETER, SHOULD BE STRETCHED ACROSS THE PANELS AS SHOWN IN THE ELEVATION, CONNECTED TO THE POLES AND STUDS BY FENCING STAPLES OR THROUGH DRILLED HOLES IN THE STUDS.

3. THE MIXTURE

3.1 THE MIX SHOULD BE 1 PART PORTLAND CEMENT : 2 PARTS SAND : 3 PARTS SAWDUST.

3.2 THE SAWDUST SHOULD BE HARDWOOD OF FINE SIZE, GREEN OR DRY.

3.3 WATER IS ADDED TO THE MIX. THE MIX IS VERY STIFF AND FRIABLE, A BALL OF MIXTURE SQUEEZED IN THE HANDS STILL CRUMBLES FAIRLY READILY. IF WATER SEEPS FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE PANEL DURING PLACEMENT, THEN THE MIX IS TOO WET.

4. PLACEMENT

A STRONG BACKING FORM IS NAILED TO ONE SIDE OF THE WALL AND THE WALL IS PLACED BY EITHER OF THE METHODS ILLUSTRATED.

5. REMOVAL OF FORMS

6. SURFACE SEALING

6.1 THE FINISHED SURFACE IS NOT WEATHERPROOF. IT IS CONSIDERABLY ABSORBENT AND UNLESS SEALED AS RECOMMENDED BELOW IT ABSORBS LARGE QUANTITIES OF EXPENSIVE PAINT.

6.2 THE RECOMMENDED SEALANT IS A 'SILASEC'-CEMENT PAINT; 1 PART 'SILASEC' : 5 PARTS WATER : 7 PARTS PORTLAND CEMENT, TO BE MIXED AND APPLIED AS PER MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS. IF REQUIRED THIS MIX MAY BE PIGMENTED WITH COLOUR OXIDES AND/OR HYDRATED LIME TO PROVIDE A COLOURED SURFACE THAT REQUIRES NO FURTHER PAINTING.

CEMENTED SAWDUST INFILL WALLS. FOR DOMESTIC APPLICATIONS ONLY.

STANDARD SPECIFICATION AND CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES

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