



LevelMaster House Stumps are readily available in different thicknesses, tube sizes and can be cut to suit any job type.

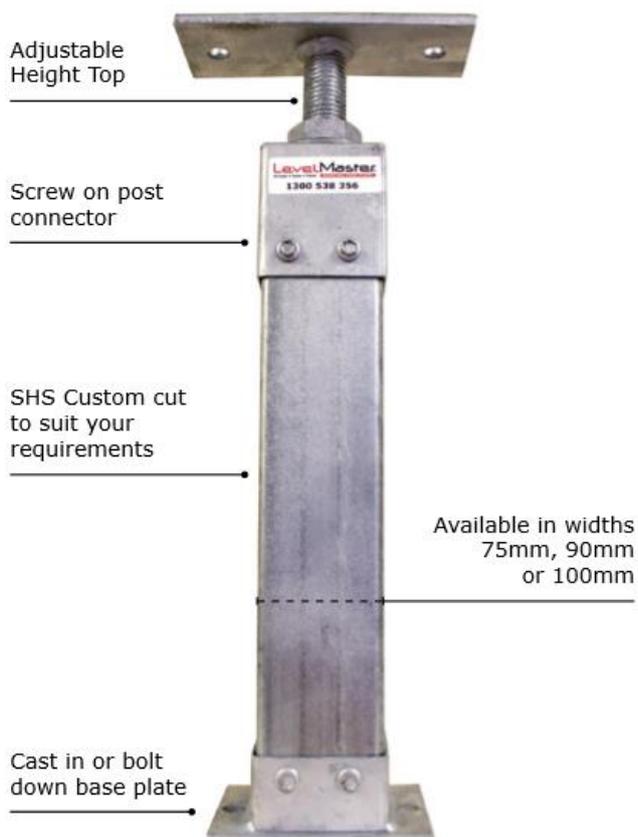
- Choice of three (3) different thicknesses of SHS.
- Stocks of 75mm, 89mm and 100mm, always on hand.
- With a selection of 12 different standard tops to screw on.
- Very easy to install!

GALVANISED INSIDE AND OUT, GALFORCE SQUARE HOLLOW SECTION			
WIDTH	75MM	89MM	100MM
THICKNESS	3MM	3.5MM	3MM
THICKNESS	4MM	5MM	4MM
LENGTH	CUSTOM CUT LENGTHS		

As you can see from the image on the right, the stumps are very easy to assemble. You can chose to buy the products separately or we put it all together for you at no extra cost. After measuring the length of stumps required there are numerous alternatives you must chose to suit your job. These are:

- Weld On or Screw On joiner?
- Type of top, Straight, Tee, Corner?
- Size of SHS?
- Thickness of SHS?
- Cast In or Bolt Down base?

Still having trouble deciding? Just give us a call and we can help you out, or refer to engineering documents for data on the specific items.



Generally, each Screw On House Stump requires 8 Teck Screws (TK-14), 4 for the connector and 4 for the base.

Each screw represents 10KN of uplift, demonstrating that these stumps will be able to withstand any practical application required for the job!





The installation steps will change in accordance to the different base types. If you are using a bolt down base, M12 chemical anchors are required to attach the base to the landing that should already be there.

Please Note: This is only to be used as a guide, always have a professional tradesman to help and engineer approval for every job.

1. Find Datum Point

You will have to establish the height the house will be levelled to. This may be determined by fixed points like areas that are immovable like brick fireplaces, laundries or extensions on slabs or to a lesser degree stairs, underground power, gas or water.

2. Determine What Stumps Will Need Replacing

This can be determined by checking heights with a water level or laser level. Look for low stumps, particularly ones that drop off rather quickly from one stump to another or stumps that have loose ant caps. Digging down the side of the stump to see how much of the stump has rotted away, is also recommended.

If the low stumps are bad, it is possible that the stumps that are the right height may not be as good as they appear to be either, sometimes if there are a lot of bad stumps, it may pay to take a high one as well.

3. Prop and Cut Stump

Do not attempt to replace too many stumps at once, you may only want to do 5 or 6 at a time. When these are concreted in they will stabilize the house, then you can complete another section.

Cut the stump about 200mm above ground, this will allow you to use that stump to prop another post and give you room to put a 10 tonne hydraulic jack on it (10 tonne is the minimum size we use, measure your jack before you cut it as different brands may be higher).

4. Remove Stump

There are a lot of different ways to do this, depending on the soil. Some you kick 5 times with the heel of your foot and pull them out by hand. An endless chain will work, but be careful not to put it under too much pressure. If you do pull them out with a truck or bobcat you will need 8 mm transport chain. A winch will also work. When pulling with a vehicle or winch, use a hook or a loop on the end of the chain, place as low around the post as you can and use an old log and lay it down against the post so it will pull the stump up and over it.

5. Digging The Hole

If you are replacing an existing footing you will clean out the old hole. The hole should be a minimum 300mm in diameter. Always check with the local building authority about whether you need council approval etc.





6. Fitting The Stump

Unwind the LevelMaster top and use the thread and the bearer connection plate as a template. Holding the thread push the bearer connection plate against the bearer and drill shallow holes. Remove the top plate and finish drilling out whatever holes are necessary. The plate can be bolted to the house or coach screwed (leave slightly loose so stumps can swing a little, to make it easier to level). The size of coach screw or bolt, will depend on what local council or engineers specify.

Stump length will mostly be about 100mm off the bottom of the hole to the bearer. When fitting the stump your finished height of the thread should be about 50-60mm. So, keep that in mind when you set up your heights.



7. Concreting In The Stump

Concrete can be dragged in on Trolleys.

We then use a 300mm PVC pipe cut in half (6 metres long), place it against the hole, make up a pusher (half-moon shaped steel welded to 30mm steel pipe) and push into hole (you need enough concrete to build up about 100 above ground level), once in, level both ways with a small level, push concrete into a rough shape. Wait an hour or so for concrete to cure a bit and then finish off domes with a float.

Stumps can be dyna-bolted or chemset to a flat concrete slab or pad depending on what stump type it is being replaced.



8. Levelling The House

When concrete is cured (allow 3 days) level the house using a laser or water level, starting with lower stumps first. Ensure you take all stumps up gradually to remain level.

