

Installation Guide.

Timber Cladding



Mortim
Building Australia's Future



Introduction.

The following cladding installation manual details the correct storage, handling, fixing, finishing and maintenance procedures to follow to give you maximum serviceability and protection so that your cladding provides you lasting beauty.

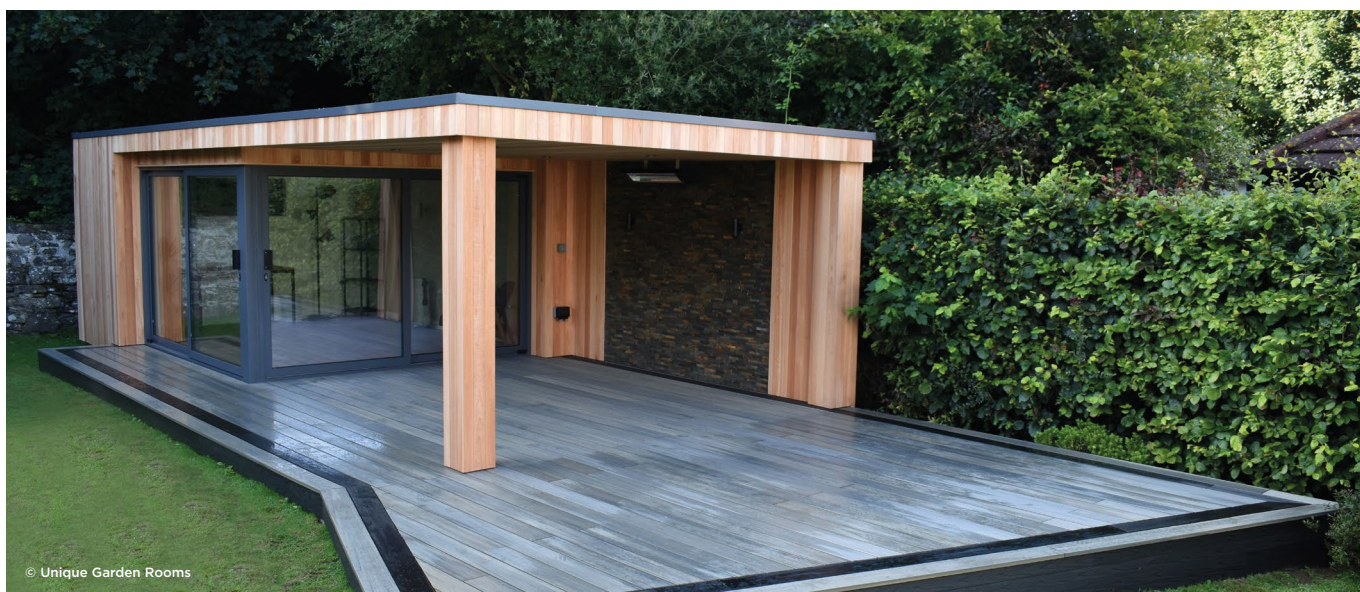
Timber is a natural product and colours will vary within a species. Colour variation is perfectly normal and expected within all species. Buildings or walls that are situated in areas of extreme Weather require the use of a face fixed 125x22 cladding. Extreme weather conditions and hard to reach areas for maintenance should always be taken into consideration at the design and installation stages. It is not appropriate that All projects can have secret fixings.

Taking delivery

When taking delivery of your order please ensure the packs are in good condition. Any damage to the packs needs to be noted on your supplier delivery docket and your supplier informed immediately. If you have any concerns or problems with the cladding, do not install it. Please call your supplier for assistance.



Any cladding installed is deemed to be accepted by customer.



Preparation.

Onsite storage

It is recommended to keep the packs intact and wrapped in plastic as they were delivered and stored above ground out of the elements until the cladding is ready to be installed. This can help prevent any movement of the boards after being machined. This may help accuracy and straightness, making the installation process considerably easier.

Moisture

Cladding has been dried to a moisture content suitable for external applications, it will still take on moisture from rain, air conditions and the ground, causing natural expansion and contraction to occur across the width of the board. As this expected process can affect the ease of installation it is best to keep the product dry, stored at least 50mm above the ground and installed as soon as possible.

Movement

Movement is a natural process that causes the timber to expand and contract as moisture is gained and lost within the cells of the timber. This movement cannot be stopped and is expected in all situations. Cladding has been developed to allow for this movement and needs to be installed correctly to prevent issues caused by movement. Please note there should be a gap around the tongue and groove.

Coating

Fully coating cladding on all sides before installation can prevent movement and it also helps to protect the cladding while on site. It is recommended to purchase pre-coated cladding from your supplier if available to save time and money on site.

If you can not purchase pre-coated, cladding needs to be fully coated on faces and edges before installation. Any ripped edges or end trims must be sealed by the same product. All coatings will require re-coating and maintenance as per manufacturers recommendations.

Paint

Using dark colours can cause the timber to absorb heat more than lighter paints and stains. If you are considering using a black or dark stain it is advised that you face fix your cladding as there is more chance your cladding will move over time.

Vapour Permeable Membrane

Inclusion of vapour permeable membranes into the building structure allows water vapour to pass through the structure whilst preventing the entry of wind driven rain (liquid water) from the outside environment both during and after construction. When positioned against the outside of the building frame as a wall wrap, these membranes reduce the risk of condensation forming inside the home and building structure.

A vapour permeable membrane with a vapour permeability of no less than 2.0ug/N.s and a water barrier classification of high must be installed to ensure the performance of your cladding system. Vapour permeable membranes must be installed as per manufacturers recommendations.

Controlling Condensation

Position the vapour permeable membrane on the external side of the building frame, with the cladding spaced no less than 20mm from the membrane to allow a drying and drainage path for moisture. A vapour permeable membrane allows condensate to safely drain away from the building without bleeding back through the membrane as condensation. These membranes provide superior permeability over perforated traditional 'breather' foils and meet the AS4200.1 Water barrier "high" water hold-out requirement for lightweight construction materials such as timber claddings.

Fixings

It is recommended to use stainless steel or galvanized fixings. Pre-drill with a suitable clearance drill to avoid splitting. Face fixing is recommended.

If fixing boards vertically, endeavour to use full length boards and avoid joints. For walls over one storey, install expansion joints and flashed to this horizontal joints at each floor level. If butt joints are unavoidable then butt joints in vertical boards should be angle cut at 45 degrees across ends (scarf joints) to minimise moisture uptake in board end grain. Boards should be installed with the tongue facing towards the direction of the prevailing weather.

For good service life, the end-grain of all boards should be sealed with a water repellent prior to installation.

Preparation.

Flashings - as per normal building practices

Flashings at corners, doors, windows and wall intersections must be installed to prevent water from entering the cavity.

Cladding should finish no closer than 150mm from the ground, or a flashing should be installed to prevent any water take up from the ground.

Maintenance

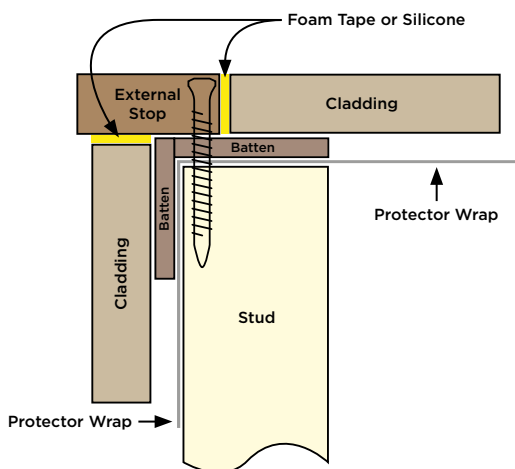
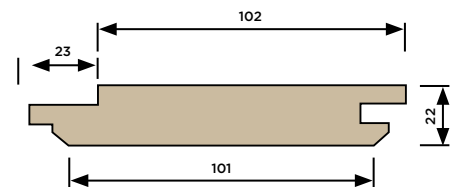
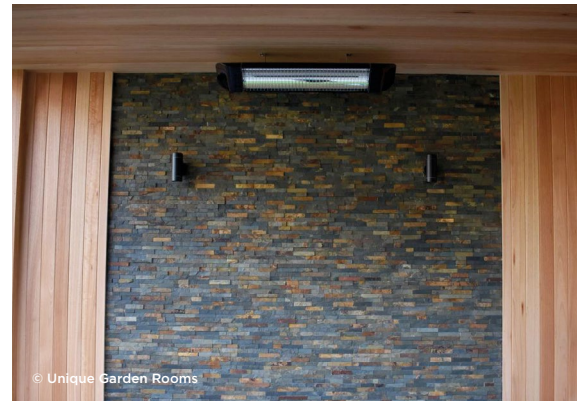
Cladding must be re-coated as per coating manufacturers recommendations. Buildings or walls in areas of extreme weather conditions will require more frequent maintenance service intervals. Keeping cladding maintained will ensure the cladding remains beautiful for a very long time.

Studs or battens

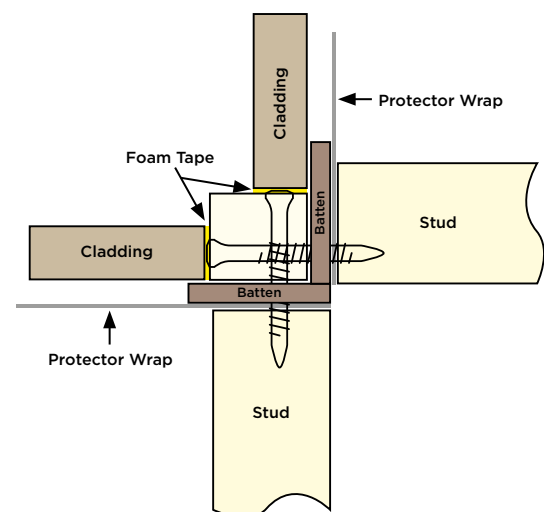
Fixing cladding to any wall or batten should have fixings at no more than 450mm centres. There must be a gap of 20mm behind the cladding to make sure any moisture can escape. All walls should be straight and plumb.

Corners

Traditional timber 32x32 internal and 57x32 external stops can be used. Please see drawings for installation process.



External Timber



Internal Timber & Aluminium

Installation steps.

1	Make sure cladding has been envelope coated 360° with a quality finish.
2	Check that walls are straight and plumb.
3	Make sure there is adequate drainage provisions in place to allow for any moisture inside cavity to escape.
4	Install a vapour permeable membrane.
5	Install battens over the vapour permeable membrane no more than 450mm apart. Minimum gap between cladding and vapour permeable membrane of 20mm is the preferred method of installation.
6	Install flashings where necessary.
7	Install internal and external corners. Traditional timber corners or aluminium profiles can be used. Timber and aluminium corners must be sealed with an external silicone and foam tape.
8	Horizontal Starter Board - If running your cladding horizontally make sure the tongue side is facing up. Create a starter board by ripping off the tongue from the cladding and screwing to the bottom of your wall. This will allow for a concealed fix finish.
9	Vertical Starter Board - Rip off the tongue from the cladding and screw up to external stop making sure that the screw will be concealed by the next board.
10	Mark out the board increments on the battens to ensure that the expansion gap is allowed for and to prevent progressive error and lines going out of alignment.
11	Start installing cladding from the starter board. Using a countersink drill bit, pre drill a hole for the screw to avoid the tongue splitting. This hole must be in the concealed fixing area to prevent the screw head from becoming visible with the natural movement of the cladding.
12	Move up or across the wall making sure everything is level. Screw the tongue off at every batten until you reach the top or end of the wall. Making sure you have a watertight finish.

Things to remember.

1. Make sure that any end grain or ripped edges are sealed with the same product used to protect the cladding.
2. All end matched joins need to be sealed with a high quality exterior sealant. If excess sealant is visible after installation wait until it is dry before cutting off with a chisel or knife making sure not to scratch the cladding.

**Use Timber –
The most environmentally
friendly building product on
the planet.**



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