

WEATHERBOARD

Installation Instructions

*Applicable for Western Red Cedar
Weatherboard/Bevel Siding Product*

REMEMBER....

Timber is a unique material – one made by nature, not by man. Much of timbers' warmth and beauty is derived from its distinctive appearance, and specific characteristics naturally developed during the growth cycle. Because it has a cellular structure, even kiln seasoned timber will respond slightly, exhibiting minor dimensional movement, over Australia's diverse range of seasonal climatic conditions.

FOR MORE INFORMATION FREECALL 1800 337 703

In order to ensure a satisfactory installation of Tilling Timber Western Red Cedar Exterior Cladding, the following points should be observed.

STORING ON SITE

All Weatherboard should be stored in a dry, protected area. If stored on unsealed ground, place product packs on bearers to give minimum 200mm above ground clearance until ready for use.

ACCLIMATISATION

The boards will be supplied wrapped to ensure protection during delivery and prevent moisture uptake. As each installation varies slightly from the next, it is advisable to allow the boards to acclimatise to their new environment.

To do this remove the wrapping and separate the boards so that they have free air flow on both sides, taking care always to protect the face of the product and leave on site for 24-48 hours before installation.

As Weatherboards are unseasoned, provide protection from direct sunlight and/or excessive effects of drying winds.

Note– Boards should not be unwrapped or fixed during periods of excessive dampness.

PREFIXING

Prior to fixing, ensure compliance of boards with the grade specified. Any boards that are not within expressed grade parameters should be set aside and not installed. Product installed is deemed acceptable grade.

If choosing rustic/knotty grades, confirm soundness of knots and saw dock if deemed necessary – chipped/star checked knots can be remedied with a small touch of colour tinted putty prior to finishing.

All natural timber and Western Red Cedar in particular will naturally vary in colour from board to board so select and pre-arrange boards in a fixing sequence so as to achieve an aesthetically pleasing end result.

If battening is required to present a suitable surface for installation, then the battens should be installed at suitable centres (refer FIXING sections). If the battens are timber, they should be kiln dried and accurately sawn or dressed. After fixing, battens should be appropriately packed out to provide for a true and even surface prior to securing boards.

SARKING

Provide sarking material behind ALL Weatherboard used in an exterior situation. Sarking material should be approved 'breather type' (vapour permeable) and fire retardant paper, equivalent to Tyvek by Dupont.

If conventional aluminium foil insulation is used as a sarking it must be severely dished back into the framework to minimise any condensation effects.

FIXING WEATHERBOARD

Weatherboard shall be securely fixed to studs with one flat head nail per board at centres not exceeding 600mm.

Corrosion resistant nails are essential. Tilling Timber recommends the use of silicon bronze or stainless steel flat head annular grooved nails for added withdrawal resistance. If galvanised nails are used they must be hot dipped.

Note: Nails should be of a length to penetrate the framing minimum 30mm.

Use a minimum of 50 x 2.8mm plain shank nails for fixing to hardwood and 50 x 3.15mm annular grooved shank nails for fixing to softwood or equivalent gun nails. (Paslode Cladfast B20548 or similar).

Nails shall be driven with care to avoid damage to face of boards. All butt joints should be effectively sealed with a water repellent prior to installation.

Start with the bottom course using a suitable furring strip to maintain the angle and support the lower edge. Position the next row of boards to ensure that a minimum overlap of 21mm is achieved.

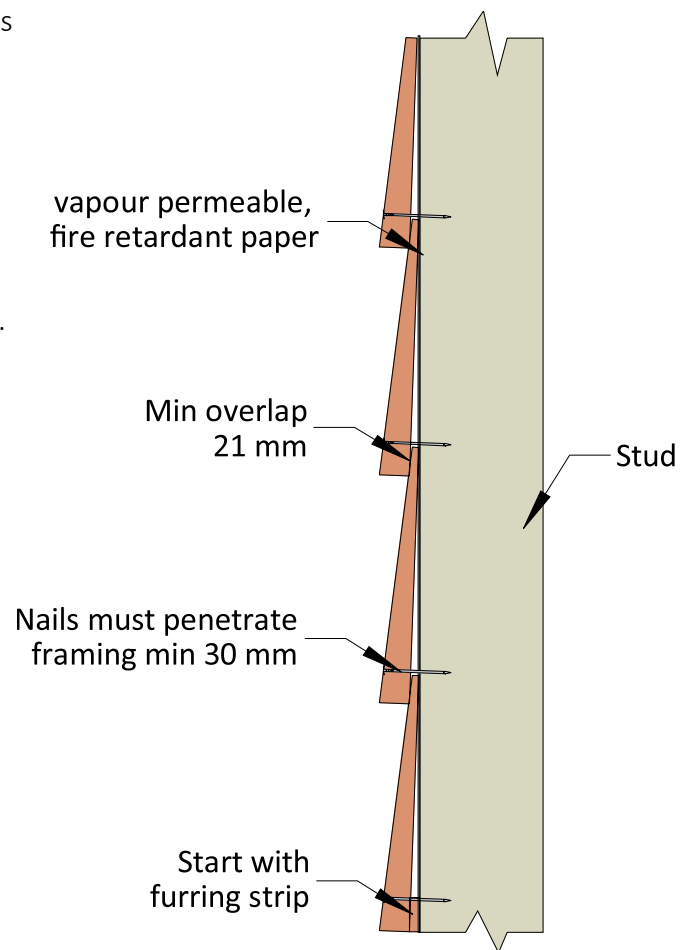
Weatherboard should be secured by driving the nail as close as possible to the lower most edge of the siding without penetrating the top (or head) of the siding board beneath.

E.g.: in observing minimum recommended lap of 21mm, nail entry should be around 25mm up from butt (or lower most edge).

When joining, cut Weatherboard square and fit firmly. Stagger and meet on studs butt joints of all boards. As work proceeds, check that bevel siding boards are level.

External and internal corners shall be finished against matching timber stops. (32mm x 32mm sawn internal and 57 x 32mm sawn external) or equivalent dressed section for dressed bevel siding.

Ensure adequate and effective flashing at brickwork junctions, joinery frames and the like, so as to avoid penetration of driven rain.



FINISHING & MAINTENANCE RECOMMENDATIONS

When exposed to the elements, all timbers eventually lose their natural toning's and develop a grey colour toning due to the bleaching effect of the sun's rays and the water soluble nature of those extractives responsible for the colour toning.

This gradual removal of colour or extractives (greying of timber) is in no way detrimental to the natural durability of timber or Cedar.

All timbers naturally absorb moisture and as they do the timber expands and as they dry the timber shrinks. Over many years this cycle will lead to surface checking and cracking. Coating timber helps to prevent moisture uptake/swelling and the drying/shrinkage process. With maintenance, timber can last for an indefinite period of time.

A twelve month maintenance inspection is suggested (say every Spring), to monitor the integrity of coating. Early action will minimise the amount of work required to keep the coating looking new- always refer to manufacturer's recommendations.

Note: Any cut ends of timber should be sealed with timber coating selected prior to installation to protect from moisture ingress that would naturally occur.

Semi Transparent Oil Based Stains & Clears

Coloured stains (generally oil based) that penetrate timber and provide a colour- the level of colour will depend on how pigment rich the coating is. External stains vary in pigment concentration; some stains are heavily pigmented obscuring the grain yet displaying the texture of a sawn surface, whilst others are semitransparent, allowing the grain to show through and maintain the most natural appearance of timber. Generally, the higher the pigmentation level, the longer the service life however, care must be taken not to apply too heavy a coating as the end result may look like a solid paint coating.

The length of life that can be expected from an external oil based stain will depend on factors such as orientation and amount of cover (from Eaves, Porticos and Verandas). Generally, stained walls with an Easterly aspect will last longer than walls with a Westerly/Northerly aspect due to the shorter UV exposure experienced, so more frequent maintenance would be expected to West and North facing walls.

As oils are penetrating, maintenance is easy (refer to manufacturer's instructions). A clean of the surface followed by re-applying the oil based stain is all that is required- there is no film breakdown so no pre-sanding is required.

External stains perform better on sawn surfaces (rougher, more fibrous) rather than dressed faces and a longer service life will be achieved on kiln seasoned timber compared with unseasoned product. Nevertheless, compared to alternate species, Cedar has exceptional retention properties, even on dressed surfaces.

Coating Life – Dependent upon orientation- For exposed walls, 18 months to 3 years may be expected. Where walls are well protected from UV & moisture 5 years and longer may be achieved.

Product Examples – Cutek Extreme Oil.

FINISHING & MAINTENANCE RECOMMENDATIONS Continued...

Semi Transparent Acrylic Stains

Recent paint technology has seen the development of semi-transparent stains with a tough high build top coat designed to provide the convenience of quick drying and water clean-up with no sanding to prepare for re-coating.

Coating Life – Approx. 18 months to 2 years depending on orientation and exposure levels to UV & moisture.

Product Examples – Haymes Uvex Timber Primer with Uvex Topcoat, Intergrain Natural Stain.

Clear & Tinted Film Coatings

Clear or nearly clear film build coatings are available which form a film build on top of the timber surface, these coatings tend to have a low to satin gloss level. They allow for easy washing or hosing off and help prevent greying. More durable than penetrating oils, but more work to prepare and re-coat as the clear film will eventually breakdown (delaminate) from UV exposure and will require sanding if frequent maintenance isn't maintained. These coatings are also available with a colour depending on the manufacturer.

Coating Life – 2 to 5 years depending on orientation and exposure levels to UV & moisture.

Product Examples – Intergrain DWD, Sikkens.

NATURAL WEATHERING

Externally exposed Cedar will weather to a “maintenance free” grey toning- however the end result is subject to even weather exposure of the boards and will vary from one climate to another. As “natural weathering” is dependent upon both incidence of sunlight and rainwater, orientation plays an important factor. North facing walls generally weather out earlier than do other walls.

Should uneven weathering occur, the judicious use of grey penetrating wood stains may be necessary and if extractive discolouration or surface mildew appears on semi-protected walls, washing and scrubbing with a mixture of hot water, mild detergent and household bleach can be an effective remedial measure.

AVAILABILITY

Tilling Timber architectural wood products are available Australia wide through a network of expert resellers.

Further details relating to grade and range are contained within the Tilling Timber products list and related literature. Refer www.tilling.com.au.