

Cladding Installation Guide



Before Installation

Make sure enough cladding has been ordered, including wastage, as the timber is either reclaimed or hand-aged in batches and may vary from one to the next.

Please ensure 10% extra has been calculated to allow for wastage, cutting, and defects up to the 5% industry standard. It is up to the fitter to grade out any pieces unfit for use; never lay a piece that is deemed unfit for use.

Ensure all wet works, including plastering, screeding, tiling, and painting, are completed and fully dried before the cladding enters the environment to acclimatise.

The relative humidity of the property should be between 40-60% when the cladding is being acclimatised with the temperature of the house consistent with the final living conditions of at least 18 degrees. Dehumidifiers should not be present in the property when the cladding is delivered.

Once the environment is stable, the cladding can be acclimatised. The cladding should be laid on some lats to allow air circulation. The cladding should then be stacked in packs with air gaps between the boards. The bands should be left on the cladding while it is being acclimatised.

The cladding should be acclimatised for 5-7 days, and the bands should only be cut as the cladding is being fitted. This will allow the boards to expand or contract according to the room's conditions, boards will leave the factory between 8-12%

Please check the inventory of the timber at the time of delivery. Any discrepancies with the inventory must be reported within 48 hours. No bands must be cut if there are discrepancies, once the bands are cut, the client has deemed the inventory correct.

Prior to installation, it is the installer's responsibility to determine that the site environment and conditions are suitable to install the cladding.

We cannot be held responsible for any product failure caused by poor fitting or poor management of environmental conditions.



Installation

Glue & Nail to Substrate

Ensure the cladding is being fixed to a suitable sub substrate such as OSB, plywood, chipboard, plasterboard, or plastered walls. The substrate should be flat and fully dried out prior to installation; ensure it is thick enough to enable a good fix.

Paint the wooden substrate black; this will allow any original nail holes, shakes, etc. to appear as a shadow gap rather than bright timber.

Fix in place with a grab adhesive such as Everbuild Stixall or Maximum Torque. Apply a large dot of adhesive (approx. 20mm in diameter) every 400mm each side of the timber and fix into place. Headless pins will be required to fix the boards into place and pull the timbers tight against the sub-wall.



Grab adhesive is to be applied every 400mm and at each end of the timber.



Further Methods of Installation

Wooden Batons

Install wooden batons onto the subwall every 400mm maximum.

Fix in place using grab adhesive and headless pins at the outer edge of each timber.

Please note that the downside to installing wooden batons is that there will be a higher amount of waste as the board will have to hit the baton centers, so there may be a higher degree of unsuitable offcuts. Further to this, any gaps will show through as they don't have the black shadow gap created by the painted substrate in the other fitting methods.

