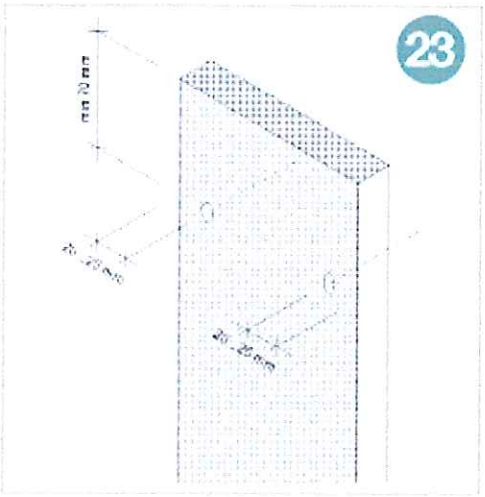
Storage

Claddings boards must be protected from moisture, dirt, sunlight, ground contact, mechanical impact and scratching in transit and storage. Stack the boards face down on a straight level surface on top of transverse wood members spaced at 60 cm. Remove the steel hoops around the stacks and cover with protective board, etc.

Working and fixing

Cladding boards can be worked with conventional wood-working tools. Mitre-cut joints and cutting to length can best be accomplished with an electric crosscut saw fitted with a tilting disc and a circular saw.



As a rule, cladding boards are fixed to the substrate with hot-dip zinc-coated wire nails. Usually the suitable minimum nail length is 75 mm (see Nailing Instructions). Normal spacing of fixing points (base boards) is 600 mm. Use two nails to fasten the board at each fixing points located 20 to 25 mm from the board edge.
For installing the horizontal cladding, fix vertical base boards (thickness 22 to 25 mm) firmly through the wind board to the external wall frame posts. With vertical cladding, the base boards are placed horizontally and fixed firmly through the raiser strips or boards required for ventilation and the wind boarding to the frame posts.

Base boards and ventilation of the space behind the cladding is illustrated in the examples in Figs. 3 through 12. Nailing instructions are provided in Fig. 23.

If you use a pneumatic nailer, make sure that the nail does not penetrate too deep to damage the wood surface. The head of the nail must not make a dent because it will make the wood absorb moisture. Use a nailer intended for external cladding and annular ring shanked nails to adjust the nailing depth.

If the nail is to be fixed closer than 70 mm from the end of a board, drill holes before nailing to prevent cracking.

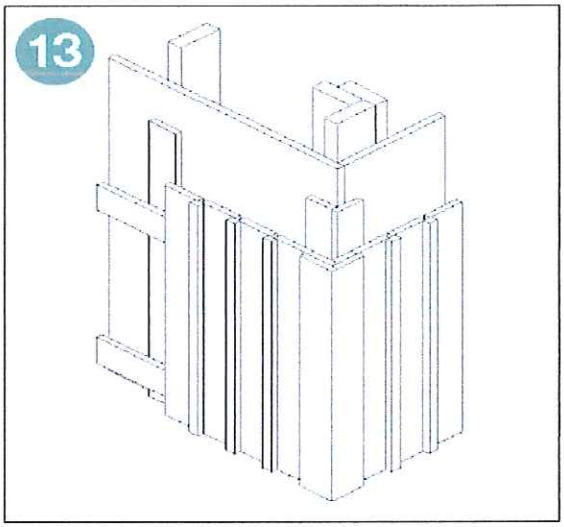
Extensions

Avoid extensions where possible. Cladding boards with tongued-and-groove ends are also available, which makes it possible to butt-joint boards at any point and reduce wastage. If extensions are necessary, make sure that absorption of water through the cut-off surface into the wood is effectively prevented. Make the extension as weatherproof as possible or cover it with a strip or flashing or paint the cut-off surfaces with care when installing the cladding.

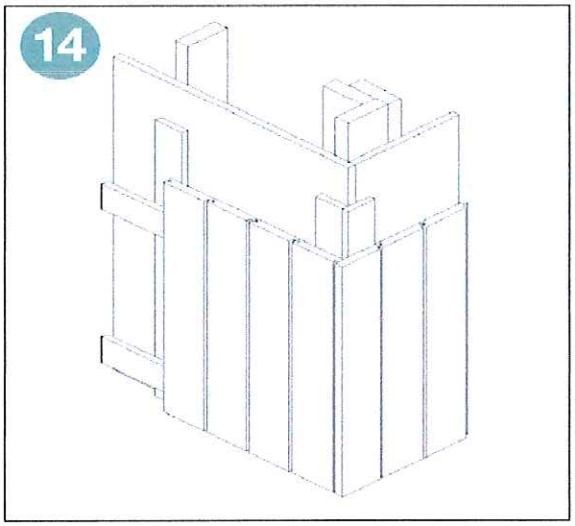
Corners

Think about how many corner boards your need and how wide they should be. Corner boards are usually for finishing the corners particularly in case of horizontal cladding while at the same time they accentuate the corners of the building, especially if they are painted in a colour different from the rest of the cladding.

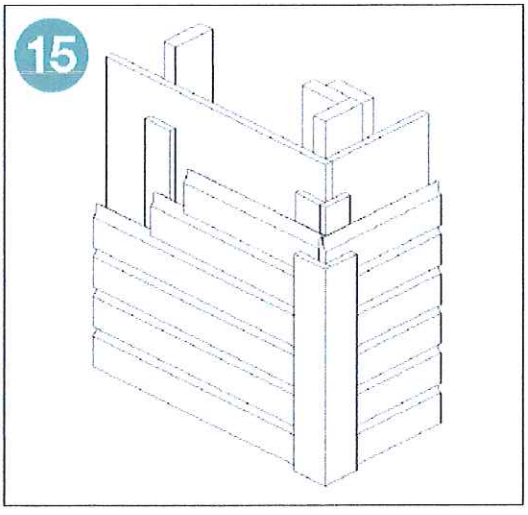
Vertical cladding, in particular, is easy to install without special corner boards. Calculate the number of boards required for the wall involved to ensure that boarding can be evenly spaced and the boards to be fixed to the corners are wide enough.



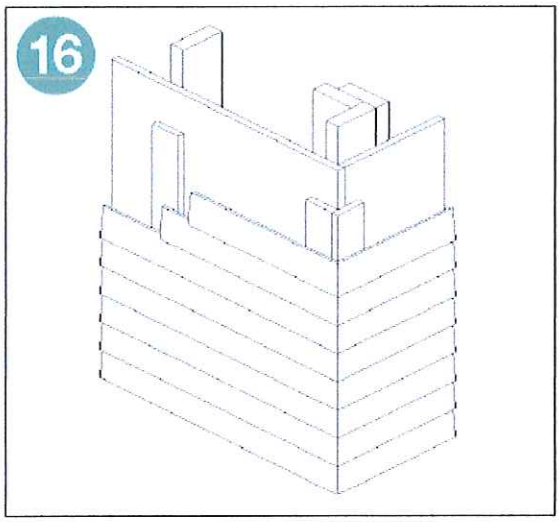
13 Corner/strip-covered cladding. Corners can also be finished without corner boards by 'wrapping' the cladding around the corner.



14 Corner/vertical cladding with UTS cladding boards. Cladding is 'wrapped' around the corner.

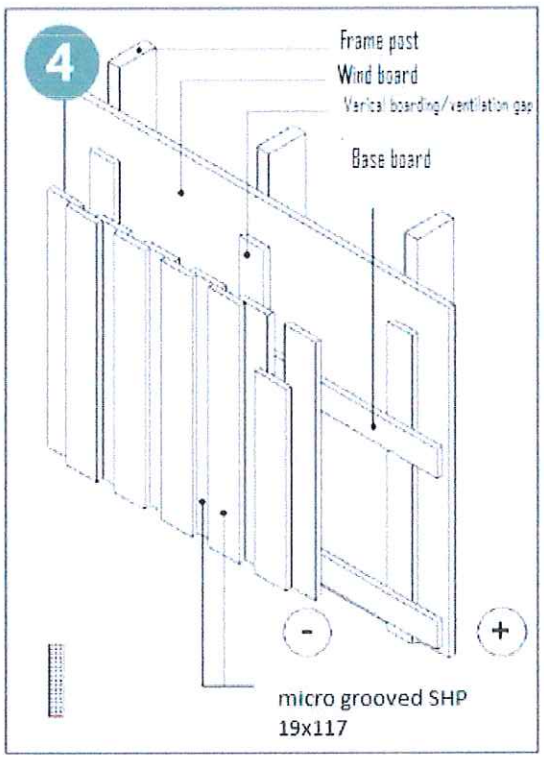


15 Corner/vertical cladding with UTK boards. Corners can also be finished without corner boards by mitre-cutting the board ends.

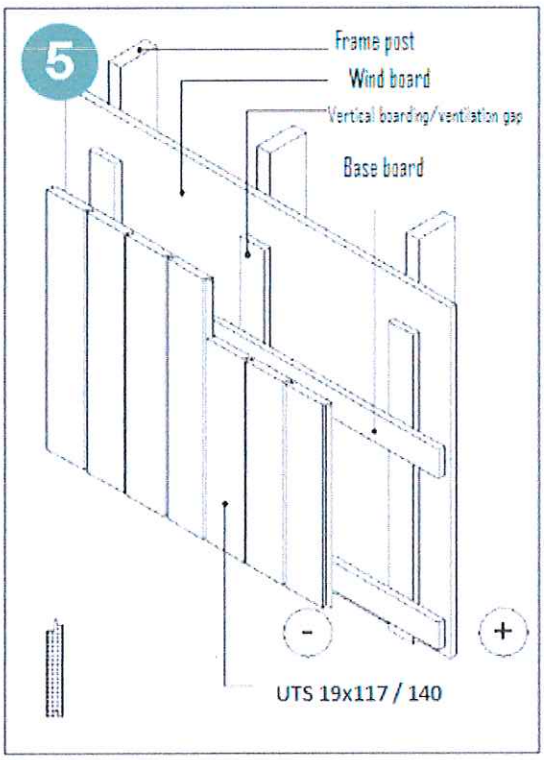


16 Mitre-cut corners with UYL cladding boards. Great accuracy in measurements and sawing is necessary. Corners can also be fitted with corner boards with the ends cut straight.

For vertical cladding, use planed half or full tongue-and-groove cladding boards such as UTS and UTV-profiled boards.



4 Example of a staggered siding.
Chamfer the lower ends of the boards to allow water to run off freely.



5 Example of vertical cladding.
Cladding board UTS 28x170. Chamber the lower ends of the boards to allow water to run off freely.