

DATA SHEET: H3.2 TREATED SOLID RADIATA WEATHERBOARDS, FASCIA AND OTHER EXTERNALLY APPLIED WOOD PRODUCTS

INTRODUCTION

SPP H3.2 solid timber products are supplied in both pre-primed and unprimed states. Unpainted timber products treated to H3.2 may be used in external applications and in accordance with NZ 3602:2003 sections 110 and 111. Note that H3.2 has a green (copper) tinge which fades over time. Product requiring staining such as clear weatherboards or battens may be affected by the H3.2 solution.

1. GRADES AVAILABLE

- SPP SOLID WEATHERBOARDS, fascia and other external products are available in Clear 2 and better as well as the Dressing Grade options.
- Clear 2 and better: Allows for clear face and edge with the back face and one edge allowing small tight defects (small knot, resin pocket, other tight defect).
- Dressing Grade: An appearance grade with sound tight knots and other natural defects such as resin stains, tannin staining, intergrown knots, bark encased knots. On both faces and edges. Some small amount of defect docking and waste should be anticipated.

2. PROFILE CHOICE

- Careful consideration during the design process should be given to the choice of profile, the size of the board and the subsequent surface coating in relation to the prevailing weather and exposure conditions at the site. Refer SPP full product brochure or our website for profile options.
- Rusticated, shiplap, square dressed and bevel back profiles available in both dressed finish and bandsawn finish.
- SPP WEATHERBOARDS and fascia have been manufactured in accordance with NZ3617 standard.

3. HANDLING

- SPP WEATHERBOARDS, fascia and other products should be unloaded by hand, or with a hiab forklift. Do not tip these products from a truck. Avoid scratching the face of the board, and always carry individual boards with their long sections upright to avoid excessive bending.

4. STORAGE

- SPP WEATHERBOARDS and fascia must remain dry at all times prior to installation. Product should be stored indoors on a flat surface, with gluts at 900mm centres and at least 150mm off the ground. Avoid direct sunlight and protect from

both rain and ground moisture uptake. If storing outside use a secondary waterproof cover and groundsheet whilst allowing for good air circulation.

5. ACCLIMATISATION

- At the time of installation the cladding moisture content must be near the average moisture content which can be expected at site (typically 10 – 16% depending on the location and the time of year). Please allow approximately 3-5 days for the cladding to acclimatise before installation.

6. DIMENSIONAL CHANGE

- Timber is hygroscopic (absorbs moisture from the atmosphere) and will take up and release moisture until it reaches the equilibrium moisture content (EMC) with the surrounding environment. During this process, which is ongoing, the timber expands and contracts and thus some dimensional change will occur, this will be minimised by the application of a quality paint system.

7. WEATHERBOARD MOVEMENT

- Timber weatherboards are designed to accommodate moisture, thermal and seismic movement in the board laps.

DO NOT USE ANY SEALANTS OR GLUES between the boards or board laps, as this may inhibit the natural expansion and contraction of the cladding.

8. LAPLINES

- To avoid laplines which may occur, particularly on wider profiles, pre-paint the top 40mm of Bevelback profiles and the top 30mm of Rusticated profiles in the same colour as the intended topcoat finish.

9. SPP WEATHERBOARDS INSTALLATION

- Weatherboard and fascia should be installed as per the current building code and BRANZ recommended good building practices. Some helpful hints are listed below:
 - * Ensure a quality building wrap is installed in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications
 - * For new homes using Bevelback weatherboards use EZYSCRIBE pre-cut scribe as a storey rod
 - * Seal all cut ends with two coats of oil primer
 - * Single nail all weatherboard profiles, regardless of size. Nailing boards together will likely result in split boards

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- * Never nail through laps. Nails should be fixed approximately 10mm above the board below
- * Nail at a minimum of 600mm centres.
- * Punch nails and putty over immediately.
- * Refer to nail chart in the SPP WEATHERBOARDS brochure or Technical and Installation details for correct nail type and size
- * Leave a 2mm gap between rebated profiles (such as rusticated or shiplap) to allow for expansion and contraction.
- * Ensure non-rebated profiles such as bevelback have a minimum lap of 32mm.
- * Angle mitre joints away from the prevailing wind at the site and/or use flat soakers.
- * Ensure weatherboards, once installed, are at least 150mm from the ground and 100mm from decks and terraces.

* Timber facings combined with scribes/plugs not only look good but offer additional protection against the elements.
Note: For further information please refer to the SPP WEATHERBOARDS Technical and Installation details.

10. FINISHING AND PAINTING

- Painting should take place as soon as possible after installation. If boards have been exposed for longer than 4 weeks, some sanding and re-priming may be required.
- Check the moisture content of the boards before painting. Equilibrium Moisture Content (EMC) should be at 16% or less. Use a correctly calibrated moisture meter to check.
- Once installed, remove all loose material such as dirt from the surface. Spot prime any exposed timber with two coats of oil primer. Spot prime the filled nail holes. Any sealants used should be of a flexible exterior grade and suitable for over coating with acrylic paint.
- Once undercoated, simply apply two coats of 100% premium acrylic low gloss house paint to the manufacturer's specification, at a rate of 12-14m²/L.
- Once applied, the two top coats should have a combined thickness of no less than 50 microns.

- The onus is on the painter to ensure that the primed surface remains well adhered to the timber substrate and is a suitable base for the subsequent top coats.

This is particularly important where the boards have been exposed for longer than 4 weeks before top coating.

- Painters should refer to the AS/NZ 2311 guide to painting buildings.

11. RESIN BLEED

- Resin bleed is a natural by-product of Radiata weatherboards and fascia, which sometimes occurs. The choice of a light top colour and a correctly applied quality paint system will help to minimise this occurrence.
- SPP makes every effort to source non-resinous lumber and identify resin pockets during the manufacturing process, however we do not warranty against this natural feature.

12. COLOUR CHOICE

- Dark colours absorb heat from the sun and may cause excessive movement, distortion and possibly resin bleed. Light colours reflect the sun's heat. Therefore only light colours only with a light reflective value (LRV) of greater than or equal to 45% may be used. Refer paint colour charts for details.

This information is supplied in good faith, and we recommend the installer and painters familiarise themselves with all relevant building and painting codes. Builders using weatherboards should purchase the BRANZ Good Practice Guide for Timber Cladding, a comprehensive detailing and installation guide.

Southern Pine Products will not be liable for any losses incurred resulting from the failure to adhere to good building and painting practices.

Although every effort has been made to ensure the information in this data sheet complies with existing building standards and recognised codes of practice, no responsibility is accepted for any errors and omissions nor for any specifications or work based on the this information.