



External Cladding Brochure

Durasheet™
Fibre cement
sheet for external
applications

Duratex™
Fibre cement sheet for
applied finish systems

Durabacker™
Fibre cement sheet
for high build plaster
coatings

Stonesheet™
Fibre cement stone
slip substrate

Duraplank™
Woodgrain and smooth
fibre cement plank for
external application

NuLine™
Weatherboard fibre
cement for external
cladding

BGC Fibre Cement (NZ) Technical Information



JUNE 2007



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1. BGC Durabacker coated with Mineral Plaster Technology Limited - Liteclad Plaster System
2. NuLine 175mm Square
3. NuLine 175 Square and Eldorado Stone (fixed on BGC Stonesheet)

Product Information

BGC fibre cement sheets are manufactured to conform to the requirements of NZS/AS2908.2 Cellulose-Cement Products and are classified as Type A Category 2 sheet for external use.

Quality Systems

BGC Fibre Cement manufactures all products under the rigorous Quality Management System of the International Standard ISO 9002:1994 and is the holder of Licence Agreement number QEC2955/13.

Fire Resistance

The early fire indices of BGC fibre cement sheets as tested by the CSIRO - Building, Construction and Engineering Division, (report number FNE7528) in accordance to Australian Standard AS1530.3 - 1989, are:-

- Ignitability Index 0
- Heat Evolved Index 0
- Spread of Flame Index 0
- Smoke Developed Index 0-1

Handling and Storage

BGC fibre cement sheets must be stacked flat, up off the ground and supported on level bearers.

The sheets must be kept dry, preferably by being stored inside a building. When stored outdoors they must be protected from the weather.

Care should be taken to avoid damage to the ends, edges and surfaces.

Sheets must be dry prior to being fixed, jointed or coated. Sheets must be carried on edge.

Health and Safety

BGC fibre cement is manufactured from New Zealand cellulose fibre, finely ground sand, Portland cement and additives. As manufactured the product will not release airborne dust, but during drilling, cutting and sanding operations, cellulose fibres, silica and calcium silicate dust may be released.

Breathing in fine silica dust is hazardous, prolonged exposure (usually over several years) may cause bronchitis, silicosis or cancer.

When cutting sheets, work in a well ventilated area and use the methods recommended in this literature to minimise dust generation. If using power tools wear an approved (P1 or P2) dust mask and safety glasses.

These precautions are not necessary when stacking, unloading or handling fibre cement products.

For further information or a Material Safety Data Sheet contact BGC Fibre Cement.

New Zealand Building Code Compliance (NZBC)

BGC fibre cement sheets must be used, installed and maintained in accordance with this Technical Literature to meet the following provisions of the New Zealand Building Code (NZBC).

Clause B1 Structure

BGC fibre cement sheets will meet performance B1.3.1, B1.3.2 and B1.3.4. Relevant information on the physical conditions pertaining to B1.3.3 is included in this literature.

Bracing

BGC fibre cement sheets can be used to provide racking resistance to timber framed walls against wind and earthquake loads in accordance with NZBC, when applied directly to studs. Cavity battens and an additional fibre cement outer cladding is required.

Clause B2 Durability

When used as an external substrate for an applied coating system BGC fibre cement will meet the following provisions of the NZBC.

- B2.3.1(a) - 50 years for structural (bracing) applications. Stainless steel fixings must be used for all bracing sheets.
- B2.3.2(b) - 15 years for general applications. Stainless steel fixings must be used in corrosive conditions such as geothermal hot spots or coastal zones (within 500m of the sea).

Coating systems, seals and flashings must be maintained to ensure moisture does not penetrate the cladding system and sheets and that fixings remain dry at all times.

The homeowner should follow the BRANZ Homeowner's Manual to maintain their dwelling. This manual provides a recommended maintenance check list.

BGC fibre cement is expected to have the service life of at least 50 years.

Clause E2 External Moisture

BGC fibre cement when used in conjunction with an external applied finishing system (jointing and coating) that meets NZBC B2, E2 and F2, will meet performance E2.3.2.

Head flashings and sill trays must be used at all joinery penetrations, and jambs must be sealed as per the relevant instructions in Acceptable Solution E2/AS1 third edition.

Clause F2 Hazardous Building Materials

BGC fibre cement is not considered a health hazard to people and therefore meet the performance F2.3.1.

Sheet Cutting and Preparation

BGC fibre cement sheets may be cut to size on site. If using power tools for cutting, drilling or sanding they must be fitted with appropriate dust collection devices or alternatively an approved (P1 or P2) dust mask shall be worn.

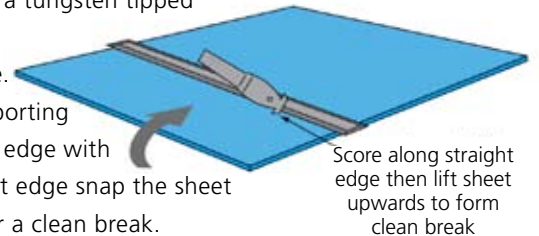
It is recommended that work always be carried out in a well-ventilated location. If a cut edge is to be flush-joined it must be prepared with a recessed edge.

Cutting

The most suitable cutting methods are:

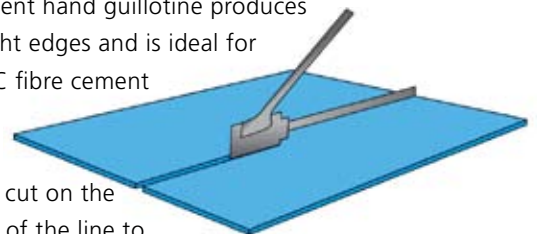
■ Score and snap

Using a straight edge, score the sheet face 4 or 5 times with a tungsten tipped 'score and snap' knife. While supporting the scored edge with the straight edge snap the sheet upward for a clean break.



■ Hand Guillotine

A fibre cement hand guillotine produces clean straight edges and is ideal for cutting BGC fibre cement sheets. Make the guillotining cut on the off-cut side of the line to allow for the blade thickness.



■ Notching

Notches can be made by cutting two sides of the notch with a hand saw or guillotine. Score along the third side with a 'score and snap' knife, then snap upwards while supporting the scored edge to remove the notch.

■ Hand Sawing

Hand sawing is suitable for general cutting operations, small cuts, notches and small penetrations.

For accuracy and neatness, mark out the cut lines on



the face side of the sheet prior to sawing.

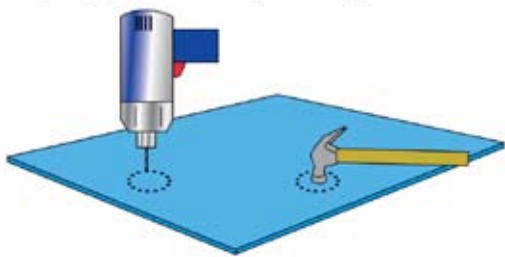
When sawing, the back of the sheet should be

supported close to the cut. A fine toothed saw can be used. A quick jabbing action gives best results.

Holes and Penetrations

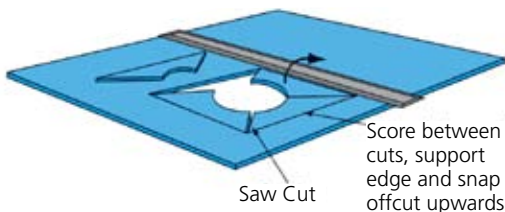
■ Drilling

BGC fibre cement sheets can be drilled using normal high-speed drill bits, do not use the drill's hammer function.



Small rectangular or circular penetrations can be made by drilling a series of small holes around the perimeter of

the cut out, then tapping out the waste piece from the sheet face. Tap carefully with a hammer while supporting the underside of the opening to avoid damage. Clean up any rough edges with a rasp if necessary.



Score between cuts, support edge and snap offcut upwards.

Large rectangular openings such as for air conditioners, are formed by deeply scoring

the perimeter of the opening with a 'score and snap' knife. Next form a hole in the centre of the opening (see method above) then saw cut from the hole to the corners of the opening.

Finally snap out the four triangular segments to form the opening. Clean rough edges with a rasp if necessary.

Fixing Instructions

BGC fibre cement sheets must be dry before fixing to the framing structure. Sheet edges must be joined over a stud or continuous line of noggings. Sheet cuts, which are to be flush jointed, must be recessed on site. The Hitachi 'Easy Bevel' (Model EBCOMBO) is specifically designed for this purpose.

Framing

- Framing must be constructed to comply with the New Zealand Building Code (NZBC). Compliance with the NZBC can be met by timber framing designed and constructed in accordance with NZS 3604 for non-specific design, or in accordance with NZS 3603 and NZS 4203/4251 for specific design.
- The framing must be set to a true plane to ensure a straight finish to the wall.
- The moisture content of timber framing must be less than 16% when the cladding sheets are fixed. If sheets are fixed to 'wet' framing problems may occur at a later date due to excessive timber shrinkage. It is strongly recommended that kiln dried framing is used.
- Timber framing, for sheet joints, must have a minimum face width of 45 mm (nominal 50 mm).
- Intermediate studs with a minimum face width of 35 mm (nominal 40 mm) may be used.
- Studs must be spaced at maximum 600 mm centres. Noggings need to align with sheet joints when used for horizontal fixing. BGC fibre cement sheets must not be joined off the framing.

Control Joints

Refer to Acceptable Solution E2/AS1 Third edition, Clause 9.7.4.2. Figures 103-113 and Table 19.

Fixings

Refer to Acceptable Solution E2/AS1 Third edition, Table 24

Impact Resistance

BGC Fibre Cement has good resistance to hard and soft body impacts likely to occur in residential and light commercial use. When used in commercial or industrial situations, or other high impact situations, the designer should consider protection measures such as the installation of barriers or bollards to vulnerable areas.

Wind Face Loads

BGC Fibre Cement sheets may be used in all Building Wind Zones of NZS 3604, including Very High.

Sheet Layout

BGC fibre cement sheets must be joined over a stud or continuous line of noggings. Leave a 2-3 mm gap for vertical joints and 1-2 mm gap for horizontal joints.

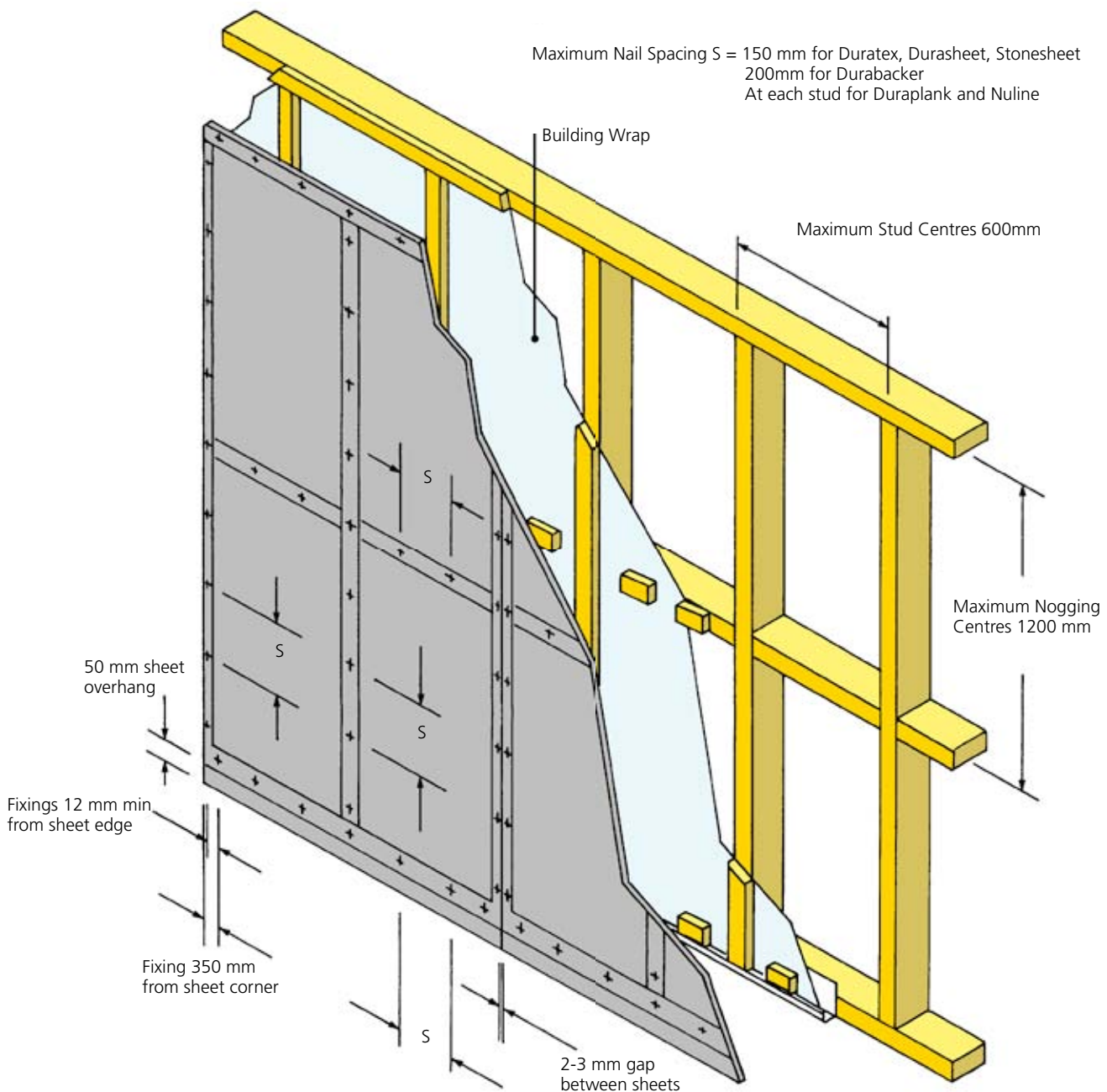
Do not butt sheets tightly together.

Horizontal fixing of sheets is permissible. When fixing more than one sheet high vertical joints must be offset (staggered).

General

The selected joint and coating system complying with NZS 4251 must be applied to dry, clean sheets only. Application must be completed within 3 months of the sheets being fixed on site.

It is strongly recommended that dark colours be avoided "and colour with a minimum Light Reflective Value (LRV) of 40% be used" as "dark colours" may cause high temperature variations within the substrate leading to excessive thermal movement.



Product Description

BGC Durasheet™ is an autoclaved fibre cement sheet for external applications. It is recommended for cladding and for such features as gables, soffits, carport and verandah linings of timber or steel framed buildings.

Durasheet™ is manufactured in nominal thickness of 4.5 mm, 6.0 mm and 7.5 mm.

4.5 mm Durasheet™ must only be used in applications such as the lining of soffits, ceilings to carports and verandahs where it is unlikely to be subjected to impacts.

6.0 mm and 7.5 mm Durasheet™ should be used for general cladding applications or for commercial soffits and the like.

Mass

The approximate weight of Durasheet™ at equilibrium moisture content (7% moisture) is as tabulated.

Nominal Thickness	Approx. Weight (kg/m ²)
4.5	7.1
6.0	9.5
7.5	11.8

Appearance

Durasheet™ is a smooth flat fibre cement sheet, cut to size and finished with square edges. It has a natural grey cement colour.

Sheet Sizes

Durasheet™ is available in the following sizes:

Thickness (mm)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)				
		450	600	750	900	1200
4.5	1800				✓	✓
	2400	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	2700					✓
	3000					✓
6.0	1800					✓
	2400				✓	✓
	2700					✓
	3000					✓
7.5	1800					✓
	2400					✓
	2700					✓
	3000					✓

Exterior Wall Cladding

Durasheet™ must be installed in accordance with Acceptable Solution E2/AS1 third edition, paragraph 9.1.8.

Horizontal Surfaces

Durasheet™ **must not** be applied to nominal horizontal surfaces such as the tops of parapets, sills decking up stands, etc.

Refer to Acceptable Solution E2/AS1 third edition, 9.7.8 paragraph 6.0 and 9.7.8.1.

Sheet Layout

Refer to page 5.

Control Joints

Durasheet™ used for external cladding must be joined over a stud or continuous line of noggings. A PVC sheet jointer, batten or some similar architectural feature, must be fitted to protect joints from the ingress of moisture.

For vertical control joints refer to Acceptable Solution E2/AS1 third edition, 9.7.4.1.

Horizontal fixing of sheets is not recommended. If used, adequate flashing must be fitted to prevent water ingress refer to Acceptable Solution E2/AS1 third edition, figure 107/108. When fixing more than one sheet high, vertical joints must be offset (staggered).

A PVC sheet jointer, battens or some similar architectural feature, shall be fitted to both internal and external corners to prevent the ingress of moisture; refer to Acceptable Solution, E2/AS1 third edition, figure 109.

Ground Clearance

BGC fibre cement sheets must not be used in situations where it will be below grade or where it will be buried in the ground. The ground clearances must comply with Acceptable Solution E2/AS1 third edition, figure 65 table 18.

Openings

All openings such as windows and doors must be designed to adequately prevent the ingress of moisture. Flashings, moulding and battens must be used wherever appropriate. Reliance on sealants alone is not considered satisfactory. Refer to Acceptable Solution E2/AS1 third edition, figures 115/116.

Soffits

For soffit lining details refer to Acceptable Solution E2/AS1 third edition figure 114.

For soffits that are 600 mm wide or less:

Soffit bearers (supporting framework) must be provided at a maximum of 900 mm centres.

The sheets may be joined off framing provided PVC jointers are used.

For soffits that are wider than 600 mm:

Soffit bearers must be at a maximum of 600 mm centres.

The sheet sides must be supported either by nailing at 250 mm maximum centres or by a construction feature such as a grooved fascia board.

Fixings

Fixings must not be placed:

- Closer than 50 mm from sheet corners.
- Closer than 20 mm from sheet top or bottom edges (top and bottom plates).
- Closer than 12 mm from sheet side edges.

Painting

To enhance both the appearance and performance of Durasheet™ BGC recommend that at least two coats of a water-based paint be applied. The paint manufacturers recommendation on application and maintenance of the paint system should be followed.

Maintenance

Durasheet™ when used in accordance with this literature requires no direct maintenance.

To guard against water penetrating the structure and damaging the framework, annual inspections of the cladding system should be carried out. Check flashing, sealant, joints and paint work.

Flashing and sealants must continue to perform their design function.

Damaged sheets should be replaced as originally installed.

Product Description

BGC Duratex™ is an autoclaved fibre cement sheet that provides a solid substrate for applied decorative finishes.

The Duratex™ substrate when combined with proprietary jointing and coating systems provides a tough, durable, waterproof wall cladding system that is immune to water damage, is fire resistant and is ideal for lightweight construction. It accepts a wide range of textured coatings and colours.

Incorporating high-density polystyrene profiles bonded to the Duratex™ can further enhance the architectural effect.

Mass

The approximate weight of Duratex™ at equilibrium mc (7%).

Nominal Thickness	Approx. Weight (kg/m ²)
7.5	10.8
9.0	14.5

Appearance

Duratex™ has a factory applied pink tint sealer on the face of the sheet. This sealer will facilitate the ease of application of the jointing compounds and texture coatings. The sheets are recessed on the two (2) long edges and on one (1) end.

Sheet Sizes

Duratex™ is available in the following sizes:

7mm	9mm
3000 x 1200 mm	3000 x 1200 mm
2700 x 1200 mm	2700 x 1200 mm
2400 x 1200 mm	2400 x 1200 mm
1800 x 1200 mm	

Exterior Wall Cladding

Duratex™ must be installed in accordance with Acceptable Solution E2/AS1 third edition, paragraph 9.1.8.

Horizontal Surfaces

Duratex™ must not be applied to nominal horizontal surfaces such as the tops of parapets, sills, decking upstands, etc. Refer to Acceptable Solution E2/AS1 third edition, 9.7.8 paragraph 6.0 and 9.7.8.1.

Sheet Layout

Refer to page 5.

Control Joints

Refer to Acceptable Solution E2/AS1 Third edition, Clause 9.7.4.2. Figures 103-113 and Table 19.

Fixings

Refer to Acceptable Solution E2/AS1 Third edition, Table 24

Ground Clearance

BGC fibre cement sheets must not be used in situations where it will be below grade or where it will be buried in the ground. The ground clearances must comply with Acceptable Solution E2/AS1 third edition, figure 65 table 18.

Openings

All openings such as windows and doors must be designed to adequately prevent the ingress of moisture. Flashings, moulding and battens must be used wherever appropriate. Reliance on sealants alone is not considered satisfactory. Refer to Acceptable Solution E2/AS1 third edition, figures 115/116.

Joint and Coating Systems

Proprietary joint and coating systems for fibre cement sheets have been developed by a number of coating manufacturers. It is important that only BRANZ Appraised systems, or other systems as recommended by BGC Fibre Cement, are used with Duratex™ fibre

cement. The jointing and coating system must be applied by applicators recommended as suitable by the joint and coating manufacturer, complying with NZBC AS 3730.

All sheet edges shall be sealed prior to fixing.

The selected joint and coating system must be applied to dry, clean sheets only. Application must be completed within 3 months of the sheets being fixed on site.

It is strongly recommended that dark colours be avoided "and colour with a minimum Light Reflective Value (LRV) of 40% be used" as "dark colours" may cause high temperature variations within the substrate leading to excessive thermal movement.

Heavier-texture coatings are preferred over smoother finishes, as any minor surface imperfections are less likely to become apparent in critical lighting conditions.

Maintenance

The Duratex™ cladding system must be maintained on a regular basis to ensure that the system continues to meet the NZBC requirements of preventing moisture entering the building.

Annual inspections of the cladding system must be carried out to check flashing, sealant joints and coating systems.

The homeowner should follow the BRANZ Homeowner's Manual to maintain their dwelling. This manual provides a recommended maintenance check list.

- Flashings must continue to perform their design function.
- Sealant joints must be inspected, and if necessary damaged or cracked sealant raked out and replaced.
- Damaged sheets must be replaced as originally installed and coating systems reinstated as for new work.

Finish coating systems must be cleaned periodically by washing with clean water and a mild household detergent, or by regular hosing.

Coatings must be maintained every 8-10 years in accordance with the coating manufacturer's instructions.

Product Description

BGC Durabacker™ is an autoclaved fibre cement sheet that provides a rigid backing, complying with NZBC Acceptable Solution E2/AS1 third edition, and NZS 3604: 1999, for the application of solid plaster coatings or high build plaster coatings.

The Durabacker™ substrate when installed in accordance with this literature provides a tough, durable, waterproof wall cladding system that is immune to water damage, is fire resistant and is ideal for lightweight construction.

Mass

The approximate weight of 4.5 mm Durabacker™ is 7.1 kg/m² at equilibrium moisture content.

Appearance

Durabacker™ is a smooth sheet with a square finish on all edges.

Durabacker™ has a factory applied blue tint sealer on the face of the sheet.

Sheet Sizes

Durabacker™ is a 4.5 mm thick fibre cement sheet and is available in the following nominal sizes:

2700 x 1200 mm

2400 x 1200 mm

Plaster Coatings

Durabacker™ will provide a rigid backing for solid plaster coatings in accordance with:

NZBC Acceptable Solution E2/AS1 third edition, Paragraph 9.3

NZS 3604: 1999 Section 11.8

NZS 4251: Part 1 1998 Solid Plastering - Cement Plasters for Walls, Ceilings And Soffits.

BGC recommends that the design and installation of plaster systems be in accordance with the advice contained in the BRANZ publication 'Good Stucco Practice' - January 2004.

The plastering must be finished and coated within 3 months of Durabacker™ being fixed in situ.

Exterior Wall Cladding

Durabacker™ must be installed in accordance with Acceptable Solution E2/AS1 third edition, paragraph 9.1.8, figure 74.

Horizontal Surfaces

Durabacker™ must not be applied to nominal horizontal surfaces such as the tops of parapets, sills, decking upstands, etc. Refer to E2/AS1 9.7.8 paragraph 6.0 and 9.7.8.1.

Sheet Layout

Refer to page 5.

Control Joints

Vertical control joints as required in NZS4251, must be provided in the solid plaster, at a maximum centre distance of 4000 mm (measured horizontally) in continuous run walls.

NZS4251 also requires that vertical control joints are formed above and below the sides of window and door openings except for windows less than 500mm wide and less than 0.2m² in area.

If a continuous sheet run exceeds 12000 mm a full vertical expansion joint, must be incorporated every 12000 mm. The control joints must form a complete break in the structural element, not just the sheet cladding.

Horizontal Relief Joints must be provided if the wall height exceeds 4000 mm or wherever floor joists occur. (This is imperative if non-kiln dried timber floor joists or framing is used).

Alternatives to this relief joint are:

- To use a horizontal flashing strip.
- Let the floor joists overhang the top plates of the lower floor to create a sealed sheet overlap.

Refer to Acceptable Solution E2 /AS1 third edition.

Openings

Vertical control joints are required above and below the sides of openings such as doors and windows.

Refer to Acceptable Solution E2/AS1 third edition, clause 9.1.10 figure 76.

Fixings

Refer to Acceptable Solution E2/ AS1 9.3.6.2 third edition and clause 4.2.1.3.2 of NZS4251.

Maintenance

The Durabacker™ cladding system must be maintained on a regular basis to ensure that the system continues to meet the NZBC requirements of preventing moisture entering the building.

Annual inspections of the cladding system must be carried out to check flashing, sealant joints and coating systems.

- Flashings must continue to perform their design function.
- Sealant joints must be inspected, and if necessary damaged or cracked sealant raked out and replaced.
- Damaged sheets must be replaced as originally installed and coating systems reinstated as for new work.

Finish coating systems must be cleaned periodically by washing with clean water and a mild household detergent, or by regular hosing.

Coatings must be maintained every 8-10 years in accordance with the coating manufacturer's instructions.

Product Description

BGC Duraplank™ is a general-purpose autoclaved fibre cement pre-primed plank for external applications. It is manufactured as a plank, which is reminiscent of traditional weatherboards both in appearance and installation methods.

Unlike weatherboards, Duraplank™ is not subject to timber rot or decay. It will not support combustion. The result is a safer, more durable cladding that requires minimum maintenance.

Duraplank™ is available with either a smooth finish or a woodgrain (Douglas Fir) texture for that authentic weatherboard look. At 7.5 mm thick, Duraplank™ has the strength to withstand the rigours of all normal family activities.

Duraplank™ Sizes and Mass

Width (mm) & Pattern	Thickness (mm)	Length (mm)	* Approx Weight (kg)
180 Smooth	7.5	4200	8.9
230 Smooth and Woodgrain	7.5	4200	11.3
300 Smooth and Woodgrain	7.5	4200	14.8

Quantities Ready Reckoner

Table 1 is provided to assist in calculating the number of planks required to cover a given wall height.

The number of Duraplank™ required is derived by:

$$\text{No. of Planks} = \frac{\text{Numbers of Courses} \times \text{Wall Length}}{\text{Plank Length}}$$

For example: a wall that is 2400 mm high x 6 m long clad in 230 mm Duraplank™ with 30 mm overlap, would require 18 planks @ 4.2 m length.

$$\text{ie; } \frac{12 \text{ Courses} \times 6 \text{ m Wall Length}}{\text{@ 4.2 m Plank Length}} = 18 \text{ Planks}$$

For triangular areas such as Gable ends, halve the quantities derived for a rectangular wall then add 10% to cover off cuts.

Table 1 - Plank Course Ready Reckoner

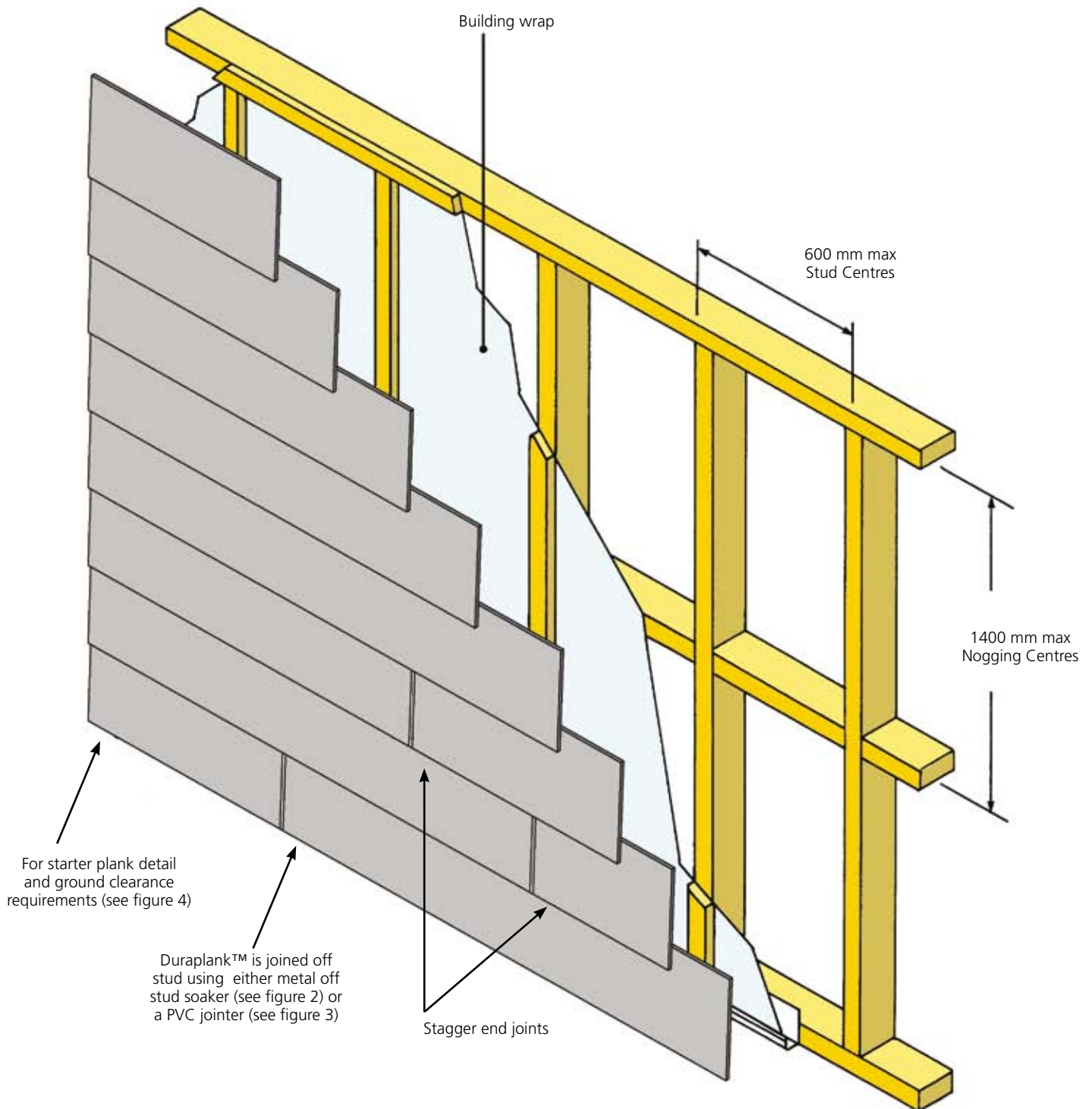
Course	Wall Height		
	180 mm Plank 30 mm Overlap	230 mm Plank 30 mm Overlap	300 mm Plank 30 mm Overlap
1	180	230	300
2	330	430	570
3	480	630	840
4	630	830	1110
5	780	1030	1380
6	930	1230	1650
7	1080	1430	1920
8	1230	1630	2190
9	1380	1830	2460
10	1530	2030	2730
11	1680	2230	3000
12	1830	2430	3270
13	1980	2630	2540
14	2130	2830	3810
15	2280	3030	4080

Exterior Wall Cladding

Duraplank™ must be installed in accordance with E2/AS1 section 9.5 fibre cement weatherboards.

Duraplank™ Layout

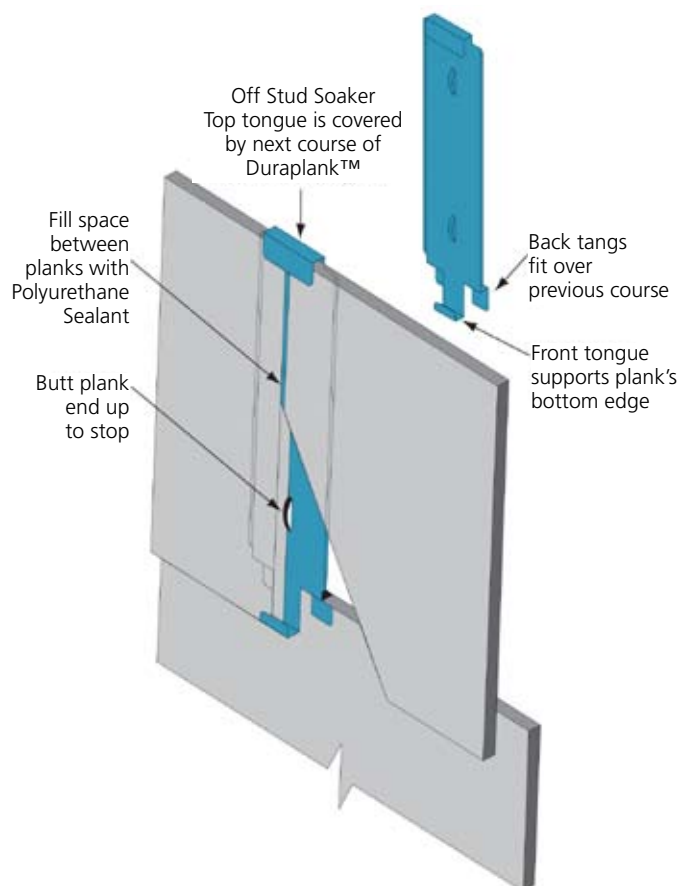
Figure 1 Horizontal Fixing



Installation

- Calculate the number of Duraplanks™ required using the Plank Course Ready Reckoner as detailed in Table 1, on page 13.
- Fix all flashings to wall openings and external and internal corners.
- Fix a starter strip (timber or strip of plank) to the bottom plate to ensure the first row of Duraplanks™ are packed out to the correct angle. The starter plank is to be continuous around the perimeters of the building and to overhang the foundation by 50 mm. See figure 4 for this detail.
- Set a horizontal datum line around the perimeter of the building using a string line or spirit level. Fix guide nails along this line to act as a stop for the correct placement of the first course of Duraplank™ or subsequent courses.
- Duraplank™ is best suited to be joined off the studs using a concealed metal back soaker or PVC joiner. See figures 2 and 3 for these details.
- Commence fixing the bottom course of plank from an external corner. Fasten the bottom edge of the plank to each stud through the starter strip. Ensure that the plank is level and flush with the corner. Do not nail home the corner fixing at this time.
- Fit the plank joiner (concealed back soaker or PVC joiner) to the end of the plank and continue fixing the bottom course.
- If using preformed metal corners, insert these before nailing home the corner fixing. See figure 5 for this detail.
- The plank must overlap a minimum of 30 mm, and before fixing the second row of planks calculate the overlap so a near full width of plank will finish at the top of the building. Use story rods at each corner with a string line to ensure that the plank coverage is uniform. See figure 7.
- Commence fixing the second row of planks from an external corner. Use a shorter length of plank than the bottom course to allow for staggered end joints. Continue fixing the Duraplank™ around the building following these methods.
- Fixings must not be driven closer than 50 mm from the end of the plank. For fixings between 20 mm - 50 mm from the end, the plank must be predrilled with a 3 mm hole.
- When fixing woodgrain Duraplank™, the pattern is repeated every 4th or 5th plank. To achieve a genuine Douglas Fir pattern, avoid starting each course with a new plank and rotate to avoid pattern repeats.

Figure 2 - Plank Joint Using a Concealed Metal Back Soaker



Duraplank™ Layout

Figure 3 - Plank Joint Using a PVC Jointer

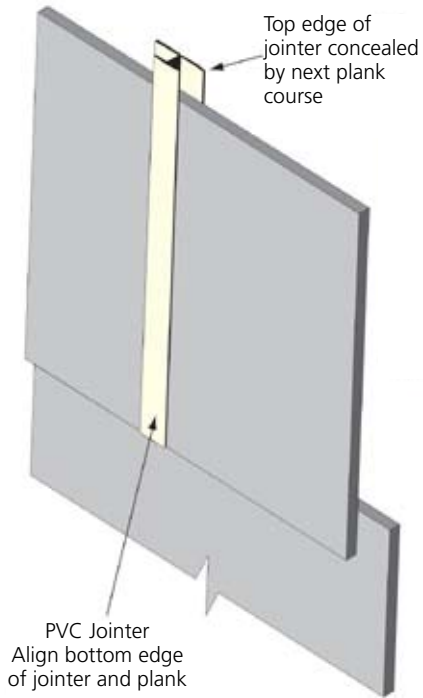


Figure 4 - Starter Plank and Ground Clearances

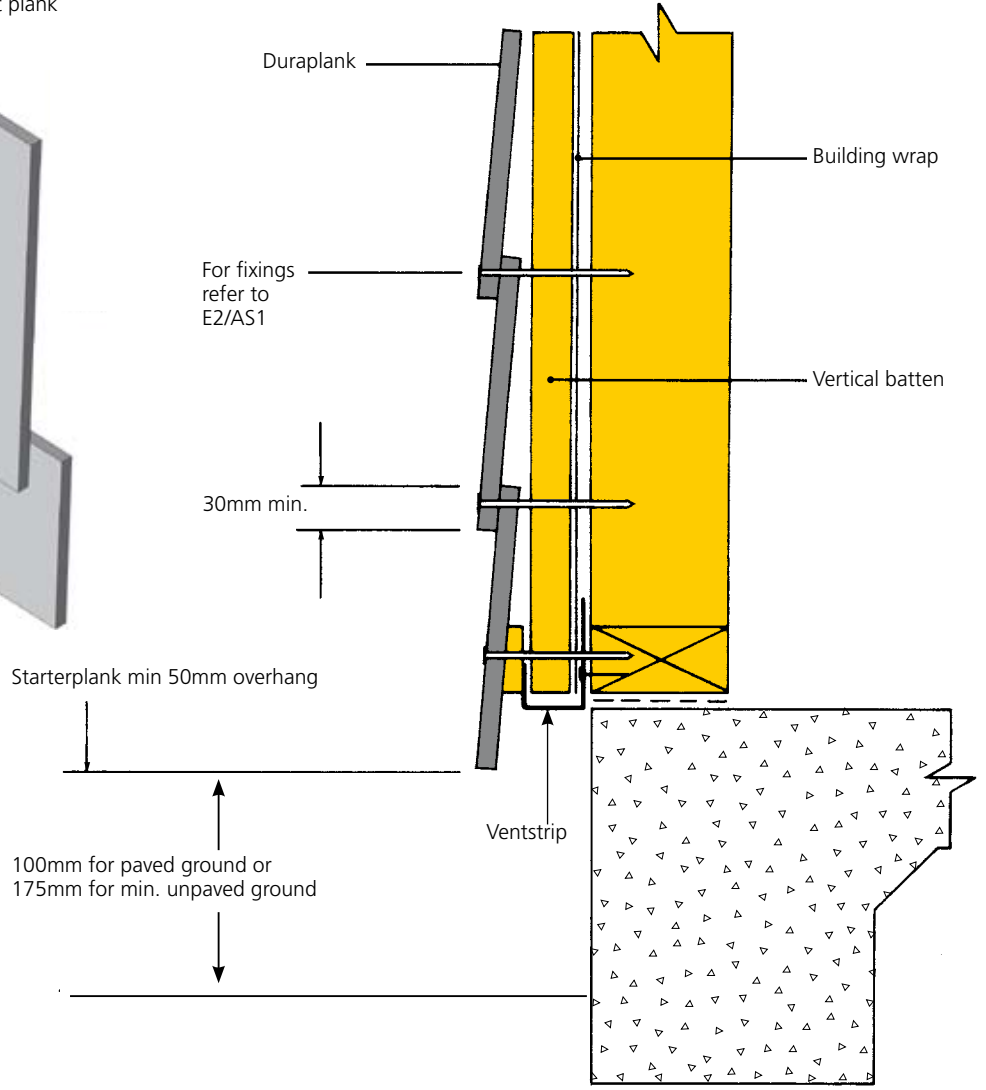


Figure 5 - Pre-formed External Corners

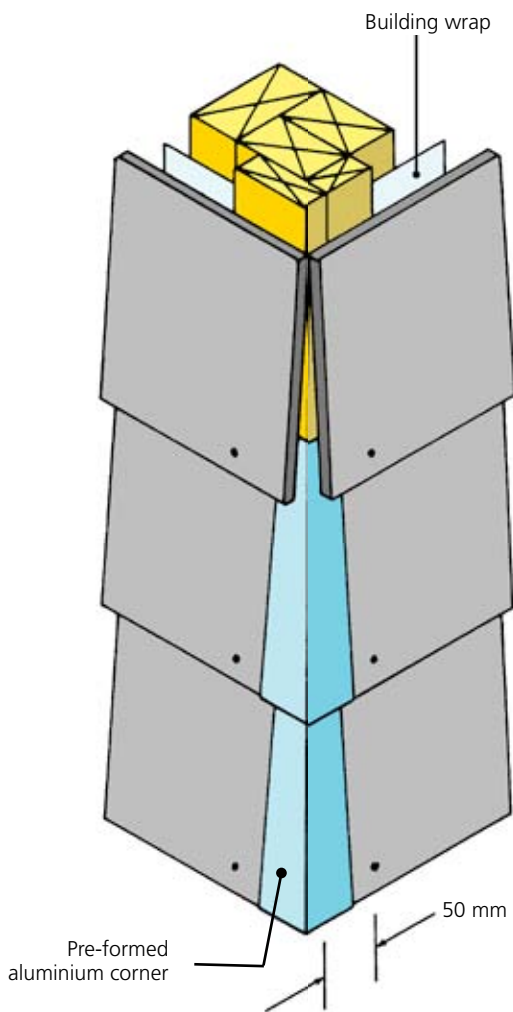
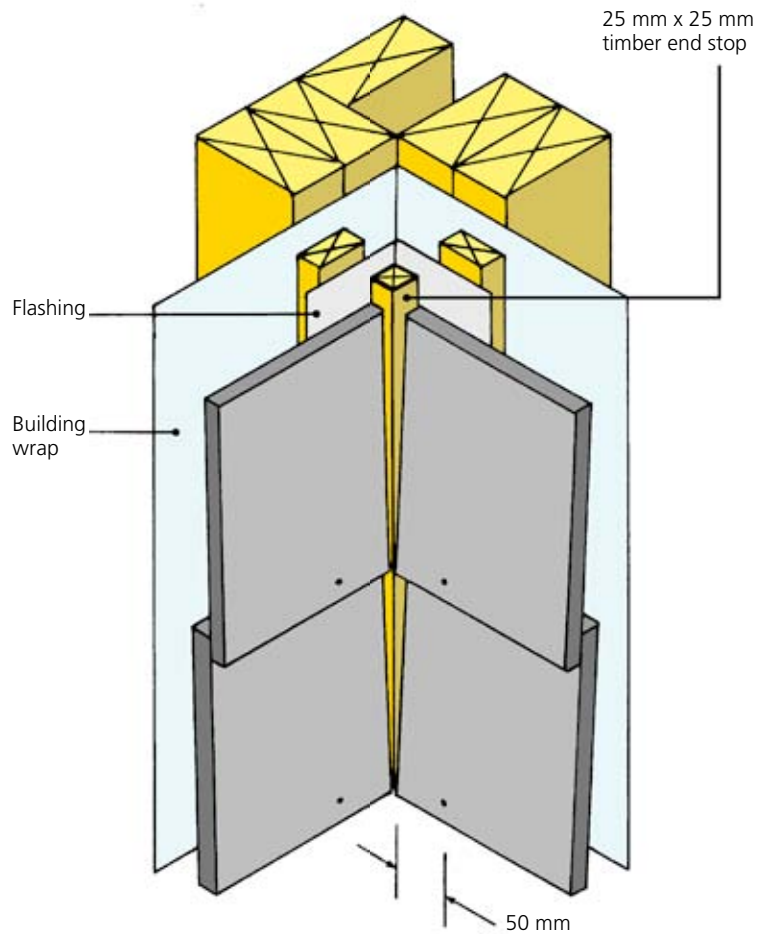


Figure 6 - Internal Corners



Notes:

- Cut planks flush with the corner of the framing.
- Before nailing the plank end, slide in the external corner soaker so that the tongues fit behind the plank and the bottom edges is flush with the plank.
- Secure the corner soaker through the hole provided.
- Securely nail the plank ends.
- Plank end nails must not be driven closer than 50 mm from the end of the plank. For nail fixings between 20 mm - 50 mm from the end, pre-drill the plank with a 3 mm hole.

Cutting Around Openings

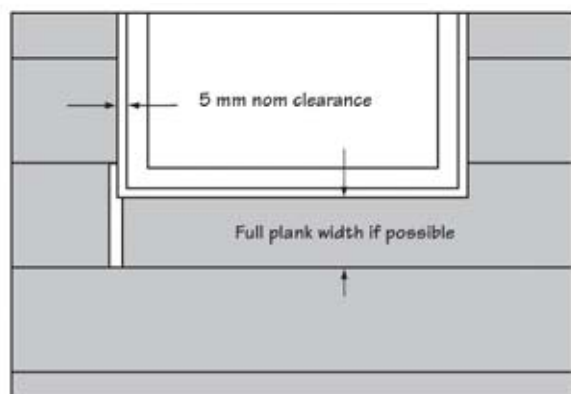
When cutting planks around window or door openings, a 5 mm nominal clearance must be provided at the jamb, head and sill.

Plank courses should be set out so that as near to a full plank width as possible remains under a window, or similar openings. See Figure 7.

A plank joint at one end for small openings and both ends of longer openings will make installation easier and eliminate breakages.

Flashing and mouldings must be installed as appropriate to prevent ingress of water into the framing.

Figure 7 - Window and Door Openings



Where a plank has been reduced in width, provide a soaker or PVC jointer at one end of the window or door opening. Where openings exceed 1800 mm width, provide a jointer above and below the four corners. Metal jointers should be cut to suit.

Plank Overlaps

Planks must overlap the previous course by a minimum of 30 mm. Higher overlaps may be used to improve weather proofing or to match the wall height to the plank width.

Painting

Refer to "General" page 5.

Maintenance

Duraplank™ when used in accordance with this literature requires no direct maintenance.

To guard against water penetrating the structure and damaging the framework, annual inspections of the cladding system should be carried out. Check flashing, sealant joints and paint work.

Flashing and sealants must continue to perform their design function.

Damaged planks should be replaced as originally installed.

To maintain appearance, clean periodically by washing with clean water and a mild household detergent, or by regular hosing.



Fibre Cement

For more information phone 09 263 5071



Warranty

BGC Fibre Cement (NZ) warrants its products to be free from defects caused by faulty manufacture or materials. If any of its products are so defective the Company will at its option, repair or replace them, supply equivalent replacement products or reimburse the purchase price.

This warranty shall not apply to any loss or consequential loss suffered through or resulting from defects caused by faulty manufacture or materials.

Fittings or accessories supplied by third parties is beyond the control of BGC and as such is not warranted by BGC.

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