



know & love
timber

ENDURE

EXTERNAL TIMBER
CLADDING

**QUICK INSTALLATION
& MAINTENANCE GUIDE**

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PORTA ENDURE

INSTALLATION QUICK GUIDE

PORTA ENDURE PROFILES

SIZE 91x21mm | **COVER** 78mm | **LENGTH** 3.0m*

* Availability of length options may vary.

SHIPLAP SIZE 140x19mm | **COVER** 122mm | **LENGTH** Random Length



DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Clad buildings have reduced material handling and scaffolding (especially on steep sites) and don't involve wet trades. They also speed up construction and have a reduced construction cost. Clad buildings are less sensitive to building orientation and solar loading as they have a lower thermal mass. With modern finishes, cladding will enhance the style of the building and provide a long lasting and attractive appearance.

WHEN SELECTING CLADDING BOARDS CONSIDER:

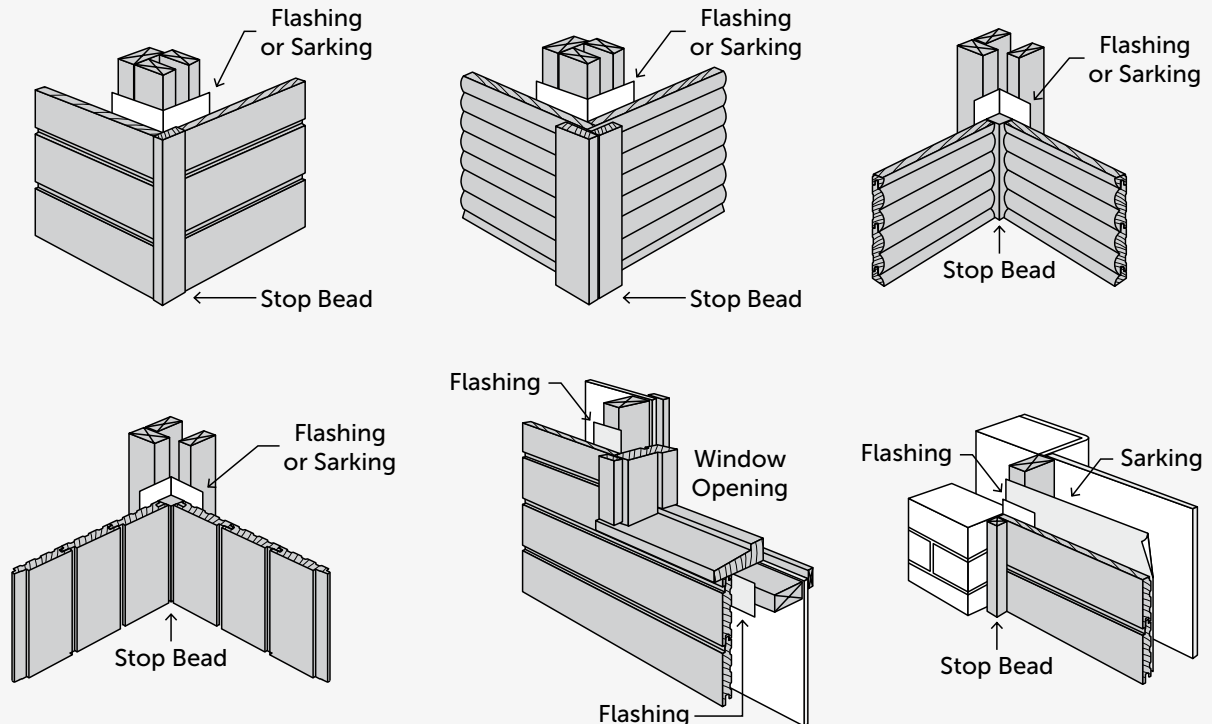
- Appearance and aesthetic style
- Availability of species, profile and lengths
- Ease of installation and maintenance schedule
- Thermal performance of building, aspect and climate
- Integrity of cladding and mechanical performance
- Bushfire attack level of the site
- Local government regulations and statutory requirements

ACCLIMATISATION

- Timber will expand and contract due to changes in temperature, ambient moisture and humidity.
- Acclimatise timber to your conditions by storing it in a similar environment to where it will be installed for a period of at least 48 hours and up to, or exceeding, two weeks if exposed to a dramatic change in environment.
- The moisture content of the board, when installed, should be close to ambient condition at site.
- In larger installations and climates with changeable conditions or where there is exposure to direct sunlight, expansion may continue and should be allowed for with expansion joints every 3 metres.
- Ensure adequate ventilation behind panels and/or complete coverage with a vapour barrier Bradford Thermoseal or Enviroseal.

INSTALLATION

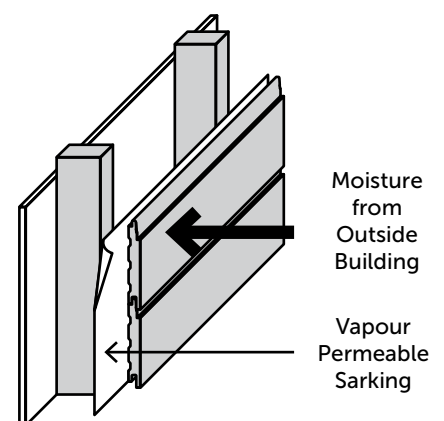
- Some typical installation details are shown below, which include applications using flashings, sarking (vapour permeable layer) and stop beads.
- The building design should include a gap between cladding and masonry, using battens or studs, to prevent moisture in the masonry being absorbed into the cladding.
- Sarking should be included in the design wherever there is reduced ventilation or any concern about the ingress of moisture.



VAPOUR PERMEABLE LAYER

- Vapour permeable membrane layer allows water vapour to pass through the structure while preventing the entry of wind driven water from the environment.
- It is recommended to use a vapour permeable membrane (sarking) on the outside of studs and directly under the timber cladding. This will reduce the potential movement of the cladding.
- When water penetrates the cladding, sarking directs water away from the building structure and holding in the cavity. Sarking also provides a draught proof barrier, reducing heat loss and dust entering the building.

Adequate backing support is an essential requirement for smooth and flat wall cladding. This can be achieved by accurately fixing the cladding to wall framing, rafters, joists, trusses or battens.

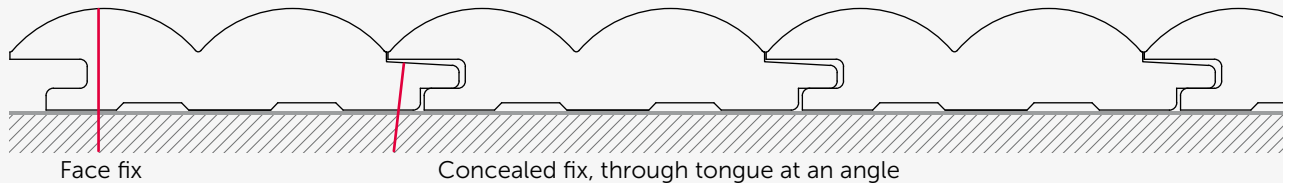


PRE-COATING

- Pre-seal all surfaces before installation.
- Check supplier's specific product information for preparation, pre-coating and applications.
- Coat all end-grains with Teknos Teknoseal End Seal 4000 end-grain sealer, available from Porta.
- Any on-site cut-ends or protrusions into the cladding are to be coated with Teknos Teknoseal End Seal 4000 end-grain sealer to protect the timber.

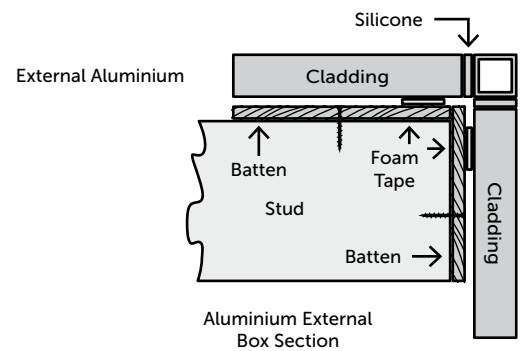
INSTALLATION STEPS

1. Ensure the fixing surface is even, secure and clean.
2. Progressively check boards are plumb (vertical) or level (as appropriate).
3. Loose fit boards with a sufficient gap between the boards for expansion. Fit each board snugly, yet not tight, as an allowance must be made for expansion when installing in higher ambient moisture conditions.
4. Fit fixing screw either at a slight angle on the tongue (concealed fix) or square to the face (face fix) at each batten or stud.
5. It is recommended that self-drilling cladding screws 8g x 50mm stainless steel (304/A2 or 316/A4) are used.
6. Secure the final board by screwing through the face.
7. Punch nails (if required) and fill holes with wood filler. Allow to dry and sand.



CORNER DETAIL

- A typical external corner uses either a timber corner block or aluminium extrusion box corner. An external corner block is shown right. Use the reverse treatment for internal corners.
- Porta can supply moulded timber in a suitable species and grade to suit a range of corner blocks details.
- Seal external corners from all external penetrations.



MAINTENANCE

- Timber is a natural product. As timber ages and is exposed to heat, sunlight and ambient moisture conditions, small cracks (or checks) are likely to appear on the surface of the timber.
- Surface coatings and penetrating oils applied to the timber will reduce this effect by minimising the take up or loss of moisture and by protecting the timber from sunlight UV attack. A darker coating or penetrating oil will offer greater protection from sunlight attack than a lighter coloured coating or penetrating oil.
- The colour shift or greying will vary dependant on the exposure to sunlight or amount of shading.
- Penetrating oil will require less preparation to re-apply. Seek further advice from a coating expert.
- With the correct selection and application of a coating, the ageing process will be slowed with longer periods between maintenance.



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