

JSC BOARD & BATTEN

BOARD & BATTEN WEATHERBOARD CLADDING

INSTALLATION CHECKLIST



PREMIUM ARCHITECTURAL
& BUILDING SOLUTIONS

PROPERTY DETAILS

Owner:

Address:

Installer:

LBP No:

Date:

This document should be read alongside JSC Board & Batten Installation and Design Guides, technical drawings and CodeMark certificate CMNZ30083.

| FRAMING & WALL UNDERLAY | Check |
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| Framing complies with the NZ Building Code, or for existing buildings, the framing is suitable for the intended building work. | |
| Studs and nogs are straight, flush and true. Upper framing aligns with lower framing. | |
| Moisture content of timber framing is less than 20% at the time of cladding installation. | |
| Wall underlay complies with the NZ Building Code or, for existing buildings, the wall underlay is suitable for the intended building work. | |

| FITTING - CAVITY BATTENS AND FLASHINGS | Check |
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| Horizontal and vertical cavity battens are cut on a 20-30° angle, sloping away from the framing. | |
| Cavity battens are cut through the full thickness, and not through a castellation. Cavity battens have full contact with the back of the weatherboard and wall underlay. | |
| Horizontal cavity battens are bevelled to the top and bottom edges, sloping down away from the framing and towards the weatherboard. | |
| Cavity battens are planed down as needed (5mm max.) to accommodate flashings and build-up elements e.g. at the head of a window. | |
| Castellations of cavity battens are staggered in relation to one another to provide support for flashings at the corners. | |
| Cavity battens are spaced 10mm from each other on ends/joints, internal and external corners, and when parallel. | |

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| 20mm thick cavity battens are temporarily fixed to the timber framing with 50mm stainless steel clouts or similar. | |
| 20mm thick cavity battens are fixed at all nogs at max 480mm centres and set out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Top – 10mm below horizontal protrusion • Bottom – Flush with bottom plate and set back 10mm from all openings and other battens to allow for vermin strip | |
| For Very High (VH) and Extra High (EH) wind zones: a solid batten (non-castellated) is placed down one side of an external corner to provide pressure isolation between different walls. | |
| 45mm thick cavity battens are fixed to framing as per JSC details for the appropriate wind zone. | |
| Cavity closer/vermin strip extends 10mm below the bottom plate and is installed continuously around the bottom of the cavity. | |
| Openings in cavity closer/vermin-proofing are free of obstructions for effective drainage and ventilation. | |
| Cavity closer/vermin strip is installed correctly with cavity battens accommodating the flashing and clear off the bottom of the strip. | |
| Head flashings are fitted over windows/doors and extend past the window/door or scribe by a minimum of 20mm with stop ends installed. | |
| Mitred joints are back flashed and fully sealed into place. | |
| All required flashings are installed at corners, joints, and junctions. | |
| Flexible flashing tape installed over flashings as per JSC technical details. | |
| PVC or polyethylene bond breaks are in place as required to prevent direct contact between bare metal components and timber boards. Refer to E2/AS1 Tables C.1.1.1B and C.1.1.1C for material compatibility guidelines. | |
| Complex junctions such as the inter-storey and meter boxes are checked against relevant detailing and specification. | |
| All other products used are supported by information that the products will meet the building code (i.e. comply with Building Act s14G). | |

| FIXING CLADDING | Check |
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| Weatherboards are dry and free of any contamination. | |
| Weatherboards have suitable exterior grade coating on all four sides and cut ends. | |
| Layout of supplied board lengths are optimised to avoid unnecessary wastage and joints. | |
| Loose or bark encased knots or timber defects are removed before installation. | |
| There is a gap of at least 5mm (up to 8mm) between weatherboards and head flashing. | |
| Weatherboards are pre-drilled with a slight (0-2°) upward slope and the hole is approximately 1mm smaller than the nail shank. | |

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| Bottom of weatherboards are cut back to form a 15° drip edge as per JSC technical details. | |
| Set-out of weatherboards allows for 5-8mm gap between boards (behind battens) | |
| Weatherboards extend past the bottom plate on a concrete slab, bottom of bearer or lowest part of timber framing by 50mm. | |
| The bottom of the weatherboards finishes 35mm clear of roof cladding and decks, 100mm clear of paved surfaces, or 175mm above unpaved surfaces (unsealed ground). | |
| Where 20mm thick cavity battens are used, nails are fixed with a minimum 30mm embedment into the framing. | |
| Where 45mm thick cavity battens are used, nails are fixed with a minimum 35mm embedment into the batten. | |
| All weatherboards are fixed to cavity battens at 480mm centres max. Do not pin the laps or double fix the boards. Clinch nails may be used (optional). | |
| Nails are fixed 30-35mm from the weatherboard overlap, with an upward slope and flush onto the surface as per JSC Installation Guide. | |
| All nails align vertically across boards. | |

| COATING SYSTEM | Check |
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| Factory applied coating is not damaged or contaminated. | |
| All cut ends and edges are sealed prior to installation. | |
| On-site coat(s) have been applied after installation to coating manufacturer's specifications. | |
| Homeowner is notified of coating manufacturer's maintenance requirements. | |

| MAINTENANCE | Check |
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| JSC Maintenance Guide provided to homeowner upon completion. | |

Note: No product substitutions will be accepted under the JSC system except where otherwise indicated.

