CodeMark
CMNZ30082

INSTALLATION GUIDE

JSC BevelClad

Horizontal Bevel Back Weatherboard Cladding

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JSC

PREMIUM ARCHITECTURAL
& BUILDING SOLUTIONS

Contents

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INTRODUCTION

GENERAL

This guide covers the scope of use, storage and handling, fixing, finishing and maintenance guidelines for JSC BevelClad Bevel Back Weatherboard Cladding system.

JSC BevelClad is a cavity-based external wall cladding system comprising of:

- timber weatherboards finished with suitable coating
- H3.2 treated timber castellated cavity battens
- fascia boards, moulding profiles, and associated components

JSC weatherboards are available in a range of timber species and profiled to JSC specifications, consistent with NZS 3617:1979 and BRANZ BU411.

This guide covers the installation of JSC BevelClad bevelback weatherboards when fixed horizontally over:

- **JSC-U 45×20 Non-Structural Cavity Battens** - 20mm thick castellated cavity battens; or
- **JSC-V 45×45 and JSC 70×45 Structural Cavity Battens** - 45mm thick castellated cavity battens.

For direct fix installation of JSC weatherboards, refer to Acceptable Solution E2/AS1.

For Building Code regulations, refer to BevelClad Design Guide.

SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF USE

It is the specifier's responsibility to ensure that:

- the details in this specification are appropriate for the intended application, and
- additional detailing is obtained for a specific design or any areas that fall outside the scope of our BevelClad CodeMark certificate CMNZ 30082.

JSC BevelClad system must be installed by a suitably qualified and experienced trade person. Where Restricted Building Work (RBW) applies, the installer shall be a Licensed Building Practitioner (LBP) or supervised by an LBP.

BUILDING ELEMENTS

STRUCTURE AND FRAMING

The performance and appearance of the cladding system rely on the substrate. JSC cladding systems are designed for timber wall framing. However, JSC 45mm Cavity Battens can also be fixed to structures outside of NZS 3604:2011. 45mm Cavity Batten fixings should be determined by an engineer based on fixing tensions required on JSC Structural Cavity Batten Fixing Guide.

Before installation, ensure the substrate is straight and true. Timber framing must be within the framing tolerances of NZS 3604:2011 Section 2.2 and Table 2.1. For specific requirements relating to support for timber weatherboard cladding, refer to Sections 8 and 11 of NZS 3604:2011.

In all cases, studs must be spaced at a maximum of 600mm centres.

If it is an existing building, the primary structure must be suitable for the intended building work.

WALL UNDERLAY

Wall underlay must comply with E2/AS1 Table C.2.1.1 and E2/AS1 9.1.6. Alternatively, a wall underlay with a Product Certificate (CodeMark) or a BRANZ Appraisal is acceptable, provided the conditions of use and scope comply.

Wall underlays (flexible or rigid) shall have a compliant and compatible flexible flashing tape applied to head and sill framing in accordance with E2/AS1 4.2.12 and opening reveals as per E2/AS1 9.1.4.

CAVITY BATTENS

Under E2/AS1, the use of solid cavity battens is permitted for the installation of horizontal weatherboards within a cavity system. However, JSC's installation requirements for horizontal cladding products, such as BevelClad, specify the use of vertically installed castellated cavity battens.

Castellated battens are particularly important at corners, jambs, and other junctions, where solid cavity battens and flashings can restrict ventilation. While bevelback profiles provide some natural ventilation behind the boards, this airflow can be interrupted at these junctions. JSC recommends the use of castellated cavity battens behind flashings to maintain continuous cavity ventilation and support effective moisture management.

JSC-U 45×20 Non-Structural Cavity Battens are universal cavity battens that can be used either vertically or horizontally. However, when used as part of the JSC BevelClad installation system, these battens must only be installed vertically over the studs at a maximum of 600mm centres.

JSC-V 45×45 and JSC 70×45 Structural Cavity Battens are structural cavity battens that allow additional options to create deeper window reveals and other design elements. Refer to JSC Structural Cavity Batten Fixing Guide for more information on spacings and fixings.

JSC castellated cavity battens are made of H3.2 CCA or MCA treated Radiata Pine which aligns with the principle that the minimum durability for enclosed building elements is greater than that for accessible elements.

TABLE 1 - CAVITY BATTENS

Profile	Description
Non-Structural Cavity Batten	
JSC-U 45mm x 20mm	18° bevelled edges and castellation on both faces
Structural Cavity Batten	
JSC-V 45mm x 45mm	Square edges and castellation on both faces
JSC 70mm x 45mm	18° bevelled edges and castellation on both faces

The front and back faces of the battens have castellations at regular intervals to allow pressures to equalise, moisture to drain, and improve air circulation which aids evaporation.

Proper ventilation is crucial to ensure airflow through the cavity, preventing moisture buildup that could cause damage to the structure like rot, mould, or decay.

INTER-STORY JUNCTIONS

Inter-storey junctions in cladding are required for walls with a maximum of 7 metres in height or over two storeys as per E2/AS1 Paragraph 9.1.8.4.

VERTICAL CONTROL JOINT

For long, uninterrupted walls in high wind zones or buildings that are two storeys or taller, control joints should be placed every 6 metres to accommodate building movement across the wall.

GROUND CLEARANCE

As per E2/AS1 Paragraph 9.1.2 and Table 9.1.2.1, the cladding should, at the ground level:

- Extend past the bottom plate on a concrete slab or bottom of bearer or lowest part of timber floor framing by 50mm
- Finish a minimum of 100mm above paved surface or 175mm above unpaved surface, and
- Have a minimum 35mm clearance to roof claddings and decks.

DECKS AND DECORATIVE ELEMENTS

Ensure a gap for drainage and cleaning when attaching elements like letterboxes, pergolas, or decorative features to the cladding or close to it.

E2/AS1 requires a 12mm minimum gap between slatted timber decks, stringers and external wall cladding.

For raised surfaces like tiles, pavers, or timber on weathertight decks, a 12mm minimum gap against walls or balustrades is required.

CAVITY CLOSER/VERMIN PROOFING

Cavity closer/vermin proofing should be specified in compliance with E2/AS1 9.1.7.5, 9.1.7.6, 9.1.7.7 and Figure 9.1.7.4A to close off the bottom of the cavity. Ensure it is placed at the base of all walls, open horizontal or raking junctions, and over openings (windows, penetrations, etc.) Size the cavity closer/vermin-proofing to fit the cavity dimensions.

FLASHINGS

As per E2/AS1 9.2.4:

- Flashing materials should comply with E2/AS1 Table C.1.1.1A and meet the compatibility of E2/AS1 Table C.1.1.1B and Table C.1.1.1C.
- Ensure that flashing materials are compatible with both the window frame and cladding, including their fixings. Windows to comply with NZS 4211:2022.

NAIL FIXINGS

Annular grooved nails must be used to fix JSC BevelClad weatherboards. Nail length must achieve a minimum embedment of 30 mm into the framing when installed over 20 mm non-structural cavity battens. Due to the bevelback profile of the boards, longer nails are required to achieve this embedment. Where structural cavity battens are used, a minimum embedment of 35 mm into the cavity batten is required. JSC weatherboards must be pre-drilled with a slight upward slope (0-2°). The hole should be approximately 1mm smaller than the nail shank to reduce the risk of moisture entry.

In certain circumstances, screw fixing of weatherboards is acceptable. Please refer to the JSC Screw Fixing Cladding Guide for further information.

Oil/Stain Finish

For oil or stained bevelback weatherboards, where flat, pentagon, or rose head nails are typically used, JSC advises 85 mm long nails when fixing over 20 mm cavity battens.

Paint Finish

For painted bevelback weatherboards, whether in Western Red Cedar or Radiata Pine, where the nail head will be punched in, JSC recommends 90 mm jolt head nails, provided that correct pre-drilling is carried out. As an alternative, H3.2 solid 20 mm cavity battens may be structurally fixed to the framing in accordance with BRANZ Bulletin Build 154, which allows for shorter weatherboard fixings with nail lengths reduced to 75 mm.

Note: As a guide, pre-drill holes approximately 0.75–1.0 mm smaller than the nail shank diameter.
For example:
– For a 75 × 3.25 mm nail, use a 2.5 mm drill.
– For an 85 × 3.25 mm nail, use a 2.5 mm drill.
– For a 90 × 4.0 mm nail, use a 3.0 mm drill.

TABLE 2 - FIXINGS INTO FRAMING

Framing	Cavity Batten	Weatherboard Fixing
Timber Framing	45mm x 20mm (Non-Structural)	Annular grooved nail with 30mm minimum embedment into **timber frame**
	45mm x 45mm or 70mm x 45mm (Structural)	Annular grooved nail with 35mm minimum embedment into **cavity batten**

TABLE 3 - NAIL FIXINGS

Species	Nail Material	
Western Red Cedar *(Thuja plicata)*	316 Stainless Steel or Silicon Bronze	
Alaskan Yellow Cedar *(Callitropsis nootkatensis)*		
Radiata Pine *(Pinus radiata)*		
Nordic Pine *(Pinus sylvestris)*		
JSC TMT Thermally Modified Species	**Nail Material**	
TMT Taiga	316 Stainless Steel or Silicon Bronze	Flat Head, Rose Head or Pentagon Head only
TMT Taxon		
TMT Amba		
TMT ThermoPine		
TMT ThermoPine - H3.2 (MicroPro® treated)		

Notes:

- Silicon bronze fixings may cause copper leaching. This effect is more noticeable with lighter finishes. It is aesthetic and does not compromise the durability of the fixing.
- For the use of any alternative fixing of equivalent properties refer to E2/AS1 Table C.3.1.1 and to E2/AS1 Table C.1.1.1A for alternative material selection.
- JSC recommends fixing materials as per **Table 3 - Nail Fixings**, as they will at least match the life of the cladding. (E2/AS1 allows the use of galvanised fixings, although JSC does not endorse their use.)
- Jolt head nails are only suitable for paint-finished weatherboards.
- For buildings located in exposure 'Zone D', 316 stainless steel fixings must be used as per NZS 3604:2011.

PRE-INSTALLATION

BUILDING CONSENT DOCUMENTS

Ensure that the Approved Building Consent plans are on-site. Follow the approved plans and communicate any deviations to the plans with the designer first before making any changes.

MOISTURE MANAGEMENT

As per NZS 3602:2003 Table 4 the moisture content must be below 20% for framing and between 14-18% for timber cladding at the time of weatherboard installation. Before installation, use a moisture meter to check the moisture content of 5% of the boards (but not less than 10 boards) at the centre of the length and in the middle of the board. Do not start fixing JSC weatherboards until 90% of the readings meet the required range.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

When handling JSC products or using tools, use appropriate PPE; including but not limited to eye, ear and respiratory protection for you and others who could be affected. Cut weatherboards in well-ventilated areas. Dispose of offcuts and sawdust of treated and coated timber, and chemical products such as coatings and adhesives in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and local council requirements. For more information refer to JSC Products - Site Health & Safety Information.

DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Correct handling and storage of JSC weatherboards are critical for best performance, ease of installation and warranty compliance.

JSC products should be delivered dry, unmarked, and undamaged from freight and handling. All deliveries should be inspected upon arrival. Delivery should be scheduled to minimise onsite storage time. All JSC products should be lifted off the truck by hoist or hand.

If unloading by crane or hiab, ensure there is a minimum of two well spaced load points to avoid excessive flexing.

Note: When using slings or chains, packers should be used to spread the load and protect the boards.

Stack weatherboards horizontally in a dry area, clear of the ground by 100mm and supported on dry and clean timber bearers at a maximum of 900mm centres.

Keep weatherboards dry; either by storing within an enclosed building or use an additional weatherproof cover as a secondary protection to JSC packaging wrap if stored outside. Ensure that there is sufficient airflow to avoid condensation. Do not store weatherboards over standing water or vegetation. Storing weatherboards in damp or uncovered areas increases the risk of moisture absorption. If weatherboards become wet, allow them to fully dry to the recommended consistent moisture content before installation.

Take extra care to protect weatherboard edges and surfaces, particularly during installation.

PRIMARY STRUCTURE AND WALL UNDERLAY

Ensure that the substrate is straight and true. Confirm the timber framing has been constructed in accordance with the building consent and construction details, or in the case of an existing building, it is suitable for the intended building work.

The selected wall underlay and flexible tape system must be installed in accordance with the underlay and tape manufacturer's instructions prior to the installation of the cavity battens.

The flexible underlay can be restrained from bulging into the drained cavity by applying polypropylene tape at 300mm centres.

Rigid air barriers must be installed in accordance with Acceptable Solution E2/AS1 and be overlaid with flexible tape over trimmed openings.

Trimmed openings are to be prepared as per E2/AS1 Paragraph 9.1.4.

Stud centres must be spaced at a maximum of 600mm apart.

If installing **JSC-U 45×20 Non-Structural Cavity Battens**, the battens must be installed vertically, over the studs, at maximum 600mm centres.

If installing **JSC-V 45×45** or **JSC 70×45 Structural Cavity Battens,** refer to JSC Structural Cavity Batten Fixing Guide for spacings and fixing requirements.

COATING

JSC weatherboards must be coated using a suitable exterior grade timber cladding coating and applied according to the manufacturer's specification. Refer to the manufacturer's guidance for use and suitability.

Weatherboard coating is done in two phases:

- Base coat(s) applied to all four sides before installation; and
- Top coat(s) applied after installation.

Weatherboards can be supplied either pre-finished with a factory-applied base coat or raw. If supplied raw, base coat(s) must be applied on-site to all sides and cut ends before installation.

Note: Only weatherboards coated on all sides in suitable coating comply with JSC CodeMark certification.

Pre-Coated Weatherboards

JSC highly recommends a factory-applied base coat for a premium finish on all sides. This controlled process reduces weather delays, human error, and contamination from dust and debris.

No claims will be accepted for contamination on weatherboards delivered uncoated.

On-Site Coating

When weatherboards are ordered raw, apply the base coat(s) and allow it to dry before installation.

Paint or Stain applications:

- Before installation, prime all four sides of the weatherboards with a suitable coating according to the coating manufacturer's specification.
- During installation, all the cut ends must be coated twice.

Paint applications:

- Before installation and after applying the base coats, apply the first top coat to face and shown edges to minimise any colour difference due to lateral shrinkage.
- After installation, apply 2-3 top coats on all visible areas of cladding. Refer to the Finishing section of the document for further information.

When using Radiata Pine weatherboards, the paint colour's Light Reflectance Value (LRV) must be at least 45% to minimise dimensional movements that can cause cupping and splitting.

Note: Follow coating manufacturer specifications at all times.

Note: For information on maintaining coatings refer to JSC Maintenance Guide.

INSTALLATION

JSC BevelClad System must be installed by a suitably qualified and experienced trades person. Where Restricted Building Work (RBW) applies, the installer shall be a Licensed Building Practitioner (LBP) or supervised by an LBP.

CUTTING AND INSTALLING CAVITY BATTENS

Cut the top and bottom ends of the cavity battens on a 20-30° angle, sloping away from the framing.

Cut cavity battens through the full thickness. Do not cut through a castellation. Cavity battens must have full contact with the back of the weatherboard and wall underlay at each end of the batten.

Vertical Cavity Battens

Incorrect cut: cavity batten cut through front rebate

Correct cut: cavity batten on 20-30° angle and cut through the full thickness of the batten

When installing cavity battens, take into account all accessory components that can add to cavity thickness, such as cavity closures and flashings. Install cavity battens at the same plane to ensure the back of the boards makes full contact with them. If necessary, adjust the thickness of the cavity battens with a planer (up to a maximum of 5mm) to properly accommodate these components.

On internal corners, avoid tearing the wall underlay with the cavity batten. Flashing tape is recommended. Cavity batten can be planed to remove sharp edges if necessary.

To better support flashings, small mouldings, or narrow weatherboards, we recommend staggering the castellations of the cavity battens in relation to one another.

Ensure cavity battens are spaced 5-10mm from each other on ends/joints, internal and external corners, and when parallel.

Fastenings must penetrate the cavity batten through its thickest points, not through the castellations. Stagger the fixings on either side of the cavity batten's centre line to avoid interference with weatherboard fixings.

For Very High (VH) and Extra High (EH) wind zones (as per NZS 3604:2011), a solid batten (non-castellated) is required down one side of an external corner to provide pressure isolation between different walls.

Non-Structural Cavity Battens

JSC-U 45×20 Non-Structural Cavity Battens the battens must be installed vertically, over the studs, at maximum 600mm centres. Refer to E2/AS1 Table C.3.1.1.

Before installing the cladding, temporarily fix the **JSC-U 45×20 Non-Structural Cavity Battens** with stainless steel 50mm clouts or similar to the timber frame.

Note: JSC do not endorse the installation of JSC-U 45×20 Non-Structural Cavity Battens over other substrates other than timber framing.

Structural Cavity Battens

The **JSC-V 45×45** and **JSC 70×45 Structural Cavity Battens** become structural wall components.

Vertical structural cavity battens are to be structurally fixed to the wall framing. Refer to JSC Structural Cavity Batten Fixing Guide for fastenings and layout options.

When joining 45mm thick cavity battens, our preferred method is to cut the joining ends of the battens at a 30° angle with an 8mm (+/-2mm) gap between the joining ends. Ensure that the cavity batten fixings will not interfere with the weatherboard fixings.

We recommend always staggering the junctions.

FLASHINGS

Flashings at corners, openings, and wall intersections must be installed to prevent water from entering the cavity.

When installing rigid metal flashings at corner details, it is essential to pre-drill the flashing. The corner moulding fixings should only penetrate the cavity battens—there is no need for these fixings to go through to the timber framing.

For flexible flashings, such as uPVC, ensure that the moulding fixings are embedded directly into the timber framing for proper support.

When using 45mm structural cavity battens, do not use flexible corner flashings. The cavity batten positioning will not provide the necessary support for these flashings.

BOARDS LAYOUT

Plan the layout of the weatherboards to ensure a full board is positioned above window and door heads. If this is not achievable, two boards must be joined to make a scarf joint above the head flashing.

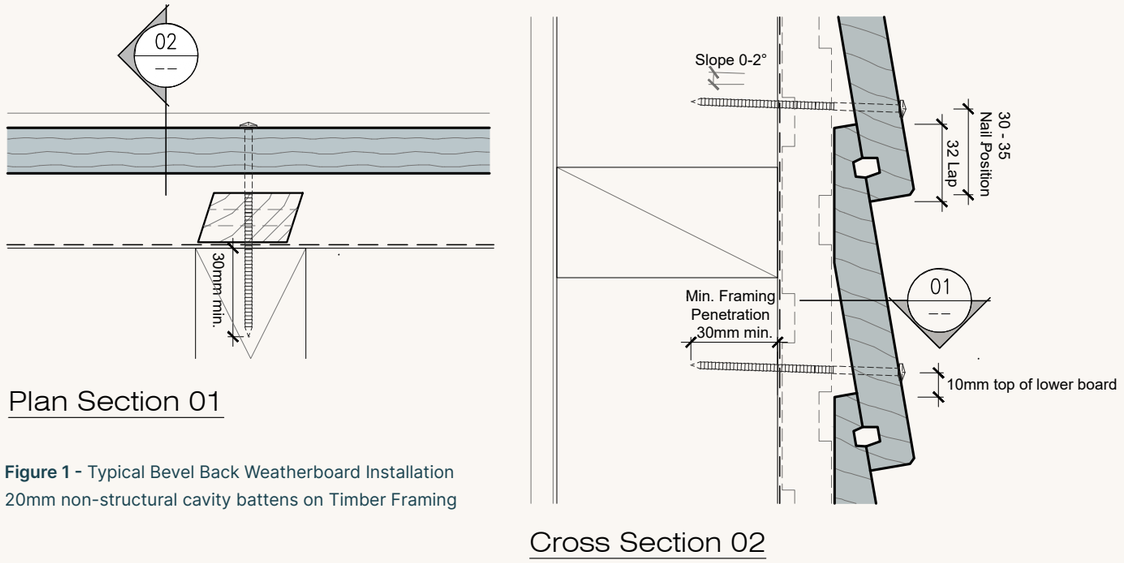

Figure 1 - Typical Bevel Back Weatherboard Installation
20mm non-structural cavity battens on Timber Framing

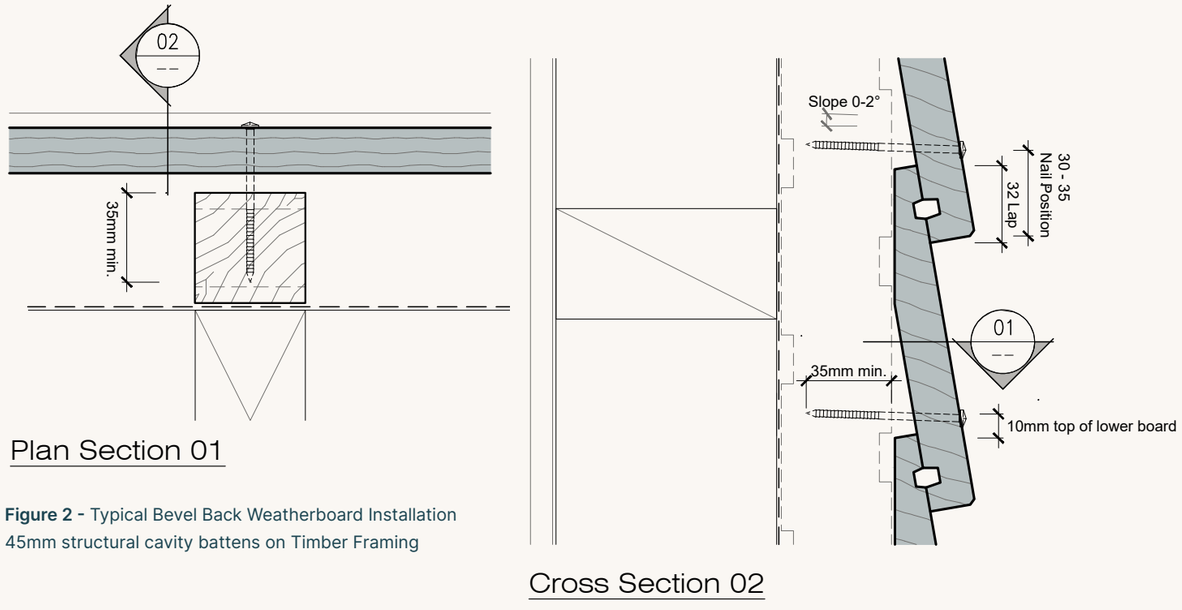

Figure 2 - Typical Bevel Back Weatherboard Installation
45mm structural cavity battens on Timber Framing

When fixing cavity battens to framing, avoid fixing them on their centre line. Stagger the cavity battens fixings to prevent interference with weatherboard fixings.

Note: Exposed Board Ends - Where weatherboards have an exposed bottom edge such as at the Bottom Plate, Inter-storey and Overhead Soffit junctions, the bottom of the boards should be cut back at 15 degrees to form a drip edge. The cut end should be coated up the back of the board. In the case of paint, sharp edges should be eased and the primer should be brushed thoroughly into the cut end, up the back and then top-coated. The areas where board ends are visually exposed must be checked as part of every coating maintenance inspection.

WEATHERBOARD INSTALLATION

Before installing weatherboards:

- Ensure weatherboards are dry, free of contamination, and have a consistent moisture content within the specified range.
- Ensure weatherboards have a suitable exterior grade coating on all sides, including cut ends.
- Optimise board lengths to minimise wastage and joints.
- Remove any loose or bark-encased knots or timber defects that may allow moisture to enter.
- Install required flashings.
- Use back flashing behind the cladding at corners, joins, and junctions for weathertightness.
- Install cavity closure continuously around the bottom of the cavity.
- Keep openings in cavity closer/vermin-proofing clear for effective draining and venting.
- Ensure head flashing stop ends are in place.

Start installing JSC BevelClad Weatherboards at the bottom of the wall. Boards must be installed flat and level.

Using a laser or mechanical devices set-out all nailing accurately in straight lines. Align weather grooves to ensure there is a 2mm expansion gap between lapped boards. During installation, cut ends must be double sealed.

JSC weatherboards must be pre-drilled with a slight upward slope (0-2°). The hole should be approximately 1mm smaller than the nail shank to reduce the risk of moisture entry.

Note: For example, for a 75 × 3.25mm nail, use a 2.5mm drill bit.

When using **JSC-U 45×20 Non-Structural Cavity Battens,** weatherboard fixings provide the true primary fixing for the cavity batten. Fix the weatherboards with a minimum of 30mm penetration into the timber wall framing as per E2/AS1 Table C.3.1.1 and **Table 2 - Fixings into Framing**.

When using **JSC-V 45×45** or **JSC 70×45 Structural Cavity Battens**, fix the weatherboards with a minimum of 35mm penetration into the cavity battens.

Single fix each weatherboard at 30-35mm from the overlapping edge to achieve a minimum of 30mm fixing penetration into the timber framing or 35mm into the structural cavity batten. Single fixing allows the underlap to move, preventing stress from timber expansion and contraction.

Note: Scribers must be bedded in sealant to weatherboards for weathertightness.

Refer to **Table 2 - Fixings into Framing**.

Do not pin the laps or face of the board (this characterises double fixing). Refer to the installation documentation for fixing options. Always single-fix the board. Never pin the laps.

Scribers

Ensure scribers extend at least 5mm past the joinery sill and are bevelled back to the wall at an angle of 30-45°. Keep in mind that scribers and small decorative profiles are more prone to splitting and decay. They may only last 5 years in certain situations. Yearly maintenance cycles should be followed to keep integrity and to determine if re-coating, or replacement is needed.

Fix scribers and decorative trims using short screws or nails (35-50mm long) that do not penetrate the framing.

FINISHING

Oil/Stain Finish

- All cut ends shall be double coated during installation to protect against moisture uptake.
- Finish the nail heads flush onto and not into the board surface.
- Do not over-drive the nail head that crushes the timber surface beneath and around the nail.
- Top coat of selected suitable stain should be applied to the visible surfaces after installation as per the coating manufacturer's instructions.

Paint Finish

- All cut ends and uncoated surfaces shall be double coated with a suitable alkyd or acrylic based primer during installation to protect against moisture uptake.
- Remove all sharp edges to provide a radius and minimise stress on the paint film.
- Nails are to be punched and the holes to be primed promptly.
- Fill holes with a suitable filler. Filled holes are to be primed again and sanded once dry.
- Ensure the surface is clean and free from any contaminants, including oils or non-paintable sealants, before applying the top coats.
- At least two top coats of suitable acrylic paint should be applied after installation as per the coating manufacturer's instructions.

Note: Always ease sharp edges. Paint does not adhere well to sharp edges and is prone to cracking. Prime all cut ends thoroughly to seal the timber, prevent moisture ingress, and reduce the risk of tannin bleed affecting topcoats. Follow the coating manufacturer's specifications.

Example: When cutting a 15° drip edge at window heads or bottom boards, the resulting sharp edge at the face of the board must be slightly rounded. This allows the paint film to build properly and prevents early coating failure.

Note: For paint-finished weatherboards, JSC recommends external corner junctions to have box corners or J42 Corner Moulding. Refer to JSC Technical details.

QUALITY CHECK

On completion, visually inspect all sides of the building to ensure that the cladding system is properly installed. The building owner should be advised of all maintenance requirements.

MAINTENANCE

Building owners are responsible for the maintenance of their JSC weatherboards. Annual inspections must be made to ensure that all aspects of the cladding remain in a weatherproof condition. Repair to damaged areas and maintenance where signs of deterioration are evident, must be addressed promptly. Repairs to sealants, coatings, flashings, scribers, decorative elements and weatherboards must follow the relevant manufacturer's instructions. Weatherboards should be washed when surface dirt, pollen, or organic matter accumulates. In environments such as bush areas or locations with high seasonal pollen, cleaning may be required more frequently. For further information refer to the latest JSC Maintenance Guide.

APPENDIX 1

BEVELCLAD SYSTEM ACCESSORIES

Head Flashing

- Sizes as per E2/AS1 Table 4.5.1.1
- In accordance with E2/AS1 Paragraph 9.1.10 or window manufacturer's instructions
- Usually supplied by joinery companies
- JSC do not recommend hooks or hems. Therefore, the flashing upstand dimensions must be increased by 25mm in accordance with E2/AS1, Paragraph 4.4.3.
- JSC recommends a flexible cavity closer at window heads to accommodate accessory buildup and batten machining

Window Joinery

- To be in installed accordance with E2/AS1 Paragraph 9.1.9 and SNZ TS 4211:2022 and be compliant with BPS Subsection 4.4.1

Back Flashing

- Recommended min. 50mm coverage from any butt joint
- Materials to comply with E2/AS1 Table C.1.1.1A
- For PVC or other flexible materials, ensure flashing maintains contact with the back of cladding. If required, use extra cavity batten.

Cavity Closer

- Size to suit cavity
- Materials to comply with E2/AS1 9.1.7.5, 9.1.7.6, 9.1.7.7 and Figure 9.1.7.4A or be covered by CodeMark or a BRANZ Appraisal, provided they comply with the conditions of use and scope
- Minimum vent 1000mm^2 / linear meter

Pipe Penetration Boot

- To comply with E2/AS1 Paragraph 9.1.8.3 or be covered by CodeMark or a BRANZ Appraisal used within the scope
- To be installed as per manufacturer's specifications

Corner Flashing

- Sizes as per E2/AS1 Table 4.5.1.1 and Paragraph 4.4.3
- Materials to comply with E2/AS1 Table C.1.1.1B and Table C.1.1.1C
- For PVC or other flexible materials, ensure flashing maintains contact with the back of cladding. If required, use extra cavity batten.
- When using 45mm structural cavity battens, do not use flexible corner flashings. The cavity batten positioning will not provide the necessary support for these flashings.

BEVELCLAD SYSTEM ACCESSORIES

Saddle Flashing

- In accordance with E2/AS1 Figure 6.2.3.1B

Cap Flashing

- Must be in accordance with E2/AS1 Paragraph 7.5.5

Z Flashing

- JSC do not recommend hooks or hems. Therefore, the flashing upstand dimensions must be increased by 25mm in accordance with E2/AS1, Paragraph 4.4.3.
- In accordance with E2/AS1 Paragraph 9.1.8.4.

Weatherboard Fixings - Stain Finish

- Materials to comply with E2/AS1 Table C.1.1.1B and Table C.1.1.1C
- Fastener length and position per E2/AS1 Table C.3.1.1
- Stainless steel or silicon bronze annular grooved Rose Head, Pentagon Head and Flat Head

Weatherboard Fixings - Paint Finish

- Materials to comply with E2/AS1 Table C.1.1.1B and Table C.1.1.1C
- Fastener length and position per E2/AS1 Table C.3.1.1
- Stainless steel or silicon bronze annular grooved Jolt Head, Flat Head, Pentagon Head and Rose Head

Wall Underlay (Flexible or Rigid)

- To comply with E2/AS1 Table C.2.1.1 or be covered by CodeMark or a BRANZ Appraisal used within the scope
- Installed and handled per manufacturer's specification

Flashing Tape

- To comply with E2/AS1 Paragraph 4.2.12 or be a product with a CodeMark or a BRANZ Appraisal used within the scope
- To be compatible with wall underlay

Clouts

- Materials to comply with E2/AS1 Table C.1.1.1B and Table C.1.1.1C
- Nail length and position per E2/AS1 Table C.3.1.1
- Stainless steel

Other Fixings

- Any other fixing shall comply with NZS 3604:2011 for timber framing

Sealant

- To comply with E2/AS1 Paragraph 9.1.5
- To be compatible with coating and other elements

Coating

- Should be suitable to use as external cladding coating
- All weatherboards are recommended to be delivered to site with a minimum of one coat of selected coating on all four sides
- Coat the cut ends with two coats wet on wet
- Subsequent coats are done after the installation
- Follow the manufacturer's specifications at all times

APPENDIX 2

EXTERNAL REFERENCE

- MBIE NZ Building Code Clause E2 External Moisture (refer to www.building.govt.nz)
- Department of Building and Housing (DBH). Constructing Cavities for Wall Claddings (refer to www.building.govt.nz)
- BRANZ Bulletin BU468 [December 2005] Fixing Timber Weatherboards (refer to www.branz.co.nz/BU468)
- BRANZ [May 2015] Good Practice Guide: Timber Cladding (refer to www.branz.co.nz)
- BRANZ Build 154-33- Build Right Structurally Fixed Cavity Battens (refer to www.buildmagazine.org.nz)
- BRANZ Build 173-28- Build Right Coatings for Timber Weatherboards (refer to www.buildmagazine.org.nz)
- BRANZ Bulletin BU531 [February 2011] Designing for Thermal and Moisture Movement (refer to www.branz.co.nz/BU531)
- Window & Glass Association NZ (WGANZ) (refer to wganz.org.nz)
- NZS AS 1720.1:2022 (refer to www.standards.govt.nz)
- NZS 3604:2011 Timber-framed buildings (refer to www.standards.govt.nz)

Disclaimer: It is the responsibility of the designer/specifier to ensure the suitability and specification of any third-party accessories used with our cladding system. JSC is not liable for the installation of any components or accessories not supplied by us. If there is any uncertainty, please seek expert advice.

The related documents mentioned above were accurate and up to date at the time of writing this guide. However, please note that information may have changed since then, and we recommend verifying any external sources for the most current information.

FOR TECHNICAL DRAWINGS & OTHER CLADDING RELATED DOCUMENTS

See our full set of detailed information covering the installation, profiles, certification, drawings, and species. Visit the related website page using the URL below or scan the QR code to access.

jsc.co.nz/products/horizontal-bevelback-cladding

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