

JSC RUSTICLAD

HORIZONTAL RUSTICATED WEATHERBOARD CLADDING

INSTALLATION CHECKLIST



PREMIUM ARCHITECTURAL
& BUILDING SOLUTIONS

PROPERTY DETAILS

Owner:

Address:

Installer:

LBP No:

Date:

This document should be read alongside JSC RustiClad Installation and Design Guides, technical drawings and CodeMark certificate CMNZ30081.

FRAMING & WALL UNDERLAY	Check
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 or air barrier (flexible or rigid) complies with the NZ Building Code or, for existing buildings, is suitable for the intended building work.	

FITTING - CAVITY BATTENS AND FLASHINGS	Check
Top and bottom ends of 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 at each end of the batten.	
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, small mouldings, and narrow weatherboards.	
Cavity battens are spaced 5-10mm from each other when parallel (e.g. on internal and external corners).	
20mm thick cavity battens are temporarily fixed to the timber framing with 50mm stainless steel clouts or similar.	

20mm thick cavity battens are fixed vertically over the studs at max 600mm 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. 	
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 and on internal corners 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.	
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
Weatherboards are dry, free of any contamination, and have a consistent moisture content within a range of 14-18%.	
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.	
Layout of the weatherboards is planned to ensure a full board is positioned above window and door heads. If this is not achievable, a scarf joint must be used above the head flashing.	
Loose or bark encased knots or timber defects are removed before installation.	
There is a gap of at least 5mm (up to 8mm) between weatherboard 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.	

Bottom of weatherboards are cut back to form a 15° drip edge as per JSC technical details.	
Set-out of weatherboards allows for 2mm expansion gap between lapped boards at underlap (back of board).	
Weatherboards extend past the bottom plate on a concrete slab, bottom of bearer or lowest part of timber framing by 50mm.	
Lap of the bottom board is cut off. If necessary use a wider board and trim it to match the rest of the boards.	
The bottom of the weatherboards finishes 35mm clear of roof cladding and decks, 100mm above paved surfaces, or 175mm above unpaved surfaces.	
Where 20mm thick non-structural cavity battens are used, weatherboard nails are fixed with a minimum 30mm penetration into the framing.	
Where 45mm thick structural cavity battens are used, weatherboard nails are fixed with a minimum 35mm penetration into the cavity batten.	
All weatherboards are fixed to cavity battens at 600mm centres max. Do not pin the laps of the weatherboards. 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 across the boards.	

COATING SYSTEM	Check
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
JSC Maintenance Guide provided to homeowner upon completion.	

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

