BBS™ TIMBERS

Bevelback Cavity Wrap System

Installation Manual
Version 3.2
Radiata Pine/Western Red Cedar

15 December 2025

This installation manual is specific to Radiata Pine and Western Red Cedar, Bevelback Cavity system profile only.

Specific drawings in this installation manual can be found at the back.

You can find these documents on our website https://bbstimbers.co.nz/architectural-resources

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1. Scope

1.1 Intended Use

Scope of Use

This system is intended for use as external cladding on new buildings and building alterations that fall within the scope of NZS 3604:2011.

This CodeMark specifically covers the BBS Bevelback Weatherboard Cavity System, which includes both the cavity batten and the timber weatherboard components. All other aspects of the building envelope—such as structural elements, building underlays, and any coating systems—are outside the scope of this certification and must comply with the New Zealand Building Code (NZBC), local authority requirements, and relevant compliance pathways.

Limitations and Conditions of Use

Installation must be carried out or supervised by a Licensed Building Practitioner (LBP). This system is certified for use in wind zones up to and including Very High as defined in NZS 3604:2011. For buildings located in Extra High wind zones, a CodeMark-approved rigid air barrier must be used, and the specific cladding design must be carried out by a suitably qualified professional e.g. registered architect, designer, or SED.

The maximum permitted building height for use of this system is 10 metres, as specified in NZS 3604:2011.

1.2 Validity

BBS Timbers LTD is only valid when all products in the Bevelback weatherboard system is as listed in the product certificate CodeMark and in this installation manual. This is to ensure that all timber weatherboard and accessory products meet the requirements of BBS Timbers LTD and are installed in as per the specification set out and in the correct manner.

1.3 Performance

When installed and maintained as specified in this installation manual and the work is carried out by a qualified professional tradesman using accepted trade, best practices, guides and manufacturers' specifications, it will meet the applicable sections of the following requirements of the NZBC (New Zealand Building Code):

- B1 Structure
- B2 Durability
- E2 External Moisture
- F2 Hazardous Building Materials

1.4 Lifespan

1.4.1 Serviceable Life

Radiata Pine

BBS Timbers LTD Radiata Pine is warranted for between 15 – 40 years, depending on the finished coating system selected. This serviceable life is subject to the manufacturers coating system supplied and

maintenance requirements (guide below). More importantly, some timber boards may require replacement over the lifetime of the cladding as part of normal and scheduled maintenance.

Western Red Cedar

- Canadian coastal Western Red Cedar weatherboards (WRC) can be installed on buildings in New Zealand either coated or uncoated, in accordance with NZS 3602:2003.
- It is expected that coated timber boards (oil, stain or paint) have a serviceable life of at least 25 years, but this is subject to the coating and maintenance requirements below.
- It is expected that uncoated timber boards will have a serviceable life of at least 15 years.
- More importantly, some timber boards may require replacement over the lifetime of the cladding as part of normal maintenance.

1.4.2 Coating Requirements

Radiata Pine

- For the H3.2 treated Radiata Pine with a dressed/bandsawn surface, all faces (hidden and exposed) must be paint finished, consisting of one coat of an approved manufacturers primer. All exposed faces coated with one undercoat and top coat with a further two coats of an approved manufacturers coating system, refer to chapter 4 (Priming and Sealing) and 6 (Coating) for more detail.

Western Red Cedar

- To achieve the above serviceable life for coated (oil/stain) Western Red Cedar timber weatherboards, BBS Timbers LTD that the installer follow manufacturer specifications and installation manual and that all faces (hidden and exposed) should be coated with a minimum of two coats of a suitable approved penetrating oil or stain and all cut ends, and any exposed timber should be coated with a further two coats.
- To achieve the above serviceable life for coated (paint) Western Red Cedar timber weatherboards, BBS Timbers LTD that the installer follow manufacturer specifications and installation manual and that all faces (hidden and exposed) must be coated with two coats of an approved primer and all exposed faces coated with a further two coats of a suitable topcoat. It is essential that the first coat of primer be acrylic based.
- Refer to Chapter 4 (priming and sealing) and Chapter 5 (coating for more information).

1.4.3 Coating Maintenance Requirements

When a manufacturer coating system is applied, periodic maintenance and recoating is required to ensure the integrity of the coating is sustained. This will generally mean applying another exterior coat every 7-10 years, depending on the coating used and building location after washing and maintenance.

Please refer to the On-Going Maintenance section in this booklet for more information about the required maintenance; always refer to the manufacturer coating system requirements.

2. Health and Safety

2.1 Cutting of Timber

Cutting of timber is to be carried out in a well-ventilated area, and a suitable dust mask, eye protection, and ear protection must be worn. OHSM is the ultimate responsibility of the installer and should reference the project-specific safety management plan, developed, designed and monitored by the contractor, sub-contractor and installer. Refer to best practice below.

2.2 Coating and Priming

Manufacturers Coating system and priming are to be carried out in a well-ventilated area, refer to the coating/primer supplier for all matters relating to health and safety. All relevant sections of AS/NZS 2311:2017 (Guide to the painting of buildings) and all of the manufacturer's coating system requirements must be adhered to.

For queries, please email specs@bbstimbers.co.nz or call 0800 227862

Best practice guide: BRANZ Build-178-30-Build-Right-Caring-For-Timber-Weatherboards.pdf

3. Site Preparation

3.1 Structure and Framing

3.1.1 New Zealand Standard 3604

Generally, the timber framing must comply with NZS 3604:2011 (Timber-framed buildings), however, where specific engineering design is required, the framing shall be at least of equivalent stiffness as the framing provisions of NZS 3604:2011.

3.1.2 Layout

Studs must be at spaced at a maximum of 600mm between centres. Dwangs (nogging) must be spaced at maximum 800mm between centres. Studs and Dwangs must form a flush plane for cavity battens and weatherboards to be fixed to.

Additional timber framing may be required at soffits, corners, and penetrations such as window and door openings to support the installation of battens and flashings.

3.1.3 Moisture Content

The optimum moisture content of the timber weatherboards is between 16 - 18%. The moisture content must not exceed 20% at the time of fixing as problems may occur with manufacturer the coating system adhesion. Refer to manufacturer coating system supplier requirements and installation manual.

3.2 Building Underlay

3.2.1 Material

Building underlay and Rigid wall underlays must comply with properties stipulated in NZBC E2/AS1 Forth Edition Table C.2.1.1 Properties of roof underlays, wall underlays, and DPC/DPM or be covered by a valid BRANZ Appraisal or CodeMark.

3.2.2 Installation

All building underlay to be installed in accordance with underlay manufacturer’s specification, and in accordance with conditions set out in NZBC Clause E2/AS1 Fourth Edition 9.1.7 Drained Cavities by the contractor, sub-contractor or installer.

4. Pre-Installation

4.1 On-Site Storage and Handling

Care must be taken to ensure that timber weatherboard and accessories are kept clean and dry and are not damaged whilst in storage awaiting installation by a qualified installer.

Extra care is to be taken while handling timber to ensure that it is not damaged.

Timber is to be stacked on flat level bearers/dunnage that is a maximum of 900mm apart and at least 100mm off the ground. Timber should either be stored inside an enclosed building or covered with an additional waterproof layer and protected from the elements when stored outside

Important: Radiata Pine weatherboards should not be installed if their moisture content is above 20%. Western Red Cedar, moisture content is above 18%. The use of a calibrated moisture meter is the responsibility of a qualified building professional.

4.2 Docking Out Defects

Before coating or installing weatherboards, check for any defects that may require docking out.

Important: All docked ends, any exposed or bare timber of primer/painted weatherboards will require end sealing with a minimum of two coats of primer.

4.3 Priming and Sealing

Radiata Pine

- Apply the first coat of primer to all sides and edges of the weatherboard prior to installation.
- It is critical that Radiata Pine is at the correct moisture content prior to priming.
- Remember that all docked ends will require priming as noted above.
- Follow the manufacturer's coating system directions and ensure further coats are applied as required.
- All relevant sections of standard AS/NZS 2311:2017 (Guide to the painting of buildings) must be adhered to.

Western Red Cedar

- Apply the first coat of stain or primer to all sides and edges of the weatherboard prior to installation. Ensure Western Red Cedar is at the correct moisture content prior to priming. Remember that all docked ends will require priming as noted above.
- We recommend the use of primer with a fungicidal and / or mouldicide in it, these biocides are usually also found in coatings used to prevent insightly (but non- detrimental) surface moulding.
- Follow the coating manufacturer's directions and ensure further coats are applied as required. All relevant sections of standard AS/NZS 2311:2017 (guide to paint buildings) must be adhered to.
- Note: Western Red Cedar weatherboards can be ordered to arrive on site pre-primed or pre-coated. This ensures the timber is at the correct moisture content. Note: If during storage onsite moisture or water have affected the weatherboard, then correct moisture levels of less than 18% must be achieved prior to installation.
- **IMPORTANT** All manufacturer coating systems and specifications for the coating system of timber weatherboard must be adhered to by a qualified professional installer.

5. Materials – Cavity System Components

5.1 Cavity System Components

All weatherboard cavity system components must be supplied by, or approved by BBS Timbers LTD. This is to ensure that all items are up to a suitable standard and to ensure the compatibility and suitability of all items. Any alternative or competitor supplied product will invalidate the BBS Timbers LTD Warranty.

5.2. Timber Species: Radiata Pine and Western Red Cedar

5.2.1 Material

- New Zealand grown Radiata Pine (Pinus Radiata) which has been preservative treated to a minimum H3.1 (ACQ, CCA, etc.) level.
- North American grown (Canadian), coastal Western Red Cedar (Thuja plicata).

5.2.2 Durability

Radiata Pine

- BBS Timbers LTD Radiata Pine is warranted for between 15 – 40 years depending on manufacturer coating system selected.
- The above Warranty assumes regular maintenance of the coating system. Please refer to the On–Going Maintenance Section 12 for more information.
- Please note, some timber weatherboards may require replacement over the lifetime of the cladding as part of normal maintenance. This is part of a regular visual and maintenance inspection process carried out every 6 months.

Western Red Cedar

- It is expected that Western Red Cedar cladding, when coated with oil, stain or paint will have a serviceable life of at least 25 years.
- It is expected uncoated timber weatherboards will have a serviceable life of at least 15 years.
- The above serviceable life assumes regular maintenance inspections. Please refer to the on-going maintenance in this installation guide for more information.
- Please note some timber weatherboards may require replacement over the lifetime of the cladding as part of normal maintenance inspections.

Important: Careful weatherboard selection will help improve the lifespan of your cladding. Quarter sawn or vertical grain boards should be selected for use in higher exposure areas, such as north facing walls and lower parts of the wall (where boards are less protected by eaves).

5.2.3 Coating

Radiata Pine

A coating system with dark colours attracts more heat, which will exacerbate any timber weatherboard movement and/or resin bleed. Therefore, only manufacturer coating systems which have an LRV (light reflectance value) of 45% or higher can be used. Any manufacturer coating systems that have an LRV of less than 45% will void all warranties.

Western Red Cedar

- Canadian grown Western Red Cedar can be installed uncoated, (in accordance with NZ 3602:2003). However, a manufacturer coating system will dramatically improve the appearance, performance and durability of the weatherboard cladding. BBS Timbers LTD recommends at least one coat of a suitable penetrating oil/stain to all faces (hidden and exposed) of the weatherboard.
- If choosing a woodoil or oil stain finish, a minimum single envelope coat of all four sides of the selected coating system must be applied before installation. After installation, subject to manufacturers coating system, it needs an extra one or two coats applied once installed. Always follow the approved manufacture coating systems instructions.
- If choosing a paint, it is recommended a manufacturer coating system comprising one base coat of a suitable acrylic primer be applied, followed by another coat of either acrylic or oil-based primer and then two topcoats of a suitable and compatible paint. Always follow the approved manufacture coating systems instructions.
- Dark colours attract more heat which will exacerbate any timber movement and/or resin bleed. Therefore, only coatings that have an LRV (light reflectance value) of 45% or higher can be used. Any coating that has an LRV less than 45% will void all warranties.

5.2.4 Important Notes

Radiata Pine

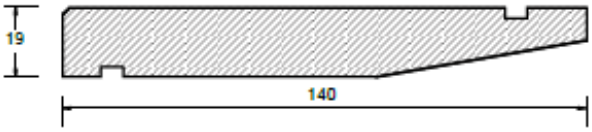
Timber treated with a copper-based treatment (ACQ, CCA, etc.) should not be in contact with metal wall claddings or fixtures as this may lead to corrosion. Separation is required in the form of an approved DPC.

Material selection to be in accordance with NZBC Clause E2/AS1 Fourth Edition Appendix C. Material Tables.

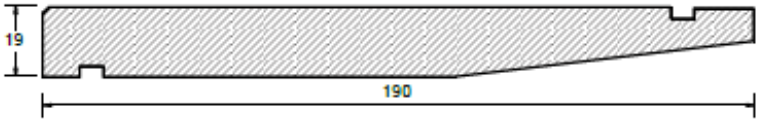
5.3 Radiata Pine and Western Cedar Bevelback Weatherboards

- **Radiata Pine** can be machined into a variety of profiles, including the range of Bevelback weatherboards as listed on our website.
- **Western Red Cedar** can be machined into variety of profiles, including the range of Bevelback weatherboards as listed on our website.

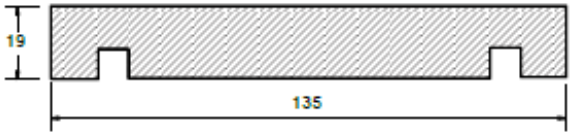
BBS61 Bevel Back Weatherboard 108mm Cover



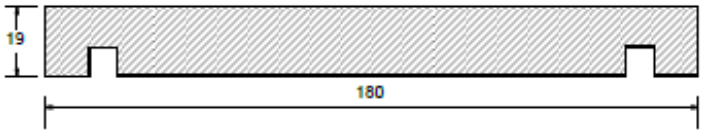
BBS62 Bevel Back Weatherboard 158mm Cover



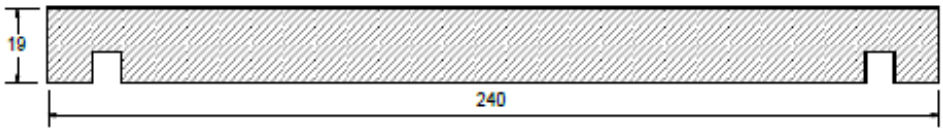
BB69 Grooved Fascia



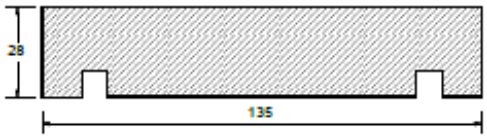
BBS70 Grooved Fascia



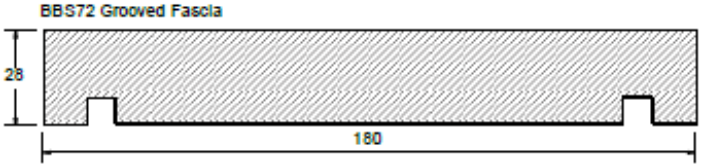
BBS74 Grooved Fascia



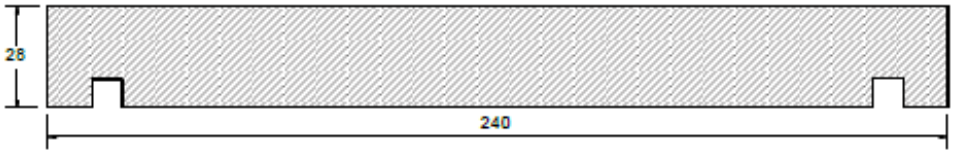
BBS71 Grooved Fascia



BBS72 Grooved Fascia

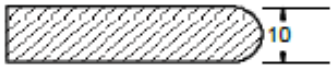


BBS73 Grooved Fascia

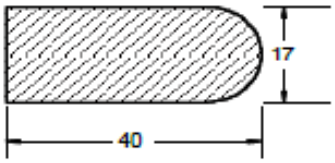


Scriber

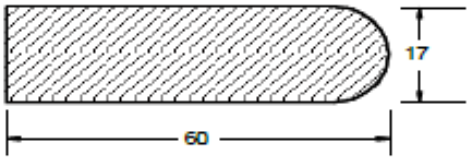
BBS13



BBS12

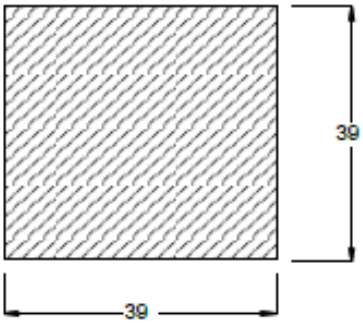


BBS11



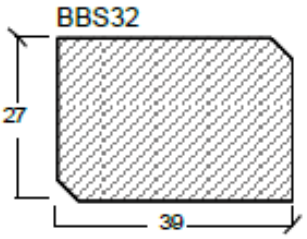
Corner Mould

BBS110



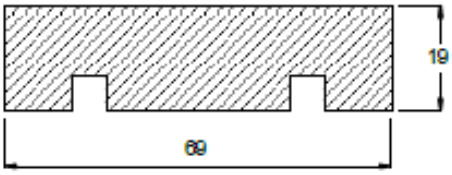
Eaves Mould

BBS32

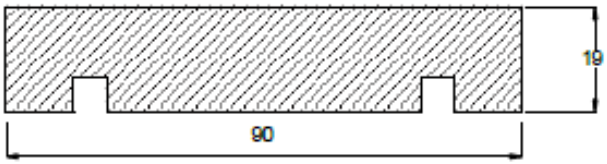


Box Corners

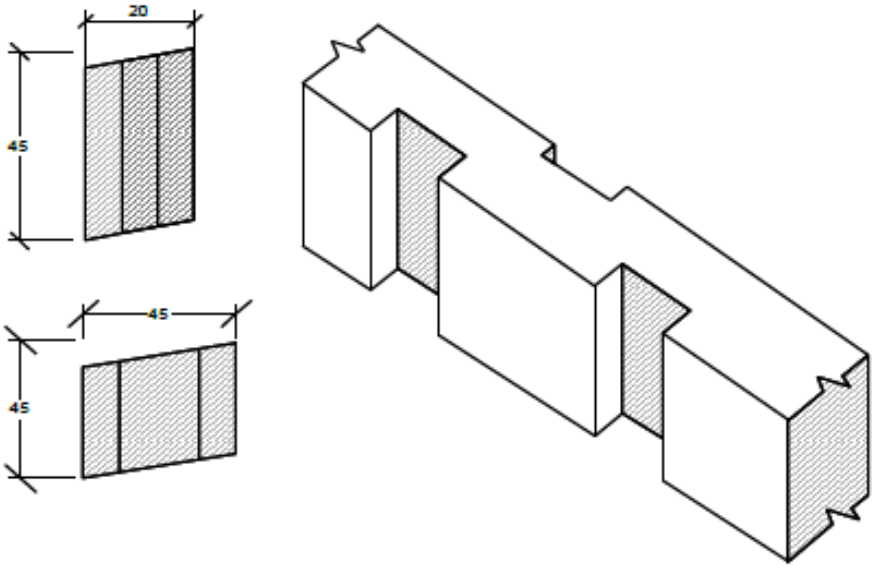
BBS201



BBS202



Castellated Cavity Batten



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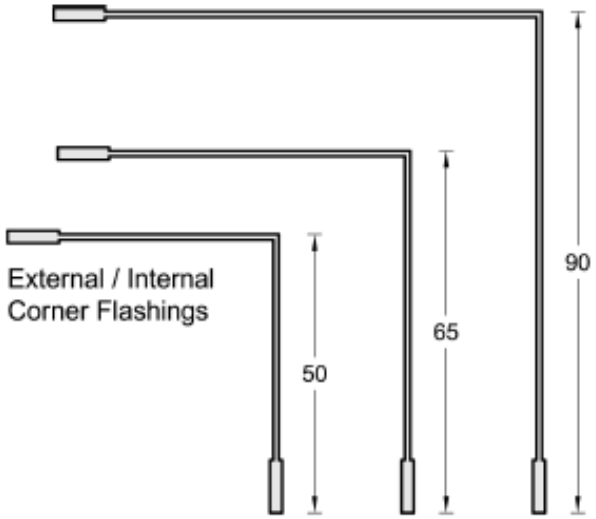
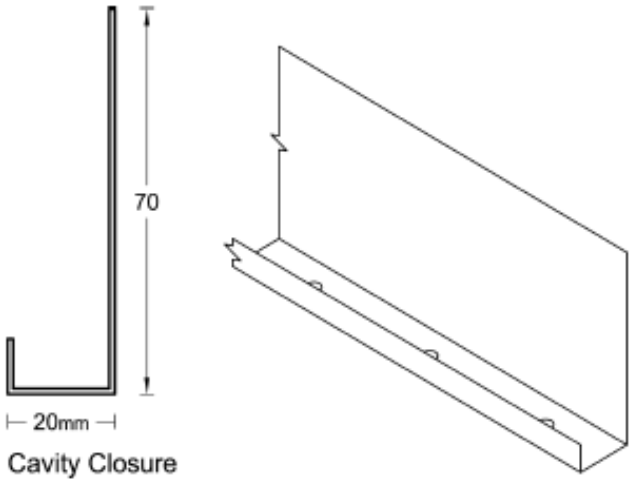
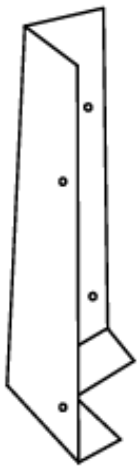




Cavity Closure

Flat Soaker— Copper, Stainless Steel, Aluminium & Galvanised

Corner Soaker— Copper, Stainless Steel, Aluminium & Galvanised



Note: Galvanised Soakers and fixings only to be used on H3.2 Pine

5.3.1 Coating on Dressed/Bandsawn and/or Treated Weatherboards

Radiata Pine

H3.2 treated painted finish Radiata Pine with a dressed or bandsawn surface must be coated with one coat of primer prior to installation. One undercoat and two further coats of a suitable alkyd or 100 percent acrylic paint must be applied once installed, as per manufacturers specifications. All relevant sections of standard AS/NZS 2311:2017 (Guide to the painting of buildings) should be adhered to.

All cut ends must be coated with a minimum of one coat of primer before installation. Immediately after fixing the weatherboards, all nail holes should be spot-primed and filled, and sanded smooth prior to painting. Bandsawn face weatherboards use a rosehead nail, spot etch prime nail-head and then paint over.

As soon as possible after fixing the weatherboards, they should apply one undercoat and minimum of two coats of suitable exterior grade premium paint. Follow the paint manufacturer's coating system directions and specification.

If the weatherboard has been exposed to the elements for an extended period of time (generally 4 weeks) or if there is evidence of the primer "chalking", then re-priming will be necessary. This involves sanding the primer back to a sound surface and re-priming using a premium oil based primer such as Resene True-Prime or Dulux Ultra-Prime. Correct moisture meter must be checked by the installer before coating.

5.4 Flashings

5.4.1 Material

Radiata Pine

Flashings can be either: Galvanised Steel, powder coated Aluminium, Stainless Steel (304), or uPVC.

All flashings to comply with NZBC Clause E2/AS1 Fourth Edition - Part 4. Flashings.

If using galvanized steel flashings, these must not be use indirect contact with CCA treated weatherboards in a sea spray zone or corrosion zone D.

Important: Weatherboard fixings are not to penetrate flashings as this may provide a path for water to track through.

5.5 Nails & Screws

5.5.1 Material

Nails/screws shall be either Stainless Steel (304) or in corrosion zones, Stainless Steel (316).

Nail Fixings			
Type	**Finish**	**Size**	**Head Type**
Annular Grooved Nail	Stainless Steel & Silicon Bronze	19 x 1.6mm	Crown, Rose ,Flat, Jolt Head
Annular Grooved Nail	Stainless Steel & Silicon Bronze	50 x 2.8mm	Crown, Rose ,Flat, Jolt Head
Annular Grooved Nail	Stainless Steel & Silicon Bronze	65,75,85 x 3.25mm	Crown, Rose ,Flat, Jolt Head
Cavity Batten Nail	Galvanised & Stainless Steel	60 x 2.8mm	Power driven D nail

Ecko TurboSpitze Cladding Screw	
Size (mm)	**Finish**
5.5 x 60	316 S/Steel
5.5 x 80	316 S/Steel
5.5 x 60	316 S/Steel Bronze
5.5 x 80	316 S/Steel Bronze
5.5 x 60	316 S/Steel Black
5.5 x 80	316 S/Steel Black

For details on Ecko TurboSpitze Cladding screws refer Website - www.ecko.co.nz

5.6 Cavity Battens

5.6.1 Material

Minimum H3.1 treated Radiata Pine.

5.6.2 Dimensions

Battens are 45 x 20 mm.

Please note 45 x 45 cavity batten can be used.

6. Materials – Accompanying Elements

6.1 Accompanying Elements

All items that precede the installation of the timber weatherboard system (building underlay, roofing underlay, flashing tape, etc.) and all consumables and items successive to the weatherboard system (PEF backing rods, flexible sealants, etc.) will not be supplied by BBS Timbers LTD as these are outside the scope of this specification. These items still require careful evaluation to determine their suitability and still play a critical role as part of the cladding system.

Important: It is the builder's responsibility to ensure that all these accompanying items meet the requirements and properties stated and more *importantly* are compatible with adjacent materials and are fit for the intended purpose and comply with the relevant clauses of the NZBC.

6.2 Timber Framing

Timber framing must meet the requirements of NZS 3604:2011 (Timber-framed buildings), or where an alternative framing product is used strength and stiffness must be equal or greater than the performance requirements as set out in NZS 3604:2011.

6.3 Building Underlay

The building underlay used must also meet all the requirements stated in NZBC Clause E2/AS1 Fourth Edition - C2 Underlays and Membranes or be covered by a valid BRANZ Appraisal or CodeMark.

A Rigid Wall Underlay is required for extra high wind zones.

6.4 Flashing Tape

The flashing tape used must meet all the requirements stated in NZBC Clause NZBC E2/AS1 Forth Edition with a valid BRANZ Appraisal or CodeMark and be suitable to be used with the wall underlay selected.

The flashing tape must be compatible with all materials that it is in contact with, specifically the building underlay.

6.5 Sealants and Adhesives

6.5.1 Modified Silicone or Co-Polymer Construction Sealant

All construction Sealants are to be a modified silicone with a valid BRANZ Appraisal or CodeMark.

6.5.2 Self-Expanding Polyurethane Form

All Self-expanding foams must be rapidly expanding polyurethane foams that bonds with all materials that they will come into contact with. The foams must not shrink and must cure to an airtight, moisture resistant seal.

6.6 PEF Rod

PEF backing rod must be closed cell polyethylene foam specifically designed for use as a backing rod.

It should have a diameter 25% larger than the gap width and should be pushed into the gap with a blunt tool, to ensure continuous even seal.

6.7 Meter Box

Meter box penetrations have a higher risk of water ingress, and as such all possible steps should be taken to minimise this risk. A good quality meter box manufactured by a leading NZ supplier will certainly help this.

Meter boxes are to be manufactured from aluminium, hot-dipped galvanised steel, glass-reinforced plastic or other suitable rigid, UV resistant, non-combustible material. They also must be coated on the inside and outside surfaces with a material giving a hard, durable finish providing a service life of not less than 20 years.

The door must have a troughed lip around the front perimeter and if a drain is present is should be made in a way to minimise water entry.

6.8 Internal Lining

Internal Linings must be of a suitable size and material to provide bracing where needed and to act as an adequate barrier to air flow.

7. Installing Cavity Battens

7.1 Cavity Construction

7.1.1 Compliance

Cavities must comply with NZBC Clause E2/AS1 Fourth Edition.

7.1.2 Precautions

As solvents in LOSP treatments can affect bitumen-based building papers, it is necessary to fillet stack LOSP treated timber for 7 days after treatment to ensure that solvent has evaporated before contact with any bitumen-based building paper.

7.1.3 Fixing (Structural) Cavity Battens

Cavity battens are to be fixed over underlay to the studs with extra vertical battens to corners to support flashing when required. Cavity battens must be fixed in place with one stainless steel power driven D-head nail at a minimum size of 60x2.8mm to achieve 35mm penetration into stud at 300mm centres and fixings staggered 12mm either side of the batten centreline.

Please note if using a 45x45mm cavity batten an 85mm or longer fixing will be required to achieve a 35mm penetration into framing.

Refer for a guide BRANZ Structural Fixed Cavity Battens.

7.1.4 Top of Wall Detail

No ventilation shall be provided at the top of the cavity. Use a continuous horizontal D4S profile (not a Cavibat batten) at the top of the wall to close off the top of the cavity. This prevents damp air circulating from the cavity space into interior spaces such as roof framing or eaves and is extremely *important* where the cavity finishes beneath an area that is open to a roof space (such as a wall finishing under a soffit).

7.1.5 Bottom of Wall Detail

Use a ‘Cavity Base Closure Flashing’ at the bottom of the wall to allow drainage and ventilation but prevent the entry of vermin. This also applies where cavities end over a window, door or another opening. Ensure building underlay laps over rear upstand of the cavity base closure or use flashing tape to seal the top of the cavity base closure to the building underlay. An angle packer (or part board) may be required to support bottom of lower weatherboard.

8. Fixing Details for Weatherboard

8.1 Installation

8.1.1 Fixing Method – Bevelback Weatherboards

- Ensure correct nails/screws are selected in accordance with the nail selection chart 5.5.1.
- Nails/screws placement is to be 35 - 40mm up from bottom edge of weatherboard. Use a single nail per board at each fixing point (at each stud). Maximum stud centres to be 600mm and minimum centres 300mm. The nail must not penetrate the underlapping (lower) board. Nail shank must be annular grooved.
- Pre-drill all nail holes using a bit that is 0.3 – 0.5mm smaller than the nail shank to prevent splitting, and ensure a snug fit.
- Nails/screws on an upward angle to prevent water running down the nail through the cavity.
- Ensure nail shank has a minimum framing penetration of 35mm for painted weatherboards and more 30mm for stained or bare weatherboards.
- Hand-drive all nails. Gun-driven nails should not be used as they may damage the surface of the timber or cause splitting or crushing damage in the battens.
- Flat head, pentagon head or crown head nails to finish flush onto, but not into, the face of the weatherboard.
- Jolt head nails must be punched just below the surface, spot primed and filled using a two-part high quality non-shrinking filler, and sanded smooth, prior to painting.
- Ensure weatherboards are set out to achieve correct 32mm overlap at join.
- One board on any given wall elevation may need to be cut down to fit wall height. Do not extend or reduce the 30mm lap requirement or ‘creep’ the boards to fit.
- Screw or nail fixing can be used.

8.1.2 Nail Selection Chart

- If cavity battens have been structurally fixed 75mm nail/screw can be used.

Note: Fixing lengths need to increase when installed over a rigid wall underlay to ensure minimum penetration of fixing into the stud.

9. Inter-Storey Cavity Junction

9.1 Definition

Cavities may be continuous up to two storeys or 7m in height (whichever is the lesser). Walls over this height require an inter-storey junction to drain the cavity.

Refer to drawing in installation guide.

10. Within-Board Joins (Scarf Joint)

Use a within-board joint to join two shorter weatherboards together, to cover full wall width.

10.1 Limitations

A within-board join should not be placed where it is directly adjacent to another join, a junction, a corner or a penetration i.e. stagger joins across the wall.

Refer to drawing in installation guide.

10.2 Method

Weatherboards may be joined by scarfing two boards together over a batten. Cut boards with a minimum 30-degree angle. Use an appropriate adhesive to bond the boards together and nail through the overlapping board only. The nail should be 30mm from the edge of the join to avoid hitting the underlapping board. Care should be taken to select and use two boards that are similar in grain and appearance, and that have equal moisture contents; otherwise, one board may shrink or expand at a differing rate putting stress on the joint. Flat soakers and corner soakers are either Copper, Aluminium or Galvanised is recommended.

Refer to drawing in installation guide.

11. Site Clean-Up

11.1 At Completion

Upon completion, the installer is to leave the site in a clean and tidy manner, including:

1. Replacing or repairing any damaged or marked items; and
2. Removing all rubbish, debris and unused items from the building site.

Any treated and/or coated timber off-cuts (e.g. cavity battens) or rubbish are to be disposed of in accordance with local council requirements.

12. On-Going Maintenance

It is the building owner's responsibility to ensure that the weatherboard cladding system receives regular maintenance so that it continues to perform at its required level.

12.1 Maintenance Interval

Maintenance should be called up at least annually, and more often in aggressive environments – coastal, industrial, and geothermal as appropriate. Note: Quarterly and half-yearly for visual and manufacturer required maintenance of coating system.

12.2 Maintenance Requirements

Regular maintenance is to include the following 5 steps

1. Wash all exterior surfaces with low-pressure water to remove dust, dirt and other contaminants;
    a. Extra attention should be given to areas that are not exposed to rain such as sheltered areas below eaves.
    b. Do not direct high-pressure water at any part of the weatherboard cladding system as this may damage the timber or coating system surface. Take care especially around sensitive junctions such as joinery surrounds and other flashings where you must avoid forcing water past anti-capillary gaps and flashings into the wall cavity.
2. Use a soft bristle nylon brush or broom with water and an appropriate cleaning agent (refer to paint manufacturer for correct cleaning agent specific to their paint system) to remove stubborn or persistent dirt and surface contaminants. Rinse thoroughly with water after the cleaning operation to remove any excess cleaning chemicals. **DO NOT** use aggressive cleaning chemicals. Inspect all surfaces and junctions for signs of damage, wear-and-tear, or coating breakdown. Where coating surface has broken or eroded remedial action is required in accordance with the requirements of the manufacturer coating system requirements.
3. Where a coating is applied, periodic recoating is required to ensure the integrity of the coating is sustained. This will generally mean applying another exterior coat every 3 to 10 years (dependent on the manufacturer coating system used and building location) after washing and maintenance.

13. Construction Drawings

Figure 13-A Fixing Detail | Painted Weatherboard

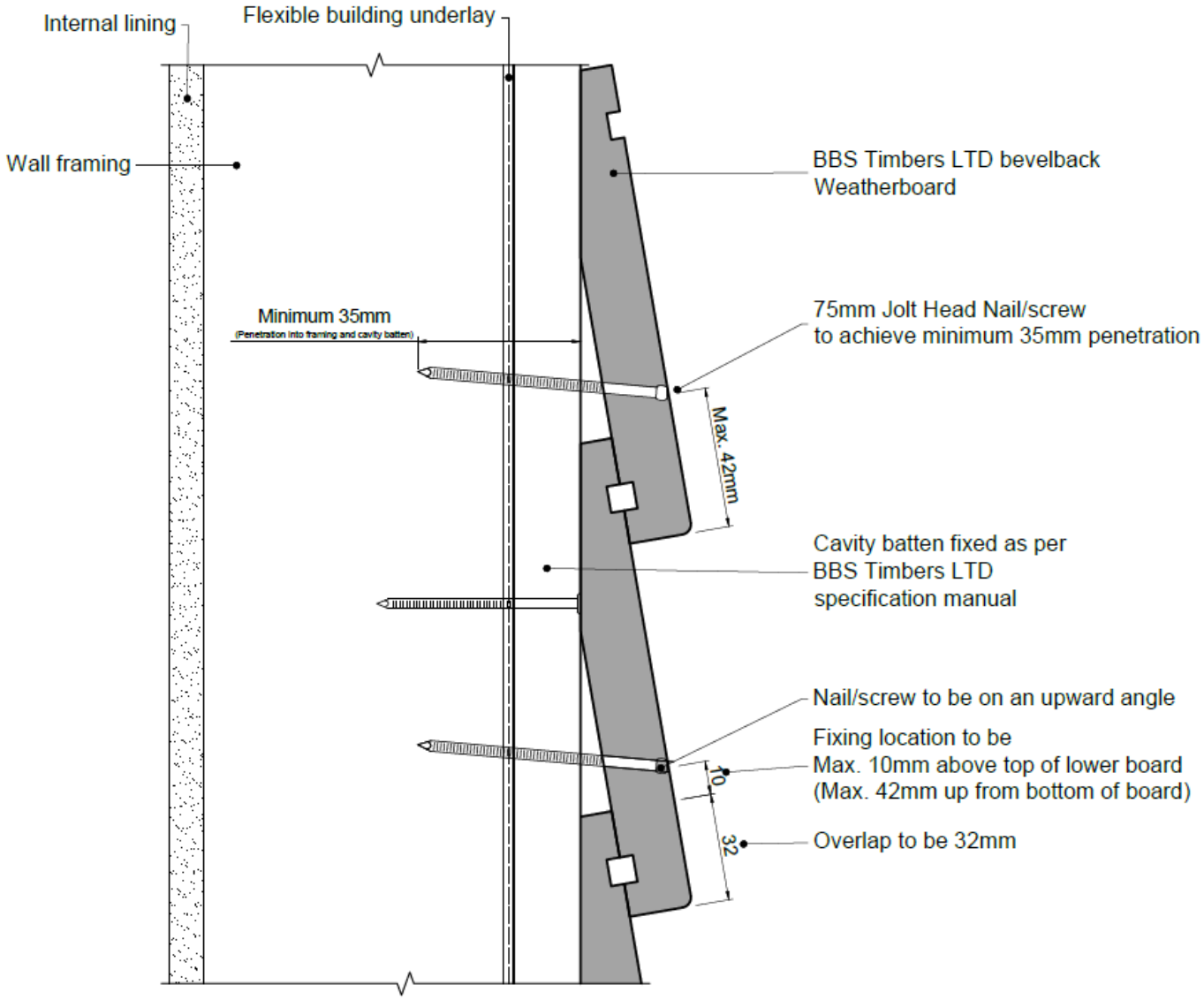


Figure 13-B Fixing Detail | Stained Weatherboard

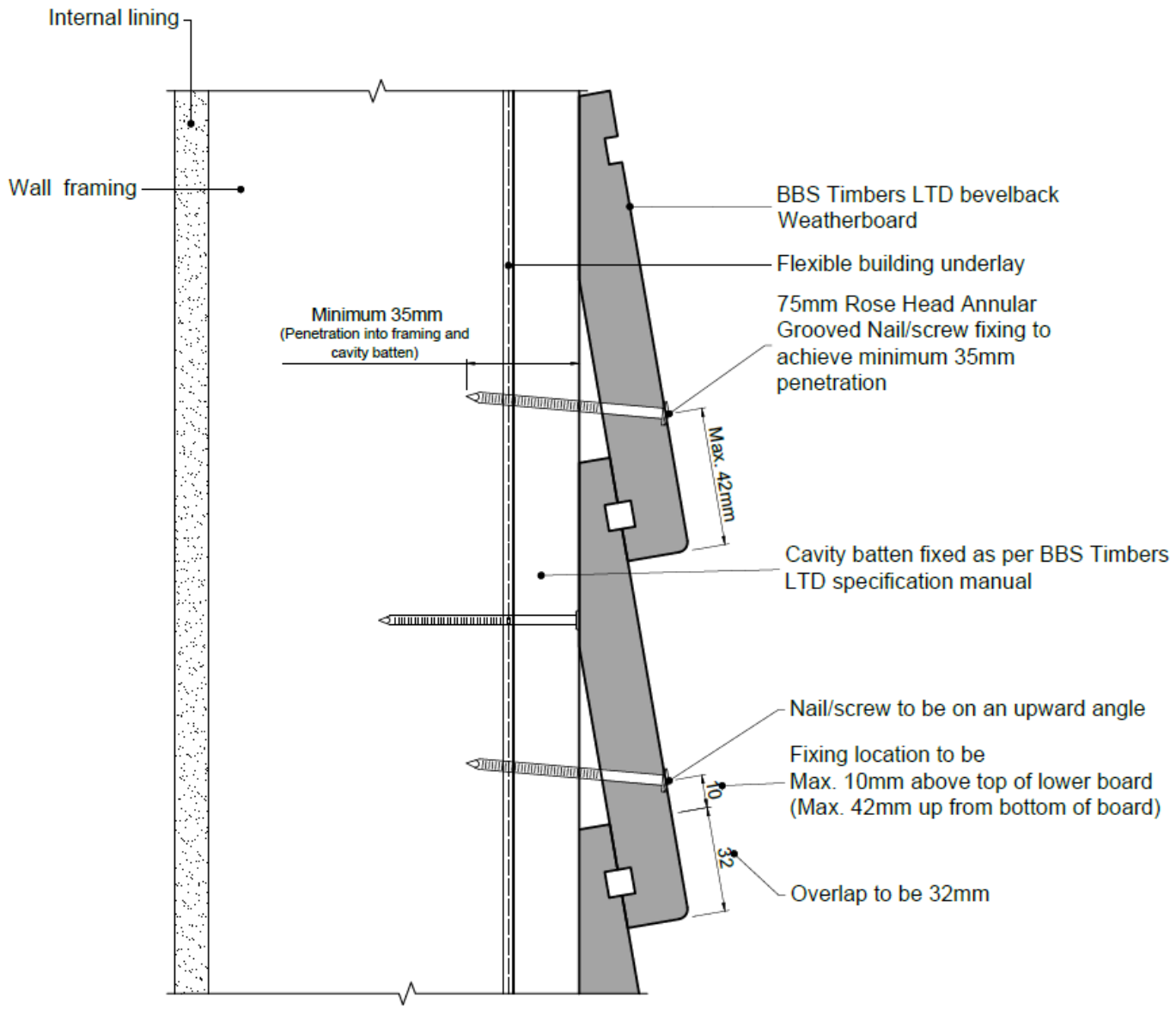


Figure 13-C Inter-Storey Cavity Junctions

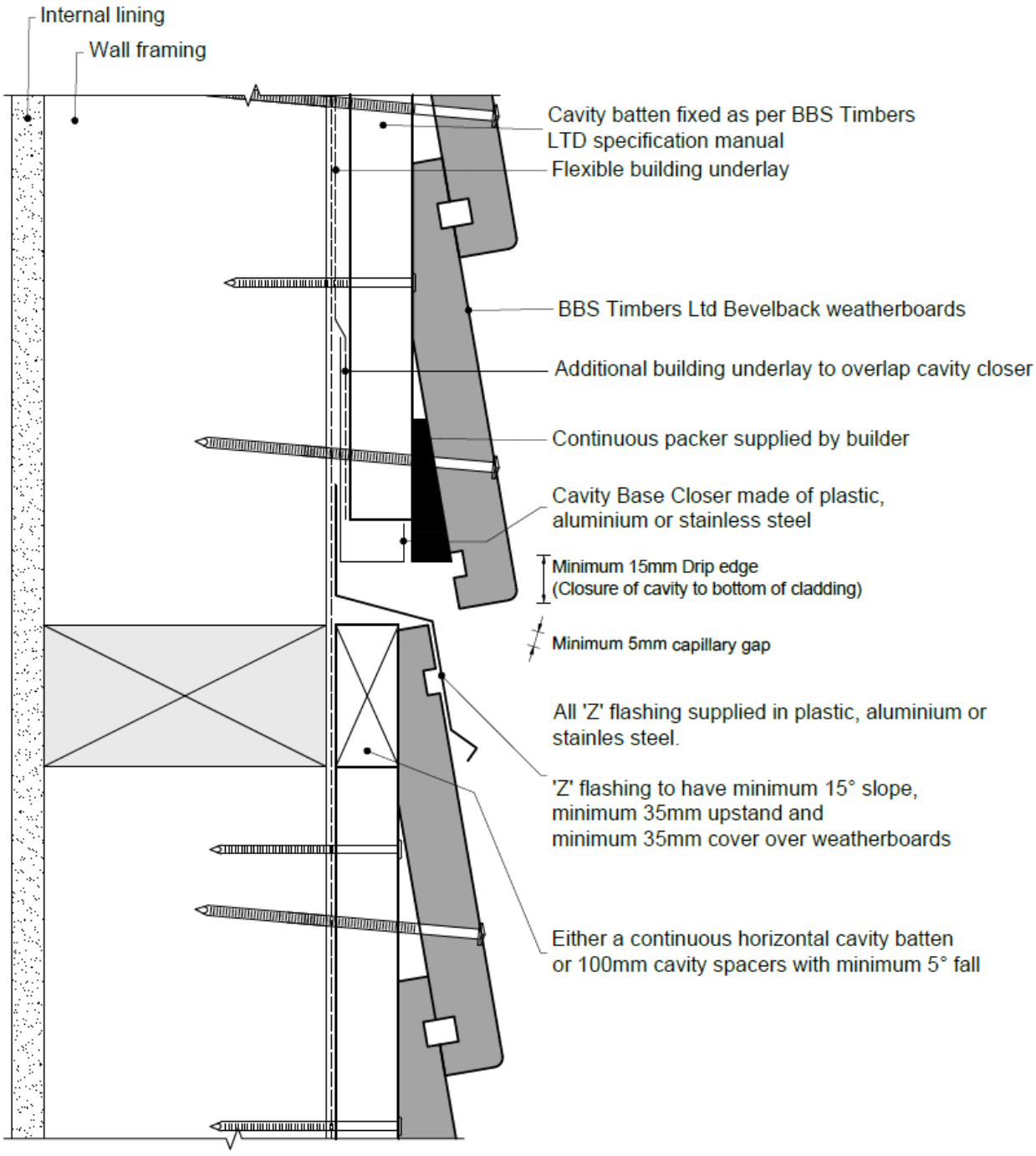


Figure 13-D Within Board Joins | Scarf Joint

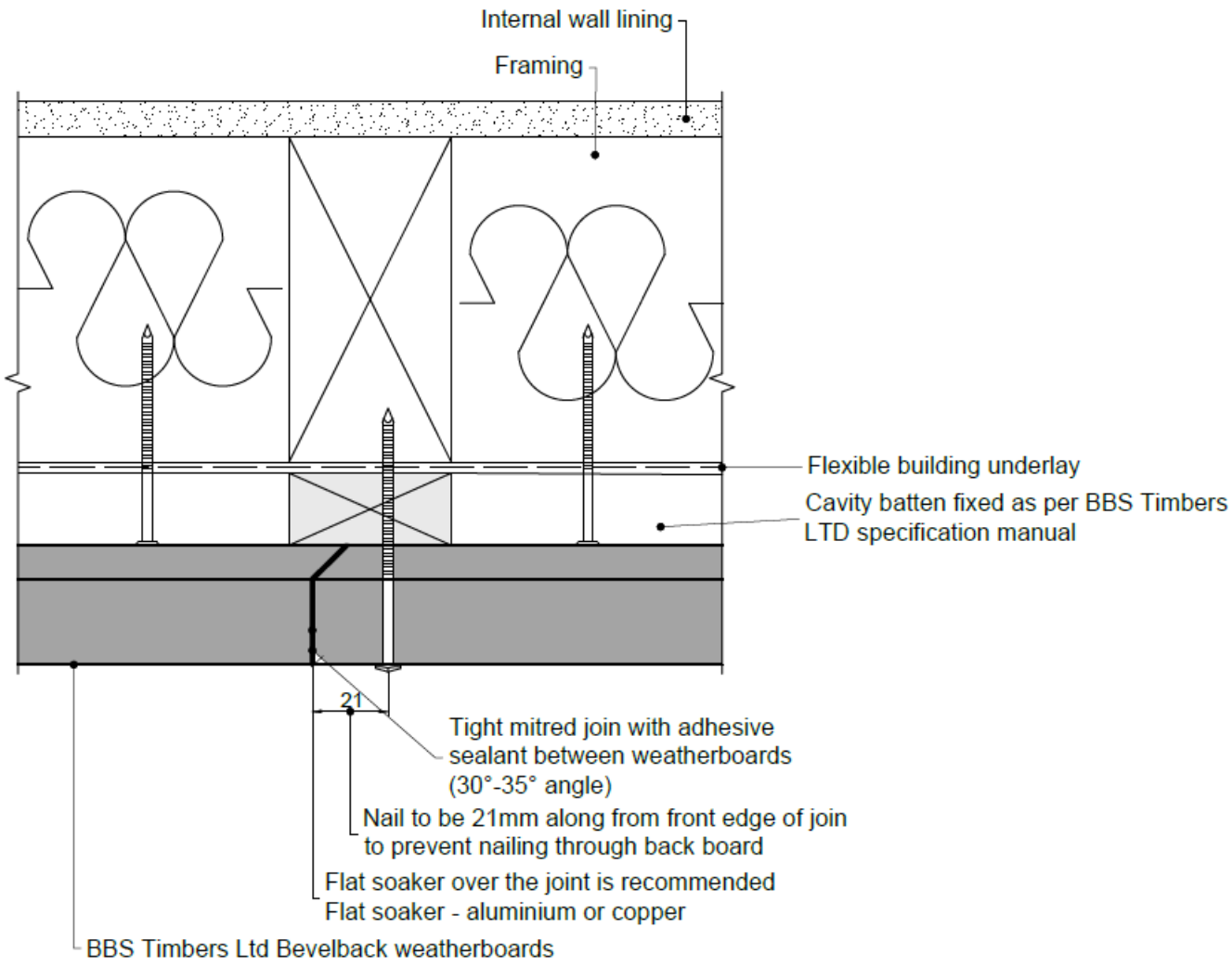


Figure 13-E Aluminum Joinery | Head

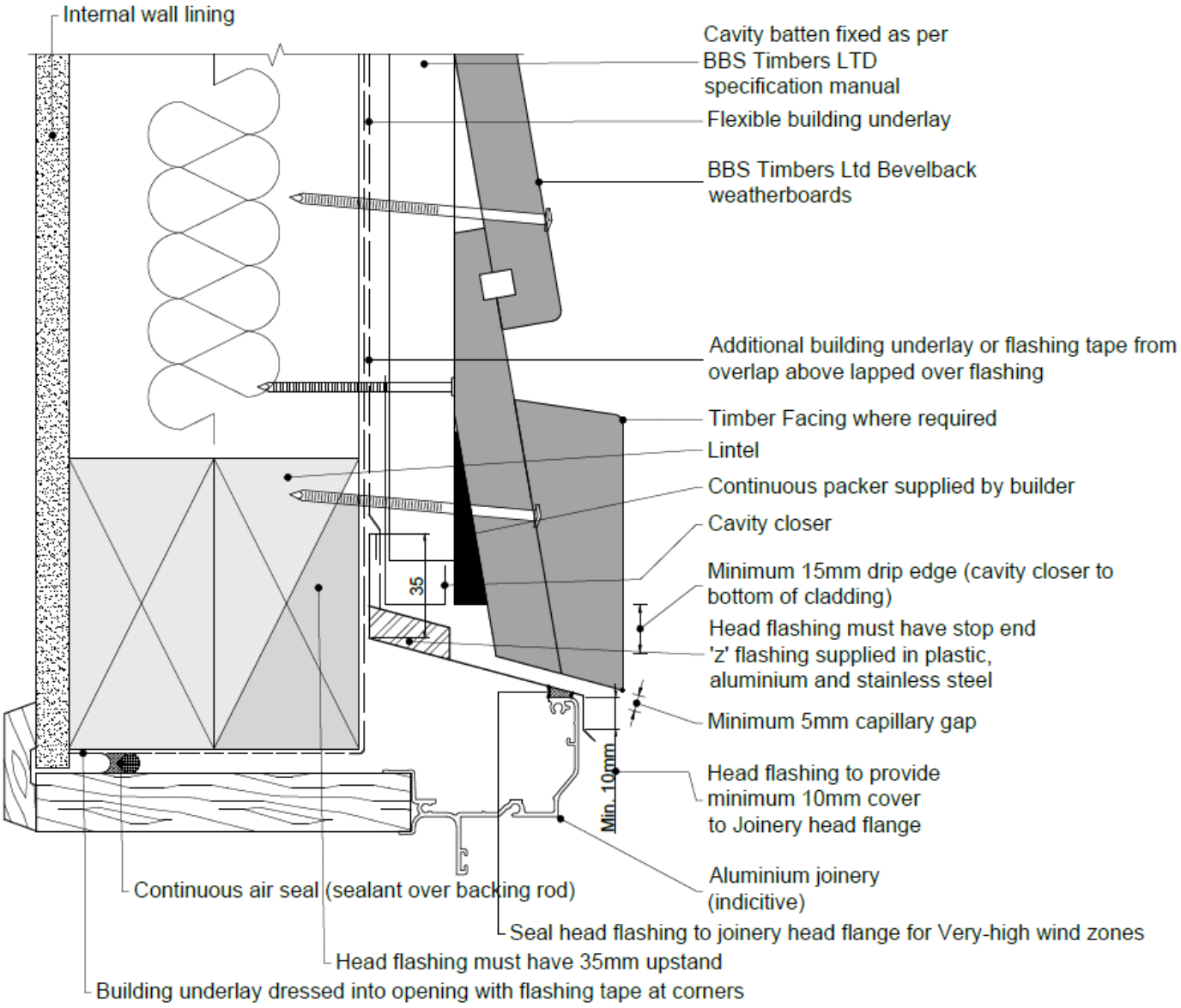


Figure 13-F Aluminium Joinery I Jamb Detail

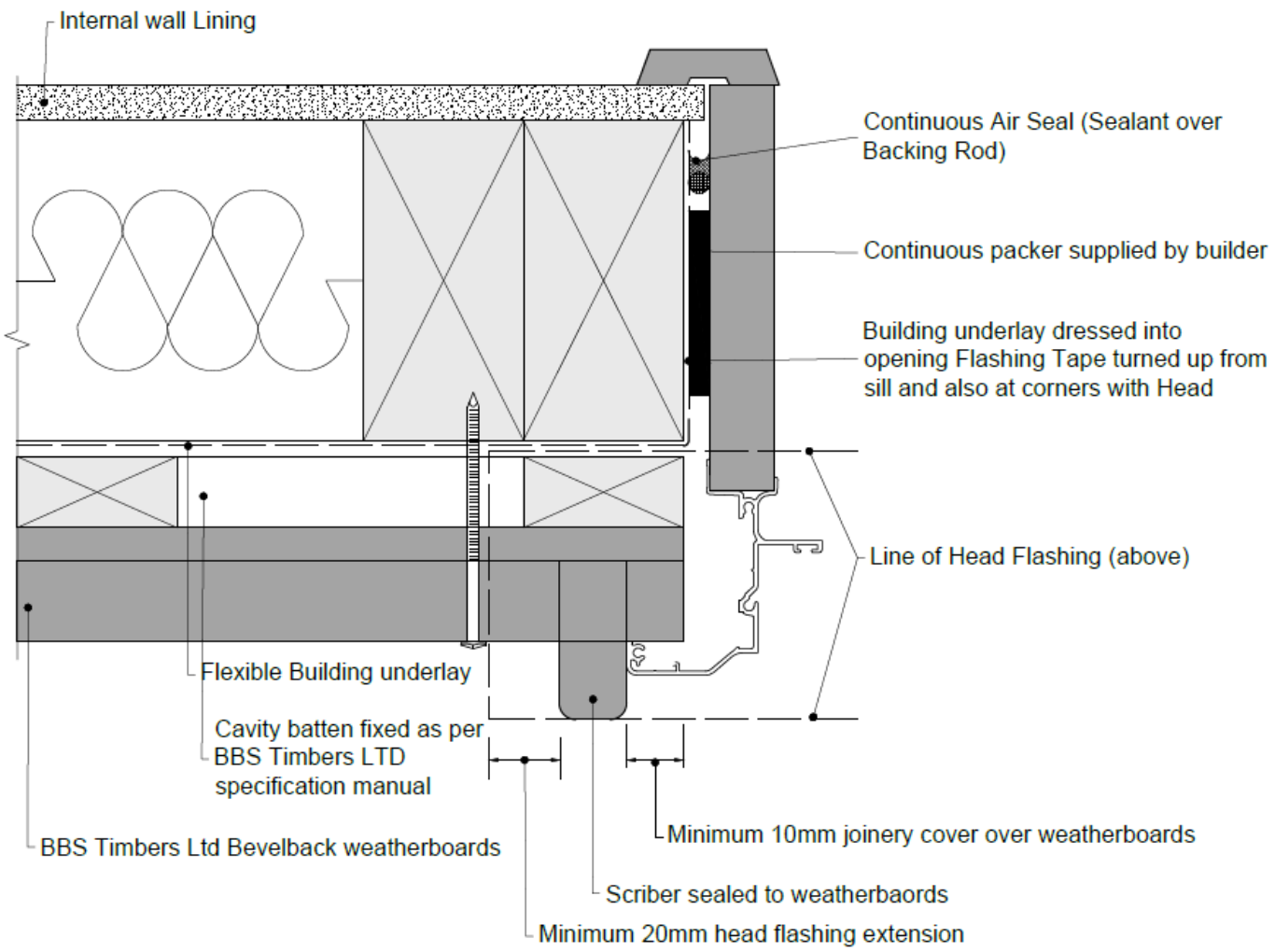


Figure 13-G Aluminum Joinery I Sill Detail

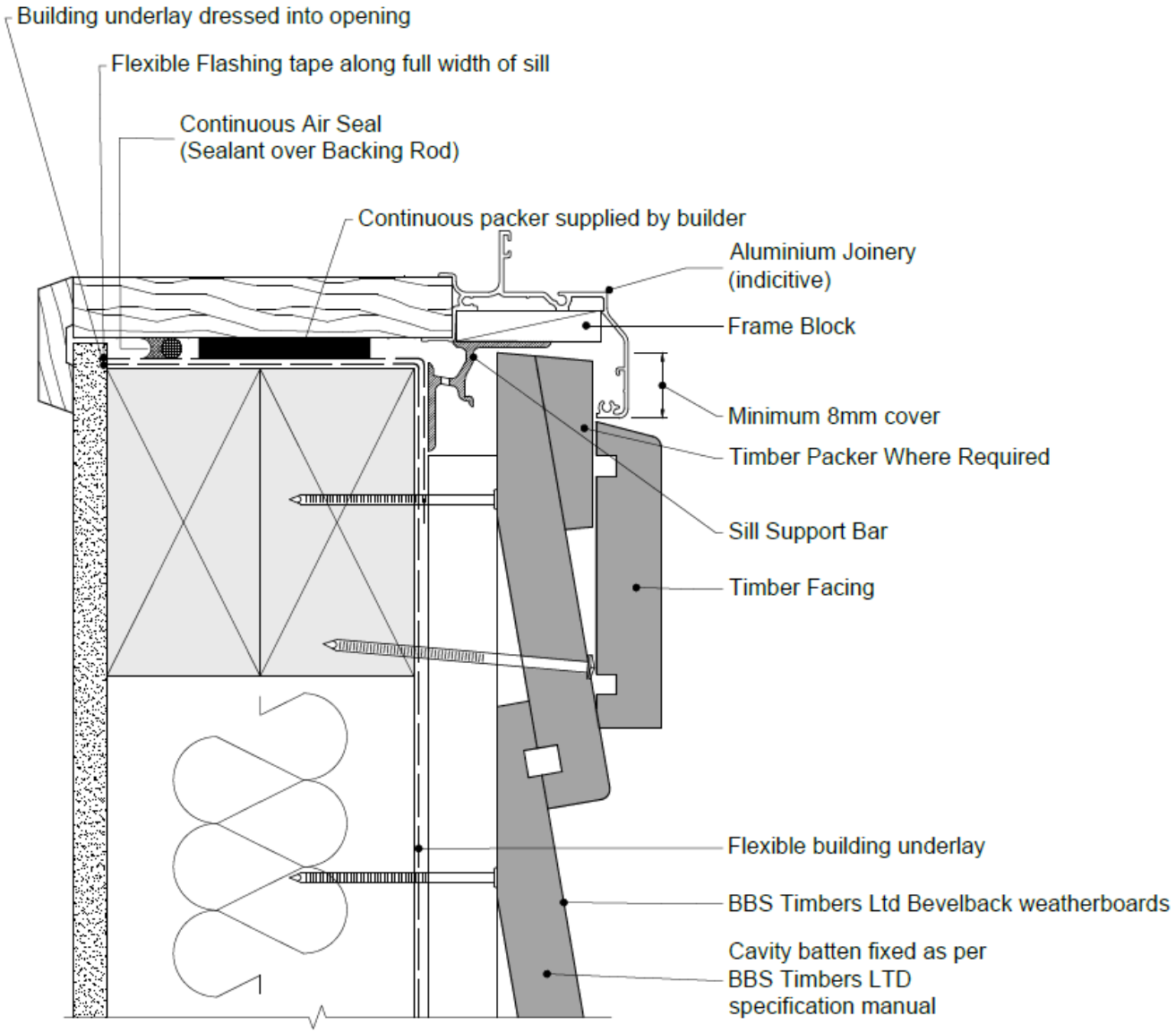


Figure 13-H External Corner Detail | Boxed

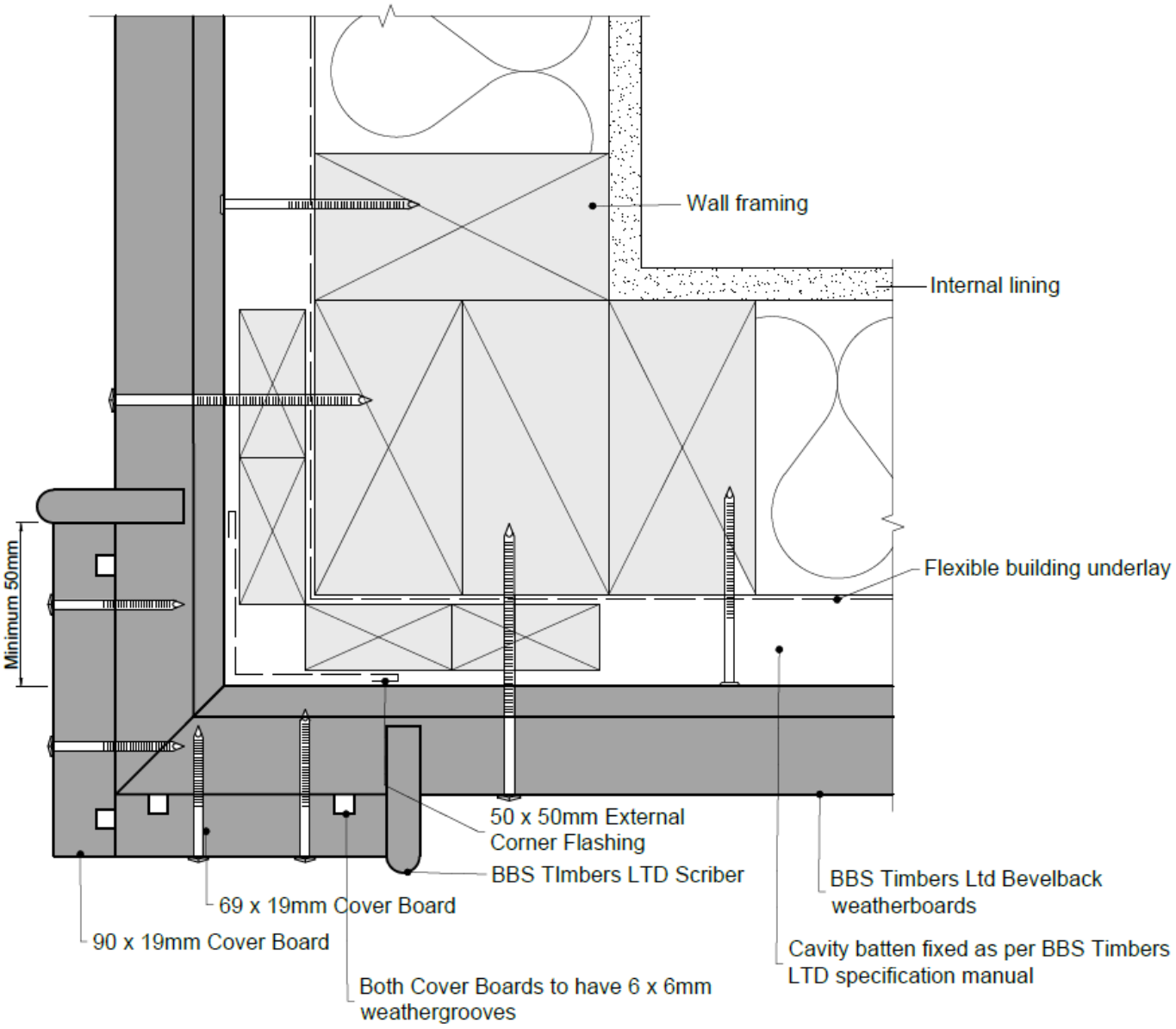


Figure 13-I External Corner | Soaker

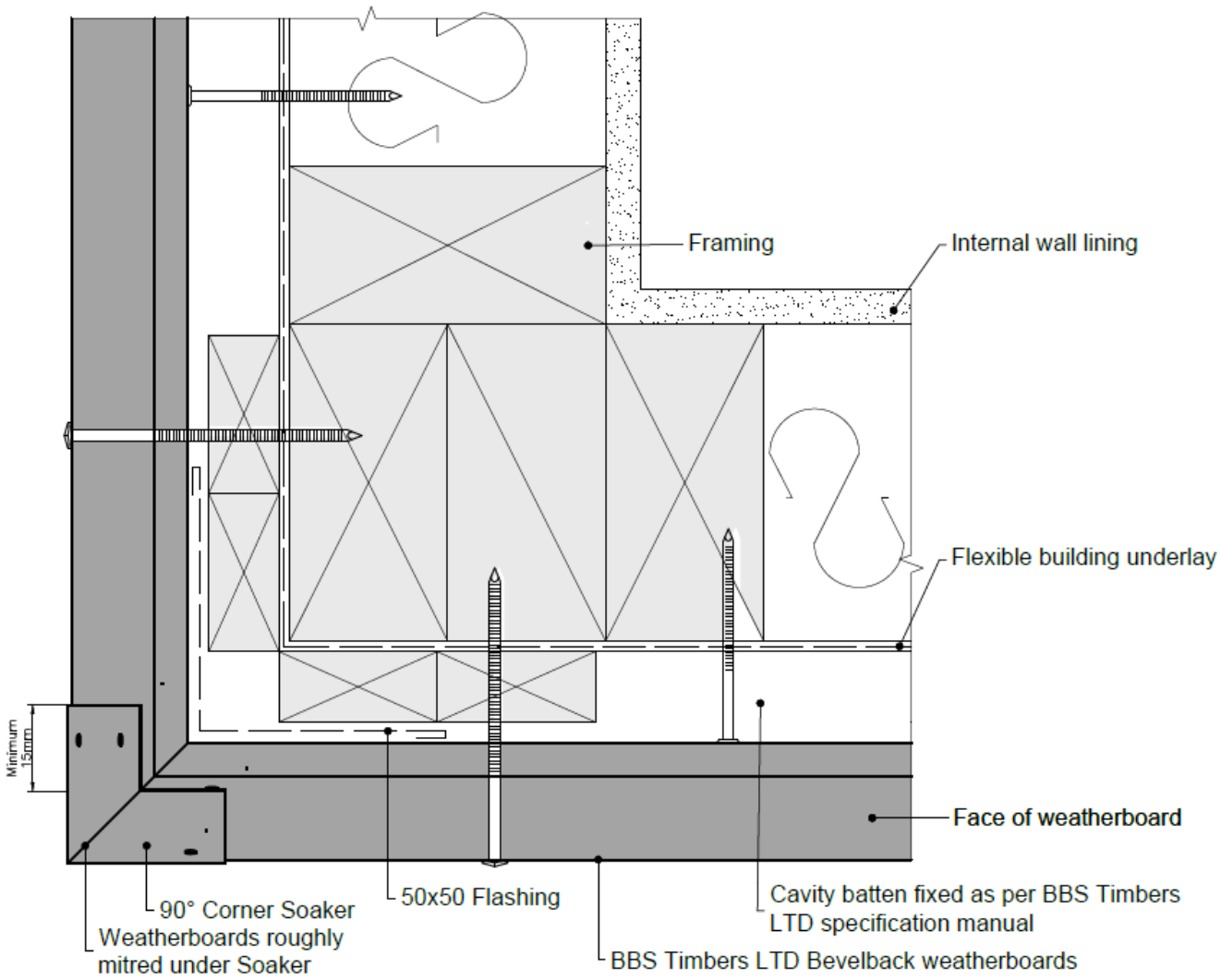


Figure 13-J Internal Corner | Notched and Scribed

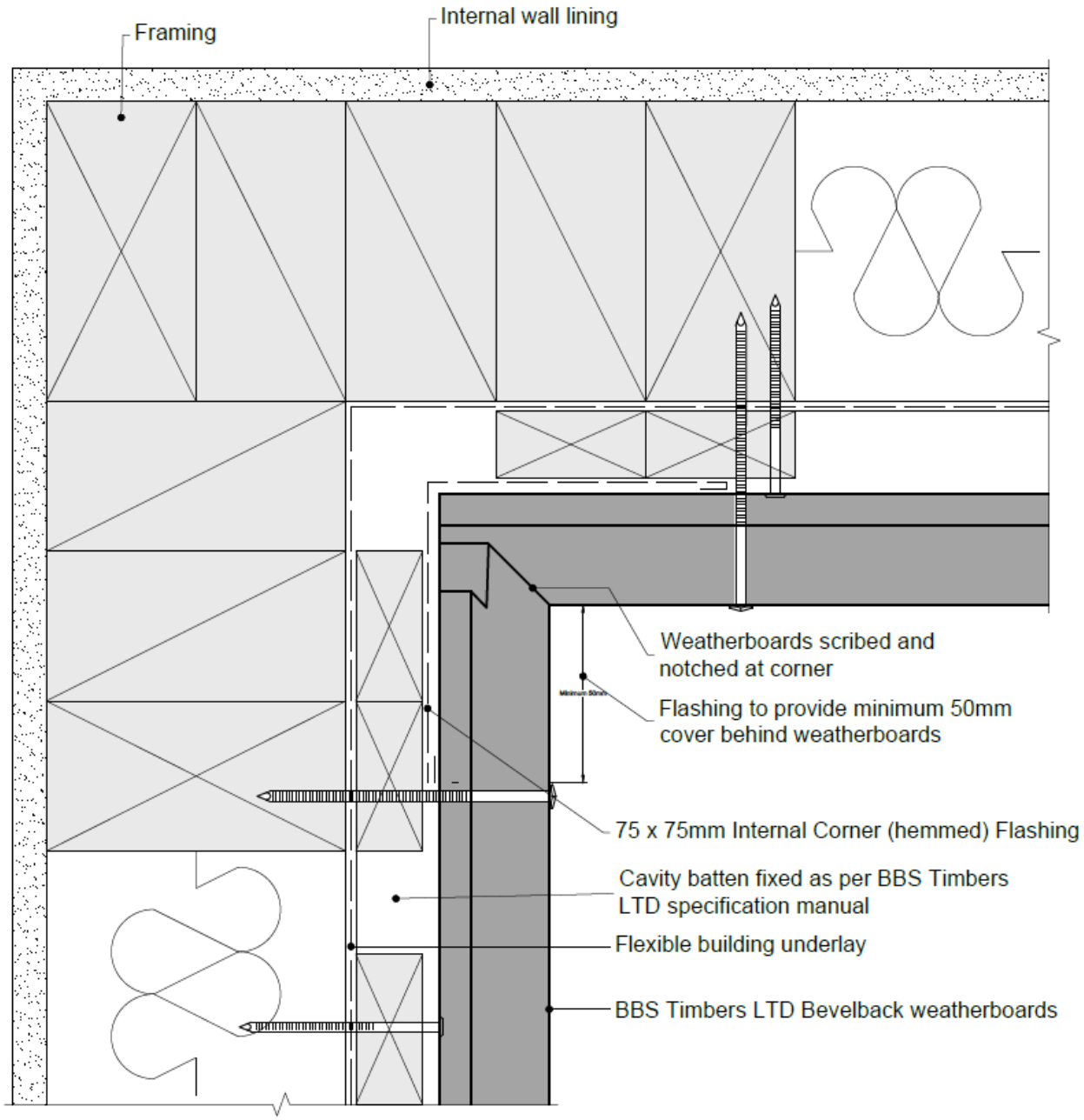


Figure 13-K Internal Corner Moulding | 40x40mm Corner Mould

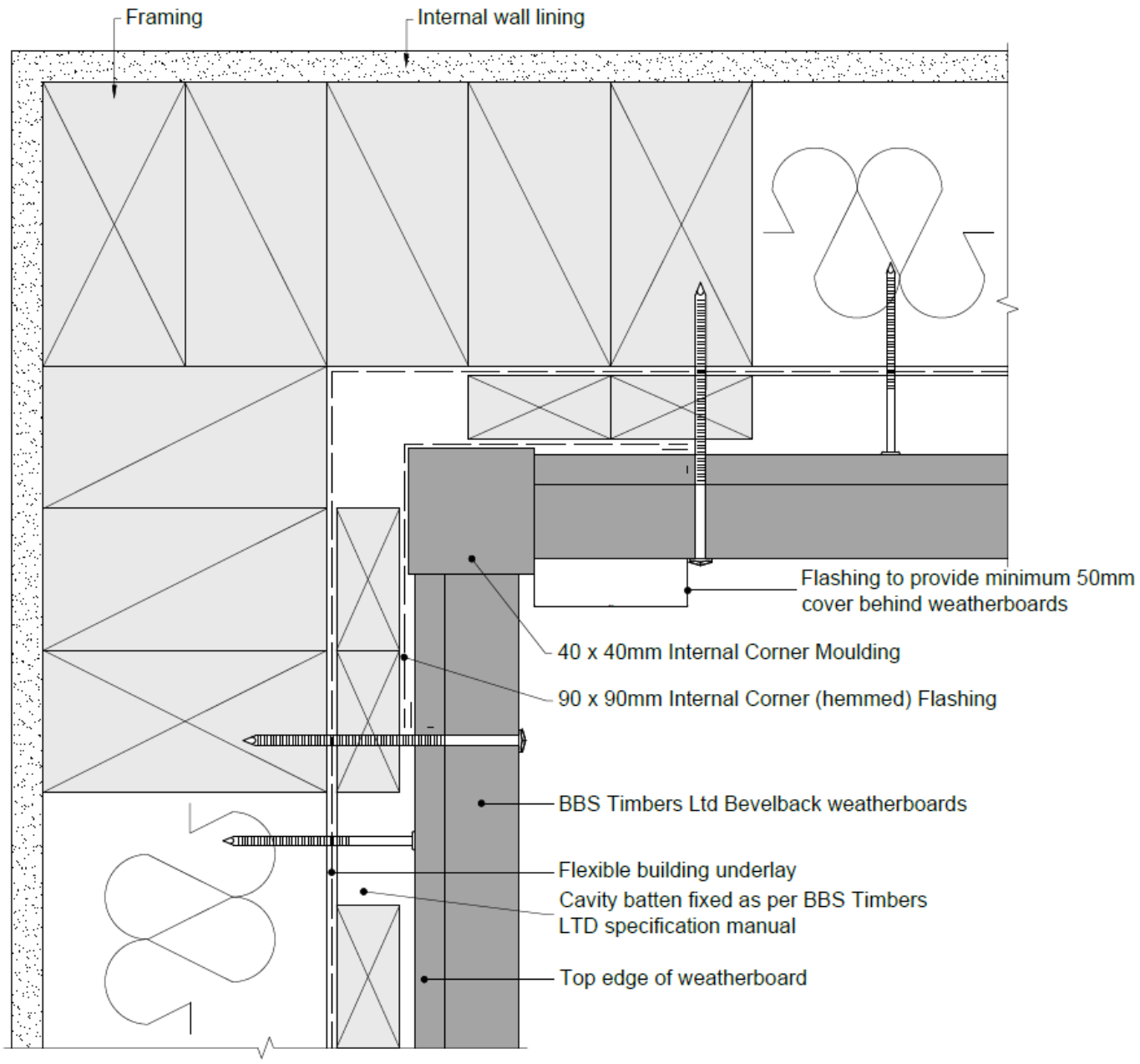


Figure 13-L Base | Bottom Plate | Timber Floor

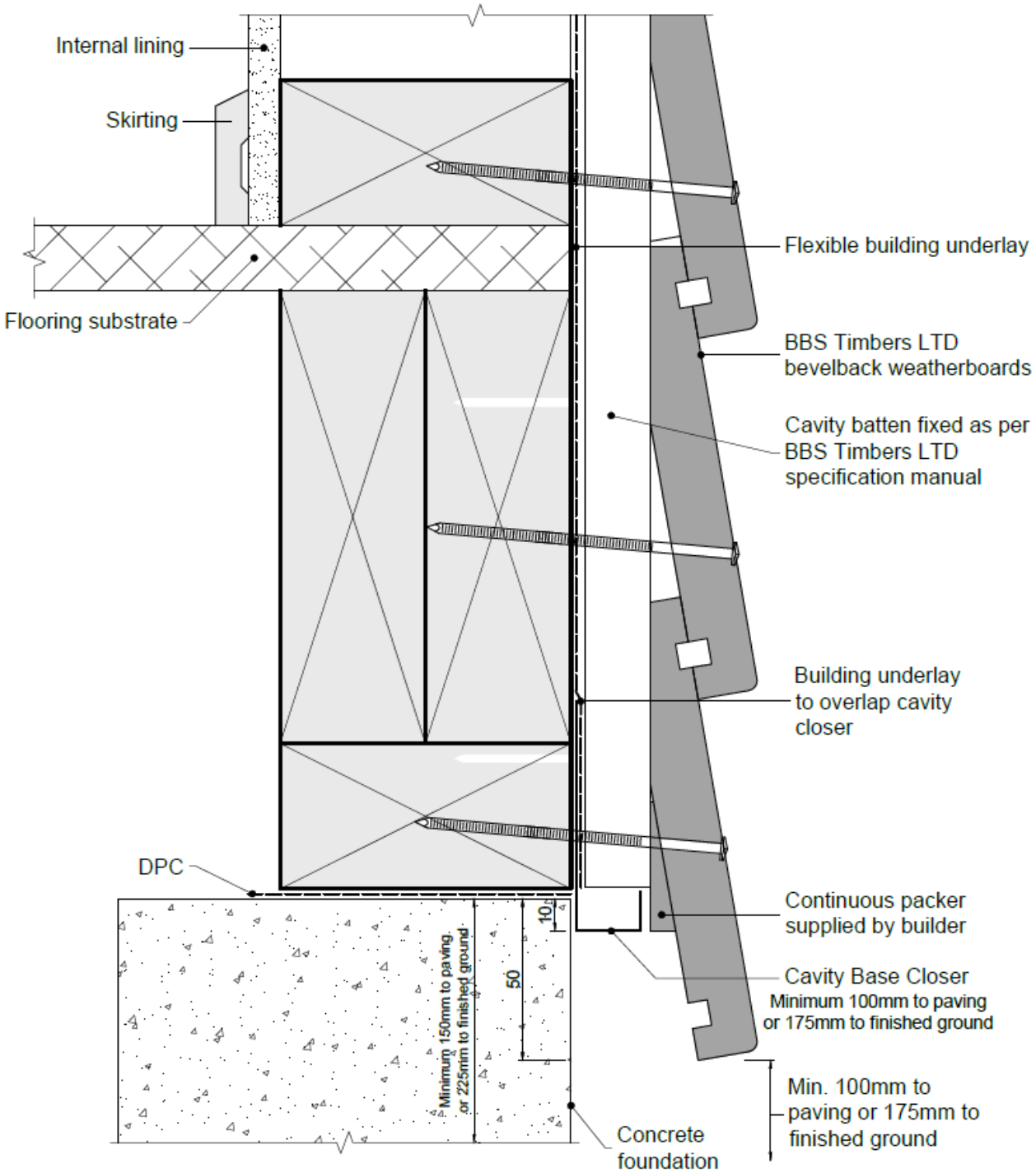


Figure 13-M Base | Bottom Plate | Concrete Slab on Ground

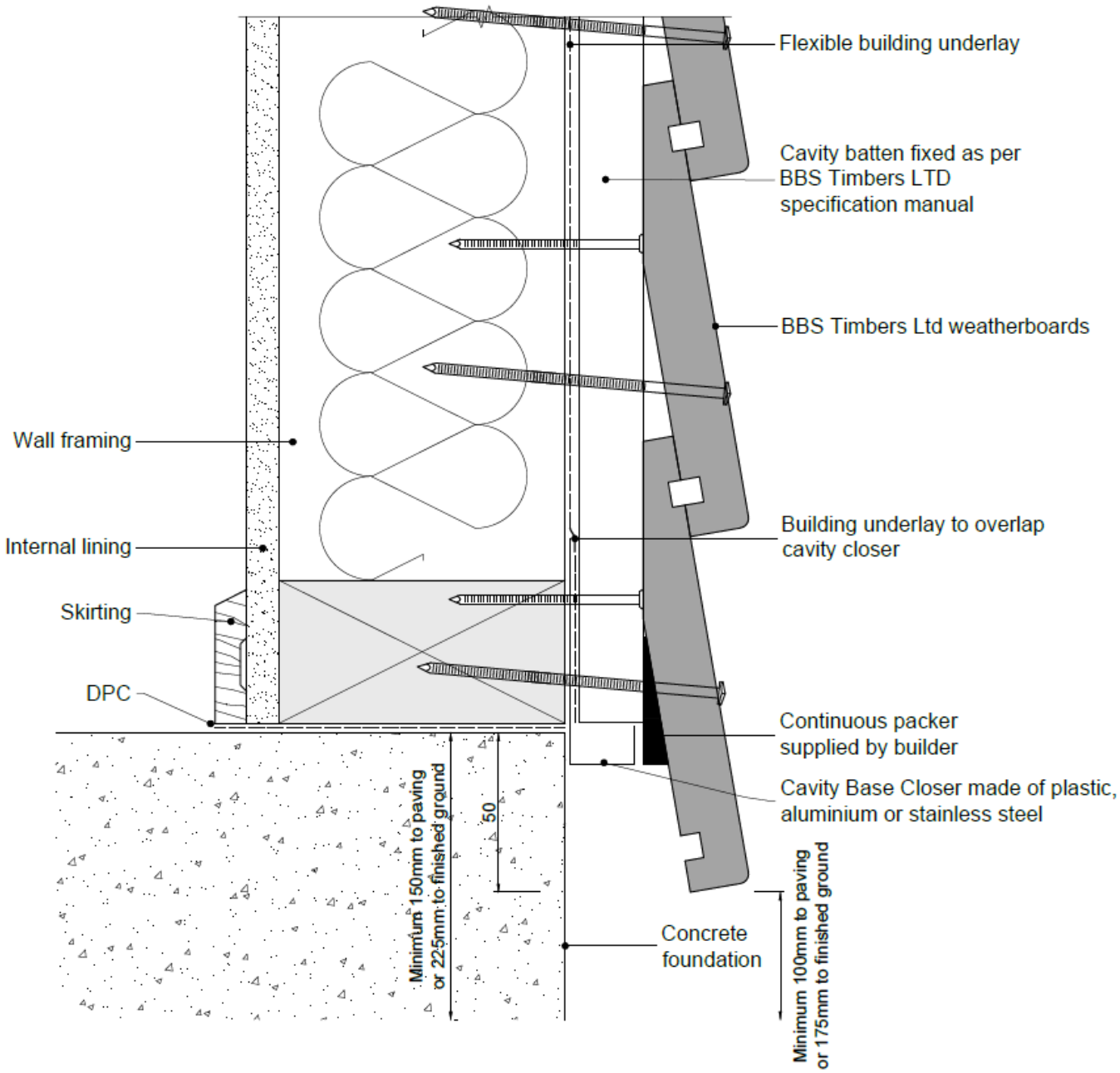


Figure 13-N Base | Cladding Finish Above Deck

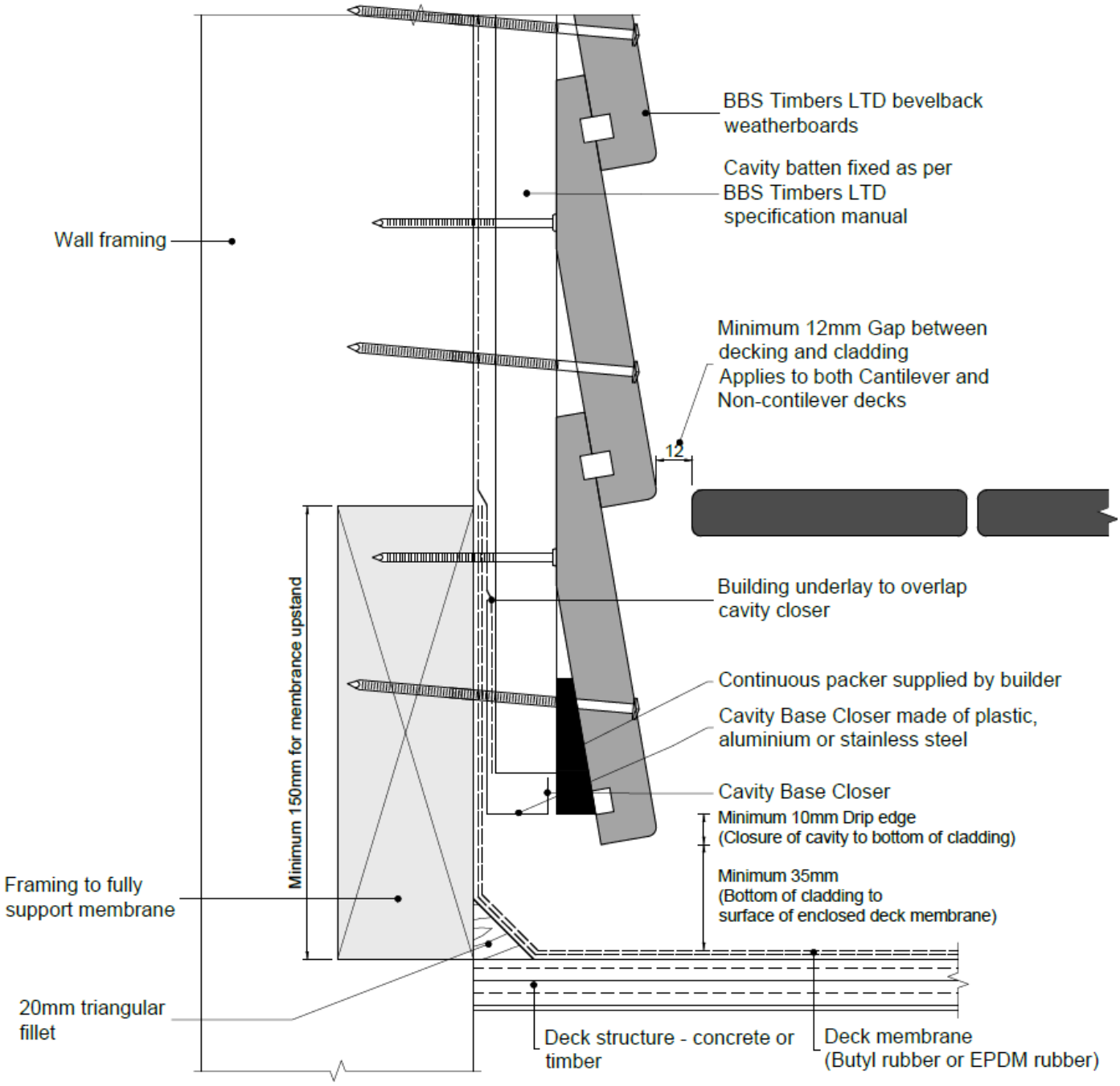


Figure 13-O Top Plate | Flat Soffit Detail

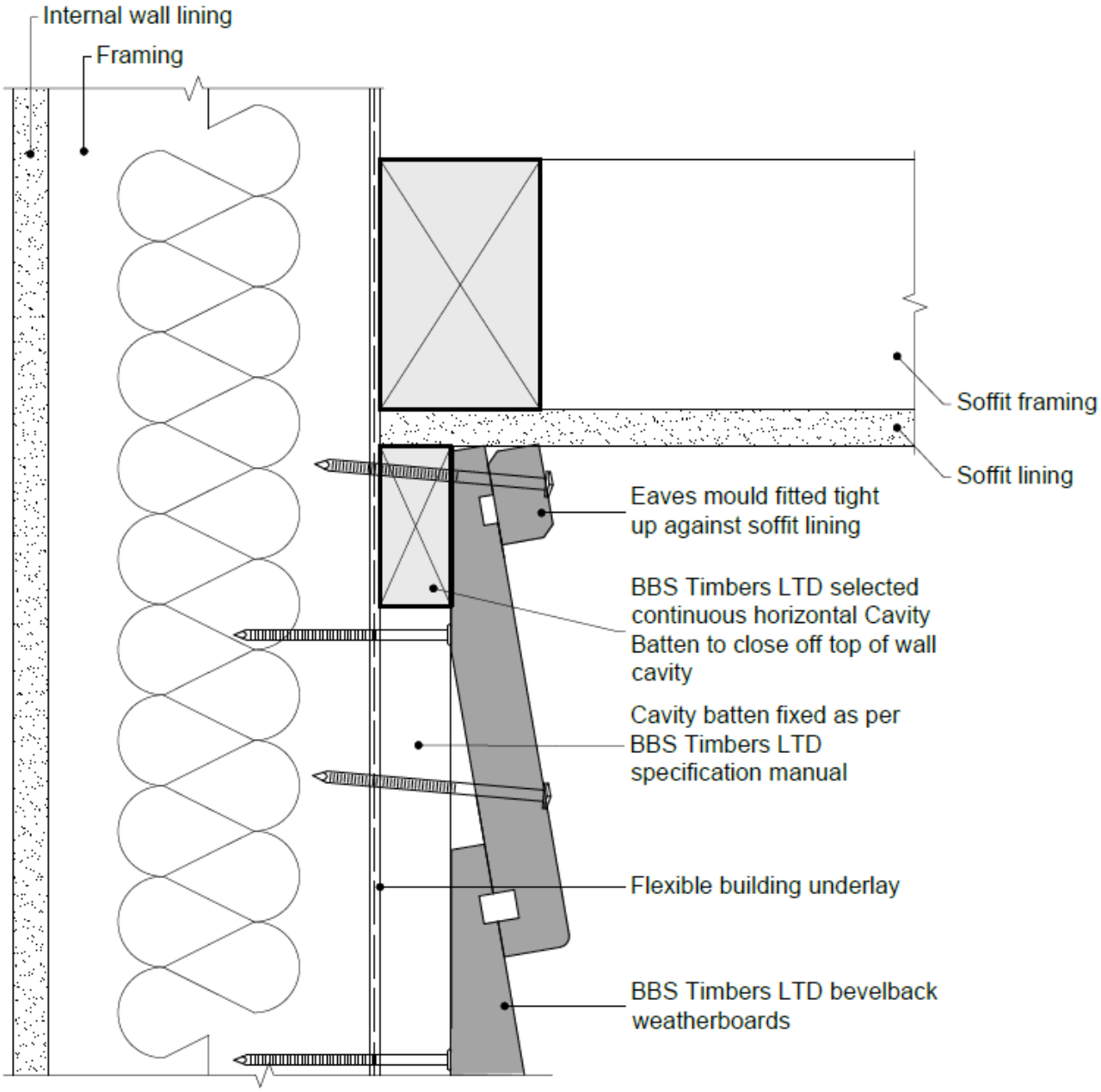


Figure 13-P Top / Wall – Gutter and Fascia

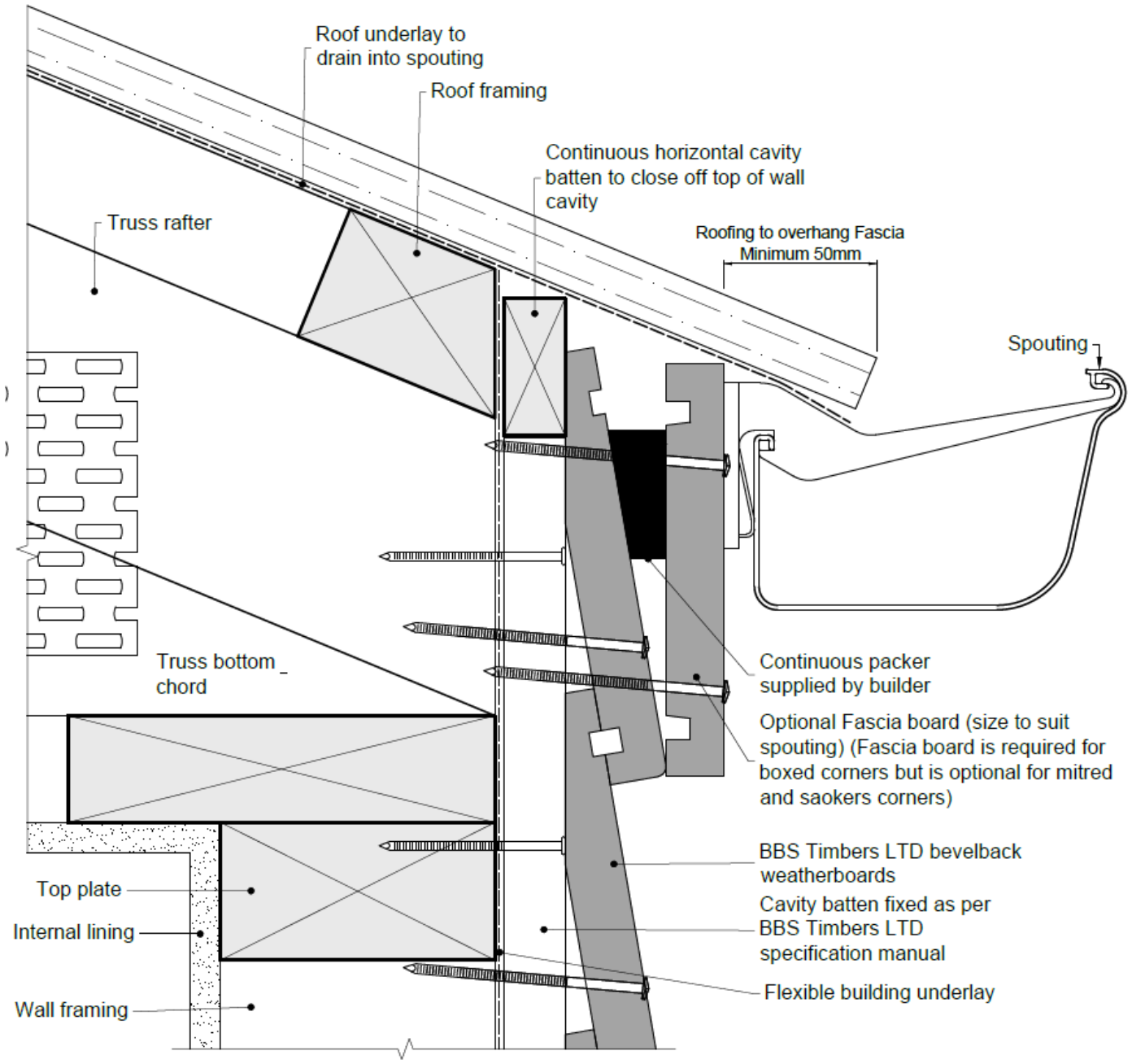


Figure 13-Q Parapet Detail - Capping

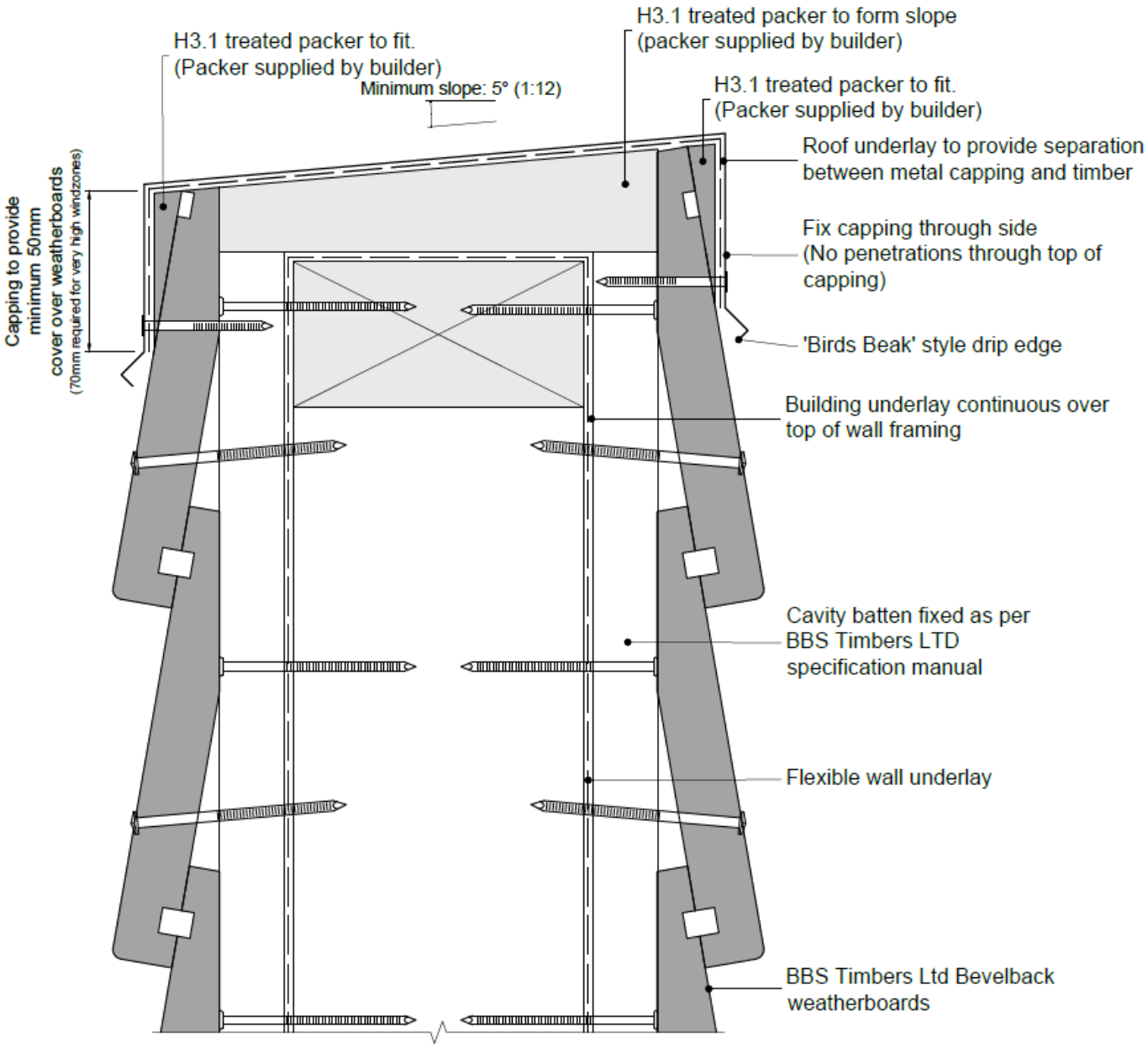


Figure 13-R Parapet Intersection with Wall

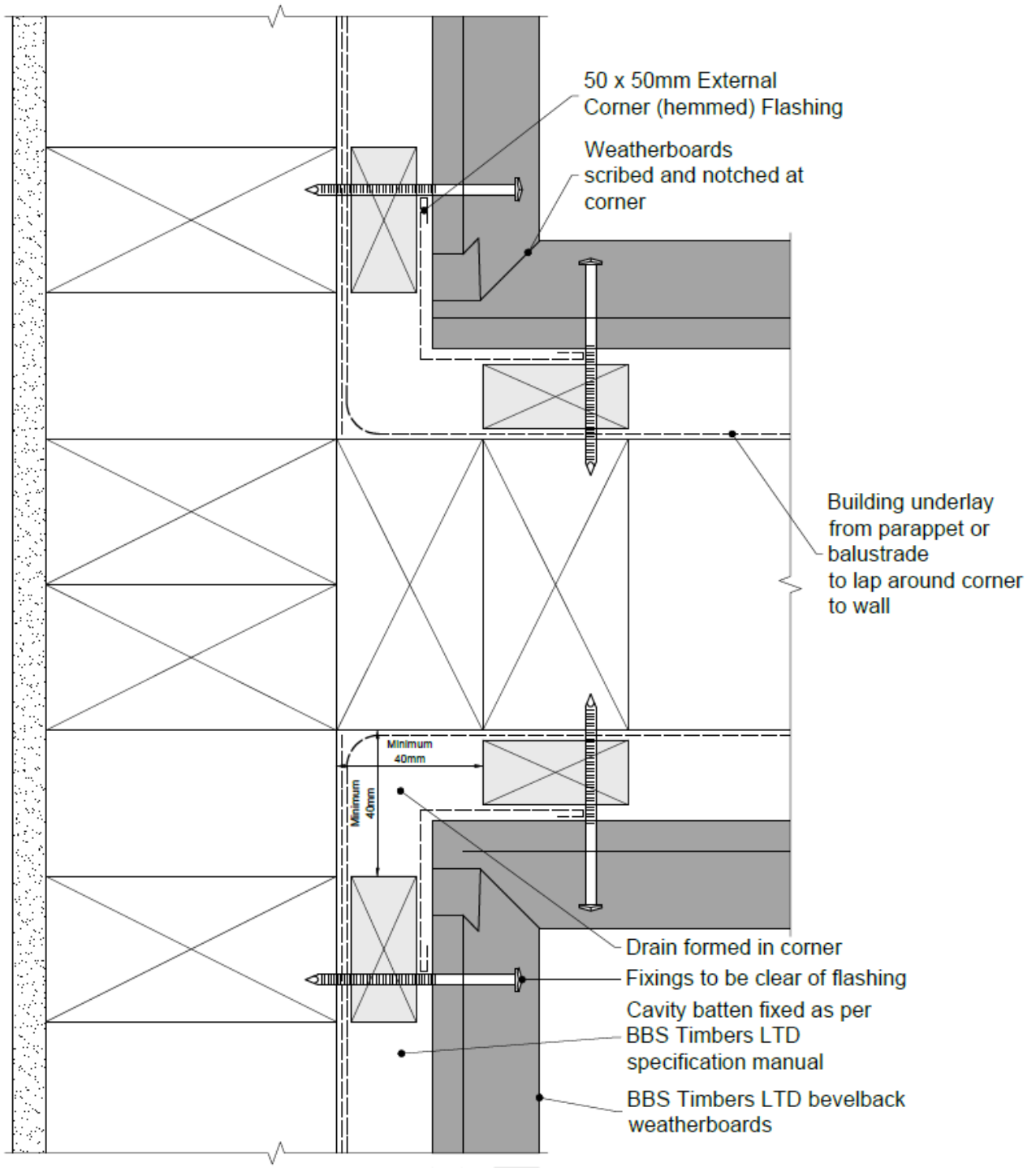


Figure 13-S Pipe Penetration Detail

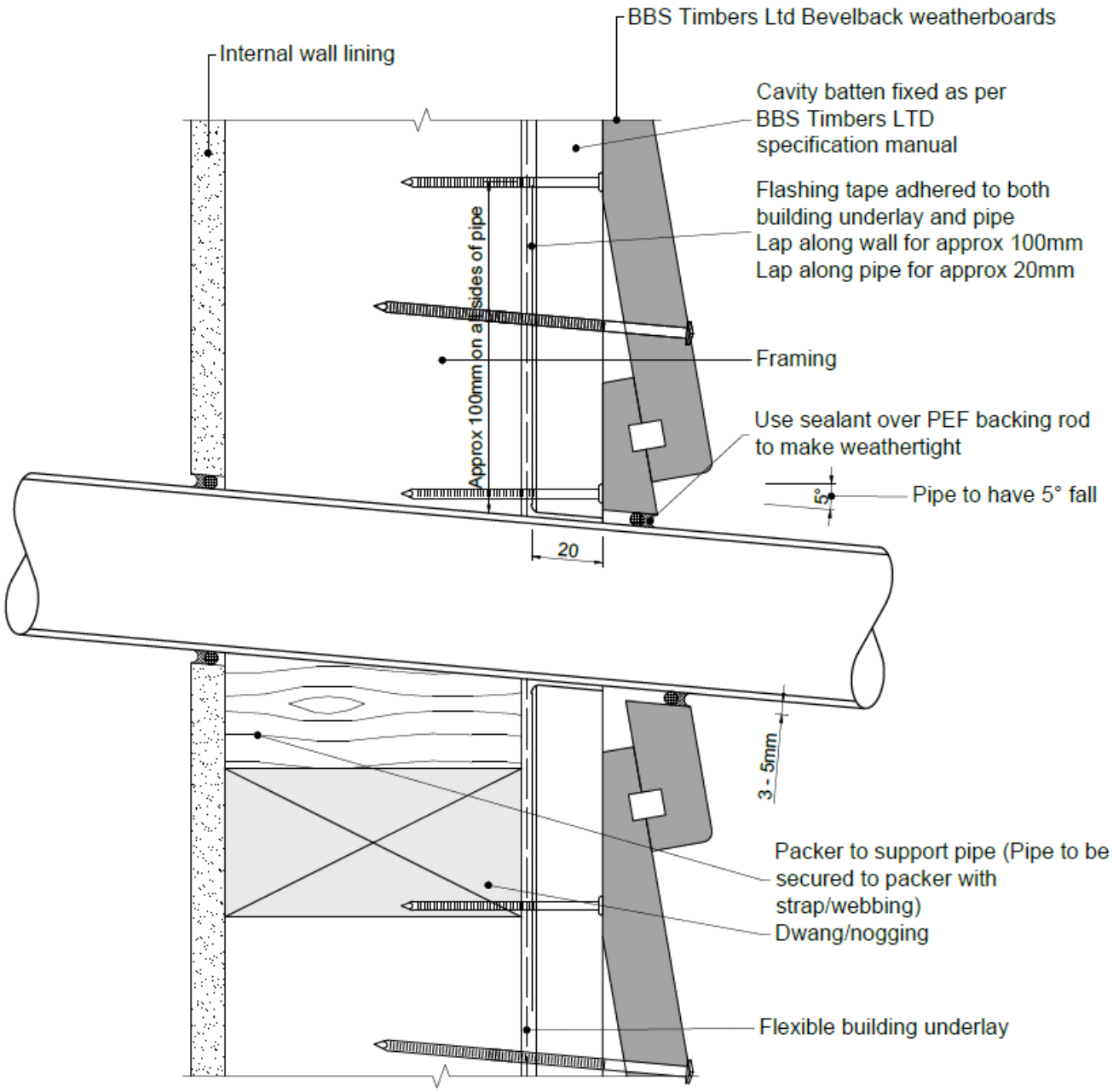


Figure 13-T Meter Box I Head

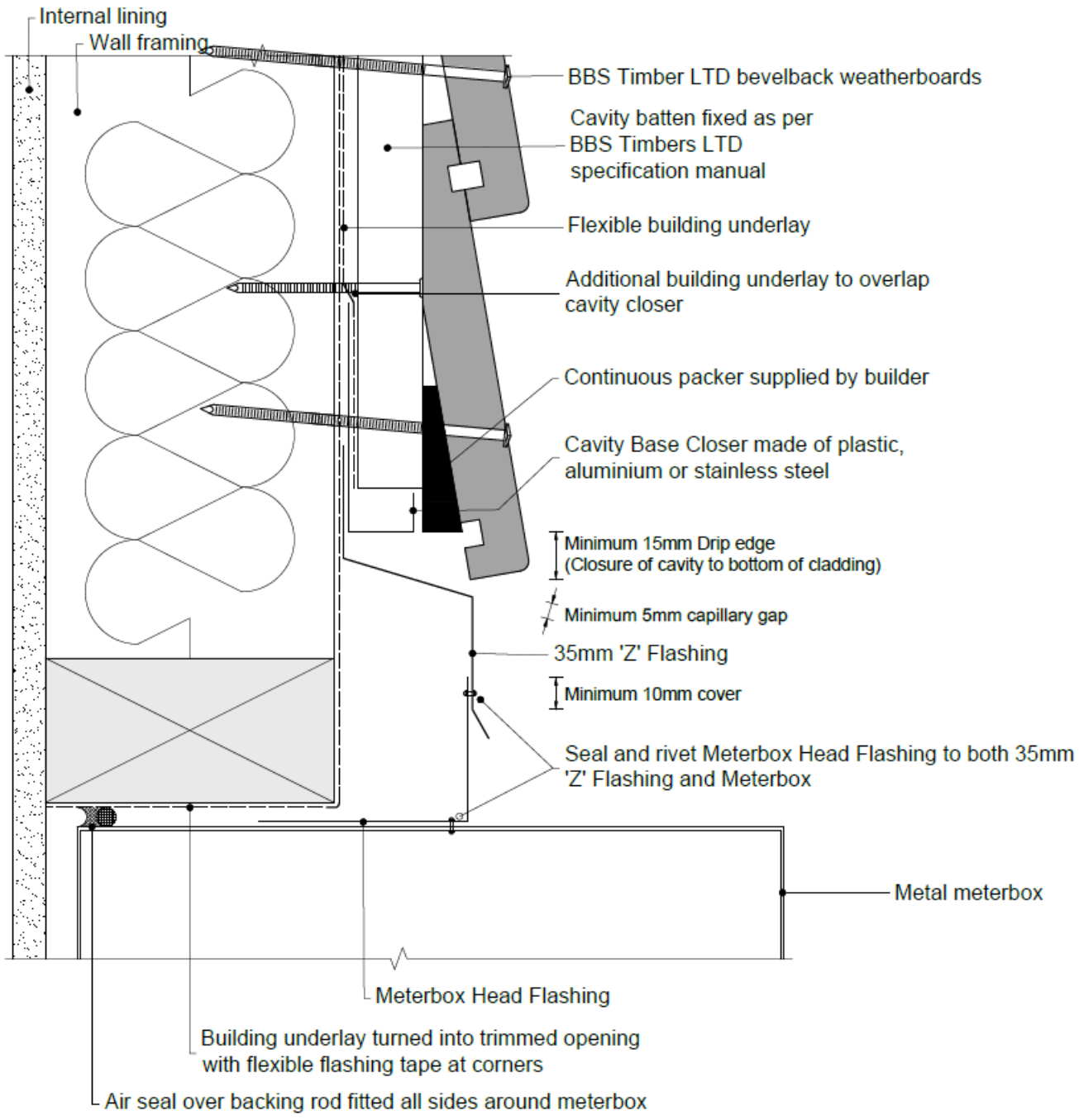


Figure 13-U Meter Box | Jamb

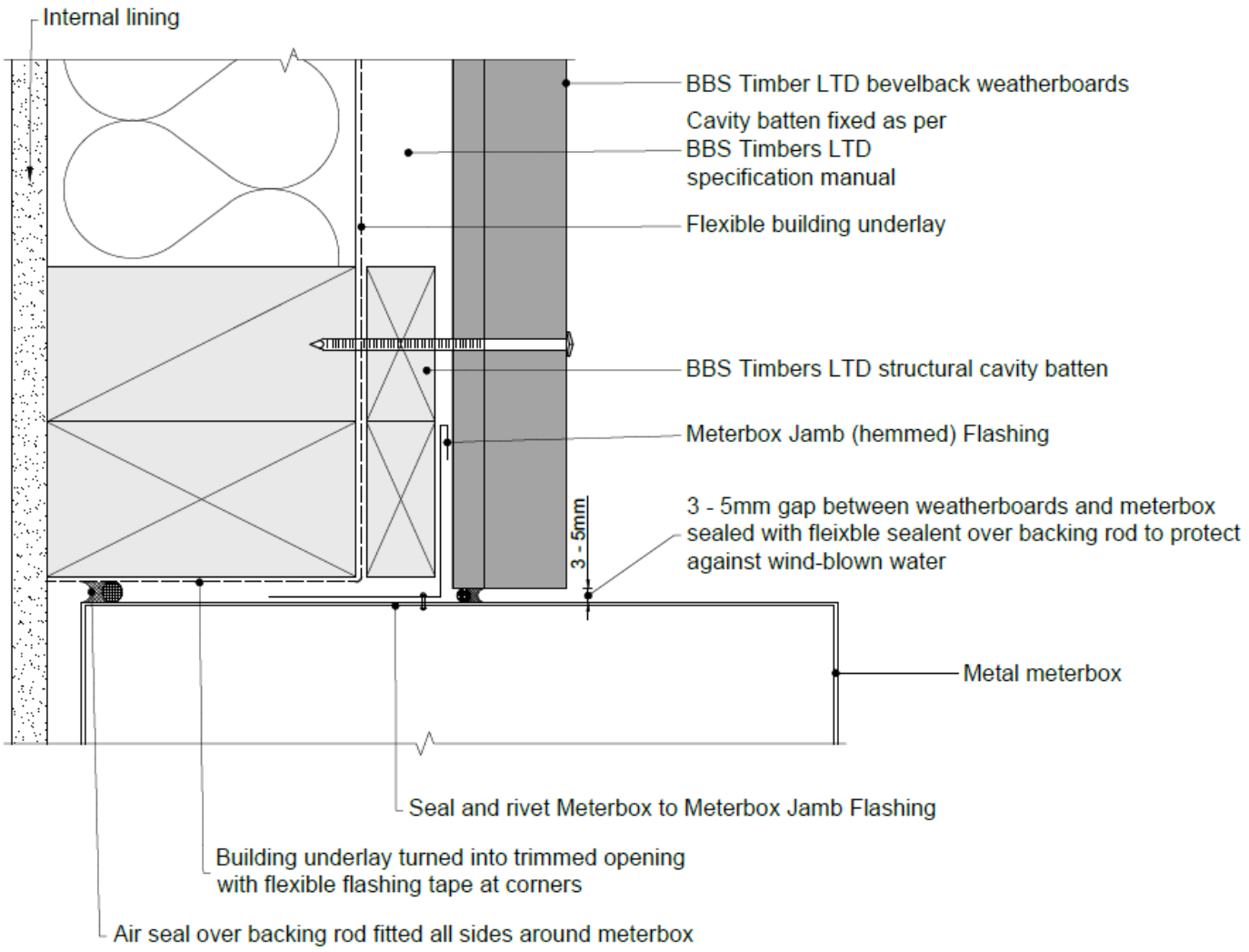
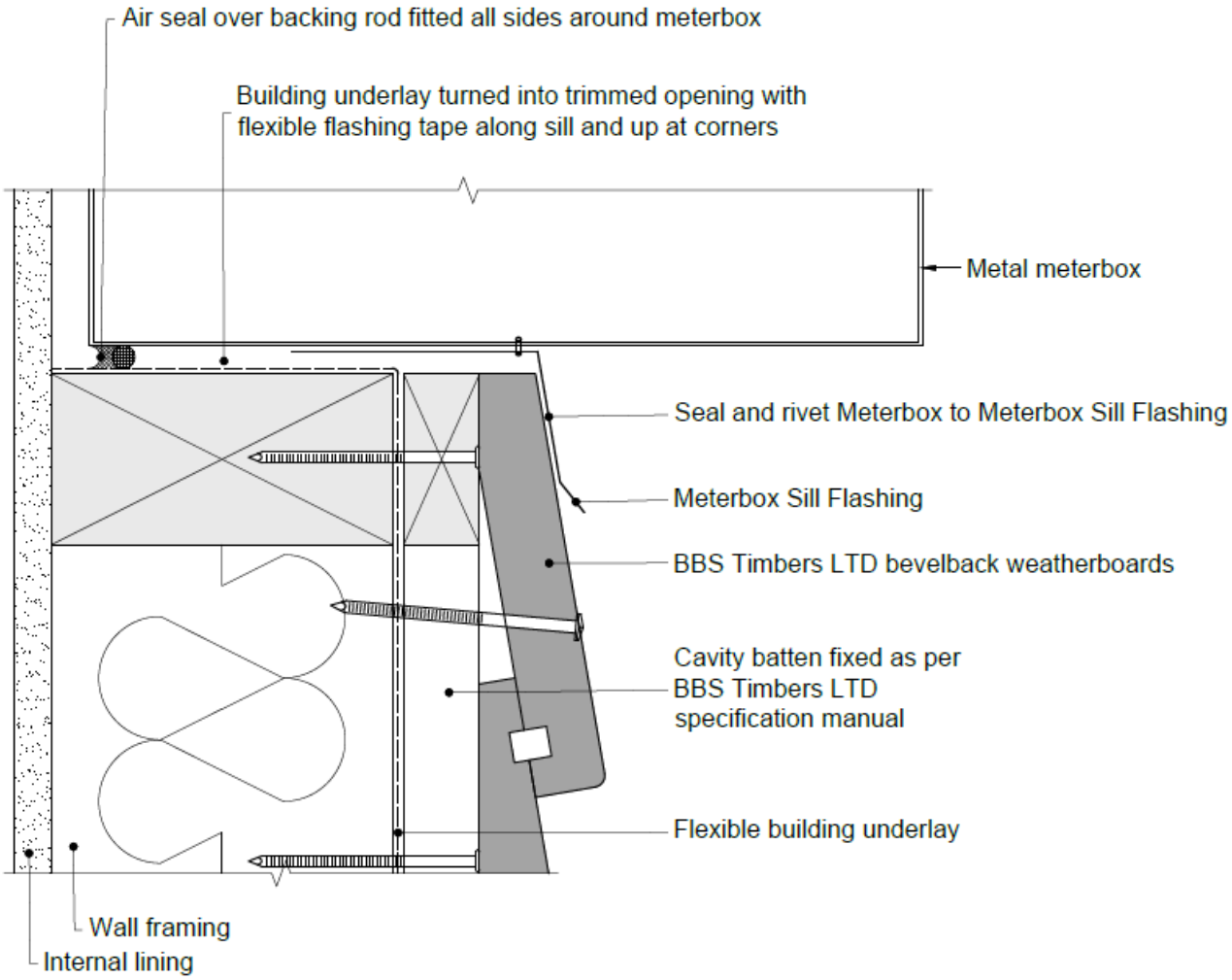


Figure 13-V Meter Box | Sill



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