

SertiWOOD® Rustic, White Wax and DragonWOOD Interior cladding for walls and ceilings.

1. Ordering your cladding

Wood is a natural material, and no two pieces are the same. Each has its own rich variation of texture, grain, knots, colour and hue. Knots, grain exist as part of the natural growth of a tree, and feature in the SertiWOOD® Rustic, White wax- white Wash and DragonWOOD range. Do not consider them a defect you would also see some slight surface checks which do not affect the durability or performance of the cladding, we believe they add to the unique beauty of using wood. When looking at a cladding board there are 2 sides an A face i.e. visual side and B as the back-reverse non visual side.

When ordering cladding always allow at least 10 to 15 percent more material for trim or crosscutting loss especially when cladding diagonal or chevron pattern details. Calculate the total area to be covered, and add between 10 to 15 percent more for waste. If you are cladding in standard conventional horizontal or vertical pattern details you expect less waste as our unique end matching allows boards to be butt jointed together with a solid Tongue and groove on the ends giving you a stronger and cleaner joint. Our complete range of Internal SertiWOOD® Rustic, White wax - white Wash range of similar profiles can all be mixed to give different colours shades tones and surface finishes adding to the beauty of the walls, internal soffits and ceilings.

If the pack coverage has not been given always base your calculation for the amount of cladding on the actual laid measure size, and not the overall board size. It's important to order cladding in similar batches to ensure consistency of the finishing tones.

2. Transporting your cladding

Timber cladding must be protected and handled with care to prevent any damage while in transit.

Care must be taken to protect it from physical damage, moisture and direct sunlight prior to installation.

If there is a separating layer between the boards, for example a plastic layer, keep this in place to avoid the cladding boards sticking together during storage or transportation.

3. Storing your cladding

Ensure the external plastic covering has not been damaged and the cladding has not been compromised. If the plastic is damaged, be sure to repair the packaging to protect the cladding from the elements.

If the cladding is to be stored outside, ensure the cladding is protected on all four sides to protect against damage from moisture and UV sunlight damage.

Never store cladding in direct contact with the ground. It must be at least 150mm above the ground, with an air gap.

If there is visible moisture or dampness in the packaging, you should immediately open the plastic packaging to ensure that there is adequate ventilation to avoid blue staining and mould in the bundles.

Prior to installation, allow the cladding to acclimatise by storing it in the same room conditions as the room you plan to clad for at least 24 hours in loose open packs. This allows the material to shrink or expand as much as it needs, minimising the amount of movement after installation by getting the cladding accustomed to the humidity and moisture conditions of the final room.

If you cut any ends and feel the need to seal the ends or touch up please use the appropriate SertiWOOD End Grain Sealer and touch up Paint if you need to match or blend in the cladding, please note the Rustic touch up paint is only available in single colour tones for touching up or painting trims, corners and reveals etc.

4. Installing your cladding

Internal wood cladding can be clad directly onto dry wood panels, oriented strand board (OSB), plywood and more.

When installing cladding on other materials such as brick or concrete walls, you need to use small, kiln-dried planed battens to take the wood fixings.

If you have any concerns about ventilation or damp, for instance in new builds, hot rooms, bathrooms or kitchens,

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leave small gaps on the supporting battens to allow airflow at the back of the cladding. All support battens can be spaced at up to 600mm centres.

Use screws or annular ring stainless steel fixings, ensuring that all fixing heads are laid flush with the surface of the cladding.

An additional adhesive can be also be applied for extra support between the cladding and battens or wood boarding.

For optimum fixing size the fixing length needs to be 1.5 x the thickness of the cladding. Always avoid damage of the surface coating. Fixings should be installed not too close to the ends to prevent damage to the ends to minimise splitting. Pre-drilling is recommended if there are concerns of splitting.

Wall cladding

For wall cladding, when installing the cladding vertically, start at the outer corner. If there is no outer corner, then start from the inner corner. When installing the cladding horizontally, start with the tongue upwards and groove downward, installation from the floor towards the ceiling.

Ceiling, Soffit cladding

If both the walls and ceiling are going to be clad, always start by cladding the ceiling.

The first step is to cover the ceiling. With flat, smooth surfaces located in rooms with adequate ventilation and low humidity, the cladding can be fixed directly onto the surface. For damp, uneven ceiling surfaces, concrete ceilings or plaster surfaces, battens must be installed to support the cladding.

The distance between the battens should be no more than 600mm. In wet, damp areas, battens should have gaps to allow airflow for air drying or circulation.

Allow at least 10 mm gaps on the ends or edges of the cladding that are adjacent to any materials or walls or ceiling. These gaps should be covered with skirting or finishing strips.

In cases where natural wood resin appears on the surface

it should be regarded as a natural process of wood, especially where cladding is exposed to direct sunlight or high temperatures. As the coating is waterborne and allows moisture through, resin mostly exudes through any paint coating without damaging it.

Resin exuded on the surface should be left until the flow stops and it has hardened, and then it can be removed with a nylon or natural brush.

For the complete removal of all resin stains use methylated spirits and a cloth, but be careful not to remove the paint coating. If the paint coating gets dirty or damaged during cleaning, improve the paint coating immediately.



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