Installation instructions cladding

To increase the lifespan of the wood and to minimise maintenance requirements, the correct method of installation is essential. The installation of Platowood cladding elements must be carried out in accordance with the Houtwijzer Cladding of Centrum Hout. Below is a brief extract from this.

Transport and storage

1. The wood of Platowood must be transported/stored horizontally with care. Ensure proper support of the product so that the boards do not bend (figure 1).
2. To protect the visible sides, the boards are stacked alternately. The top layer is protected.
3. It is important to install the wood as soon as possible after delivery. In the meantime, it is important to store the wood dry and to leave the protective foil and covering in place (see figure 1a).
4. If the wood is provided with a paint system, then follow the enclosed instructions of the coater. When restacking the elements, place the foil between the boards again and ensure that the wood can ventilate. Parts damaged during coating are marked and always placed on top.

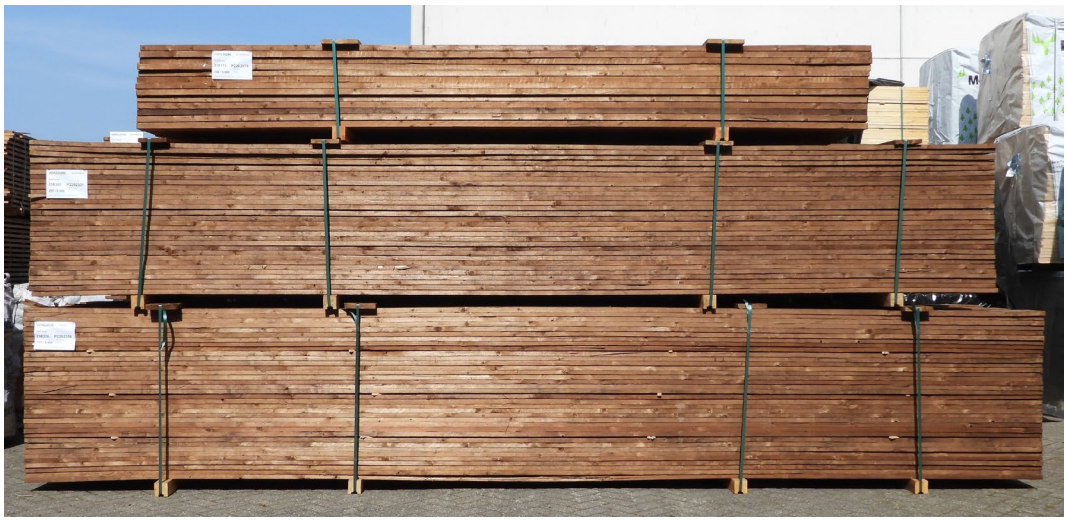

Figure 1 - Store untreated wood in the correct way

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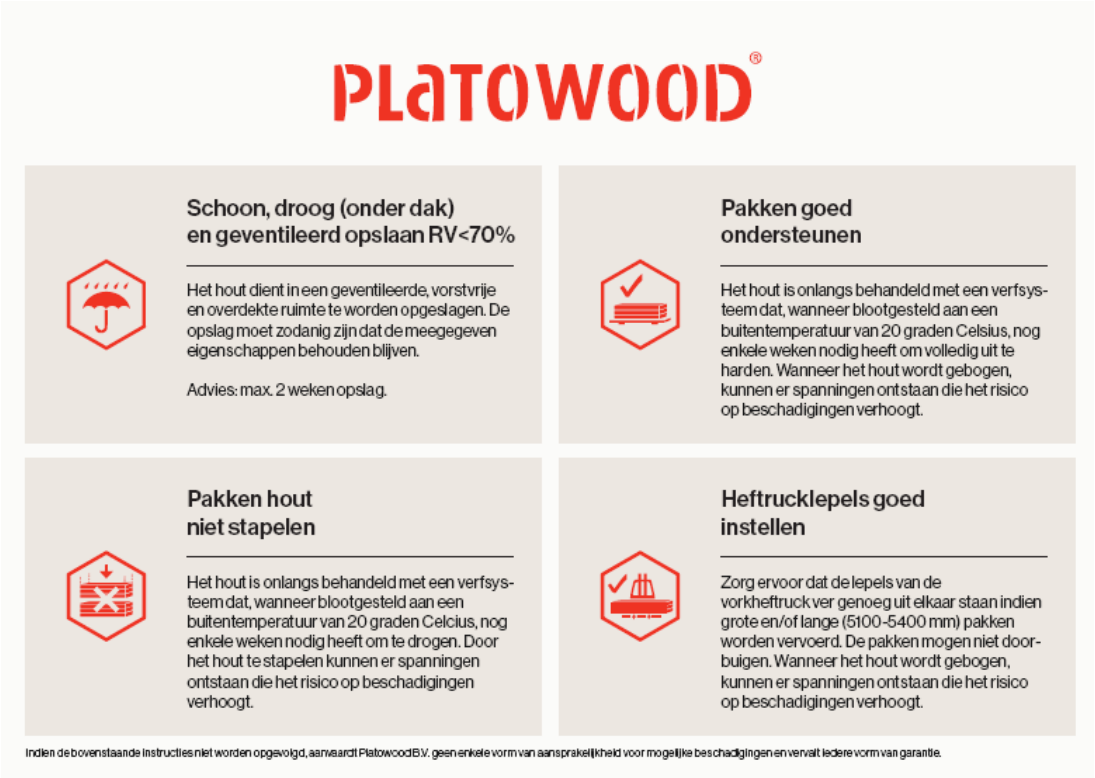

Figure 1a – Explanation of storage method

Installation

Framework

1. Ensure sufficient ventilation behind the cladding. This applies to both horizontal and vertical cladding. Provide sufficient ventilation openings at the top and bottom of the façade. (Figures 2, 3, 4 and 5). All figures are from Centrum Hout (2024).

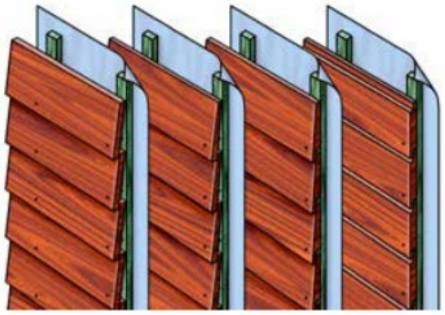

Figure 2 - Horizontal cladding
From left to right: feather edge, bevel siding, Swedish rabate and feather edge rabate.

Figure 3 - Horizontal open cladding with variable dimensions, trapezoidal for proper drainage.

Figure 4 - Vertical cladding
From left to right: cover boarding, cover boarding and rabate with half-lap overlap (channelsiding).

Figure 5 - Vertical open cladding

For vertical cladding double framework is necessary (figure 6). The horizontally fixed battens at the top must be chamfered inwards, so that the moisture falls into the cavity (figure 7). The ventilation cavity must be at least 15 mm.

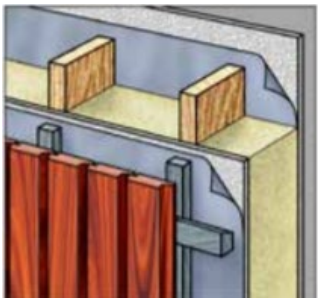

Figure 6 - Double framework

Figure 7 - Chamfered back batten

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3. The batten spacing is usually 60 cm, but if a very tight appearance is required, it is recommended to maintain a centre-to-centre spacing of 40 cm. At joints in the longitudinal direction of cladding profiles, preferably apply a wider batten or two battens.

4. For open cladding and when using ringed round head nails (stainless steel) the thickness of the framework must be at least 27 mm. When using screws (stainless steel) the framework must be at least 18 mm.

Cladding profile	**Minimum anchoring length (x thickness of the part to be fastened)**		**Position of the nail or screw in the part, with one fastener per part**
	Nail	*Screw*	
Platonium 01 (channelsiding) Platonium 02 (channelsiding with false rebate) Platonium 03 (feather edge rabate)	2.5	2	25 mm from the side of the board
Platonium 04 (Swedish rabate)	2.5	2	45 mm from the overlapping side (applied horizontally)
Platonium 05 (board, four-sided planed) Platonium 07 (rhombus)	2.5	2	In the middle of the part
Platonium 10 (tongue profile)	N.v.t.	2	Through the thickest part of the profile
Platonium 11 & 12	2.5	2	Screw diagonally through the thickest part of the tongue. Pre-drill at ends.

Table 1 – Length and position of the fasteners

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Cladding

1. Seal the end grain of the cladding boards twice with a suitable sealer before installation. Contact Platowood for information about the correct sealer.

2. Fasten the wooden boards with stainless steel (RVS) ringed nails or screws (lens or round head). The heads of the nails or screws must lie on the surface of the wooden board. They must therefore not be countersunk. See table 1 above for the correct length of the fastener for the cladding board. For P11 and P12 it is recommended to use stainless steel staples. These should be shot in at the correct edge distance and at an angle using an adapter on the tacker. Also ensure that the depth stop is adjusted so that the top lies flush with the wood.

3. For Platowood Spruce: fasten the wooden boards in such a way that the sapwood side (bark side) is the visible side, i.e. the front. For profiles that can be used on both sides – such as P01, P05 and P07 – this can be seen by the annual rings on the end grain. Because this is not always clearly visible, the back of these profiles is 'marked'. This makes it immediately clear which side should be on the back.

4. Fasten an open cladding board smaller than 120 mm in width with one fastener per support point at least 50 mm from the end. Pre-drill the holes to prevent splitting. The minimum distance to the side of the board is 15 mm.

5. Wooden cladding applied to an outbuilding must always be fastened with two fasteners per support point because in this way the cladding contributes to the stiffness of the whole. To prevent moisture penetration, the cladding boards for single-wall outbuildings must be as wide as possible.

6. For closed cladding maintain a clearance of 4 mm in the width between the overlapping boards.

7. Install boards of open cladding with a clearance of 7 to 10 mm in the width.

8. Keep the wooden boards 7 to 10 mm free from adjoining construction parts. This also applies to the intermediate space between two end joints of the cladding boards (butt joint – figure 8). Our advice is to always maintain at least 10 mm, so that subsidence of the façade over time is absorbed. Especially with fire-retardant treated wood sufficient ventilation is essential.

Figure 8 - Butt joints incorrectly installed (Source: Centrum Hout, 2024)

Keep 7 to 10 mm free

9. Prevent water ingress into the end grain of vertically installed cladding by applying a chamfer.
10. Ensure sufficient space above and between the roof trim and the cladding board for proper ventilation (Figure 9a).

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11. At the bottom, if the distance between the wood and the ground level is < 300 mm, provide a drip profile with a minimum slope of 15 degrees. The drip edge must protrude at least 15 mm at the front of the façade and maintain at least 15 mm space between the cladding board and the Z-profile for ventilation (Figure 9). Also make sure that the end grain is well sealed. When placing the cladding boards > 300 mm above ground level, the drip profile can be omitted (Figures 9, 10 and 10a).
12. Chamfer the end grain or the cladding board at the bottom inward, as a drip edge.

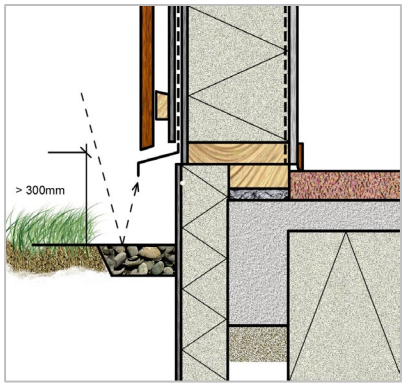

Figure 9 (Source: Centrum Hout, 2024)

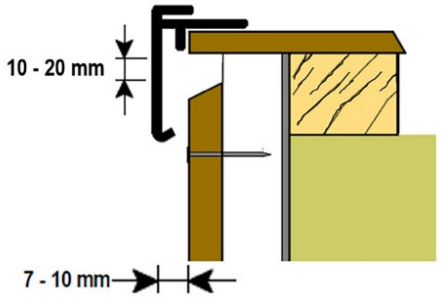

Figure 9a (Source: Centrum Hout, 2024)

Figure 10 (Source: Centrum Hout, 2024)

Figure 10a (Source: Centrum Hout, 2024)

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