

General

This is a complete exterior cladding system that can be used for new buildings and renovation and is ideal for use in housing, static park homes and industrial buildings. The panels can be used for covering walls, dormers, garages, summer houses and sheds. The core is made out of cellular PVC-U with a coextruded top layer. The system is an aesthetic alternative to traditional claddings.

Cutting

The panels and profiles can be cut with a notched (circular) saw, or hand saw.

Preceding

We recommend reading through the entire installation instructions before starting, and please check the website for the latest installation instructions. **SBP Ltd disclaims responsibility for damage caused by, or failure of, the product as a result of faulty installation caused by failure to follow these instructions.** Failure to follow these instructions will void any warranty. Stack the boards horizontally and cover against rain and sunshine. Do not install the cladding in temperatures below 5°C. You need to finish a wall in one go with temperatures above 25°C. Check the panels and profiles beforehand for any production failures and transport damage. The panels are easy to handle by 1 or 2 persons. Always ensure a safe working environment. When placed at heights follow the applicable safety regulations.

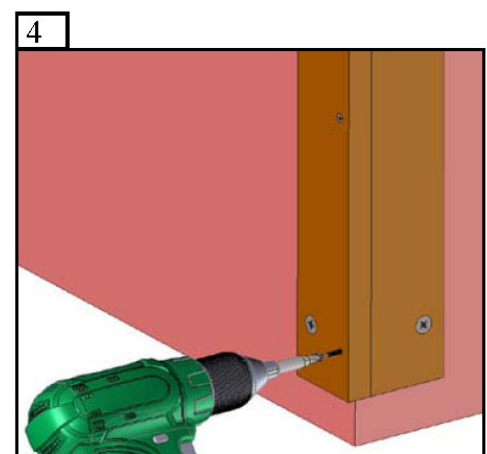
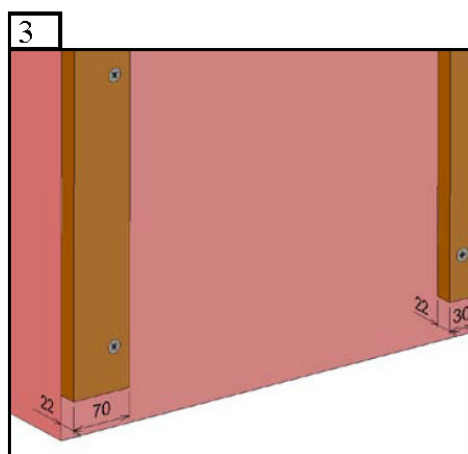
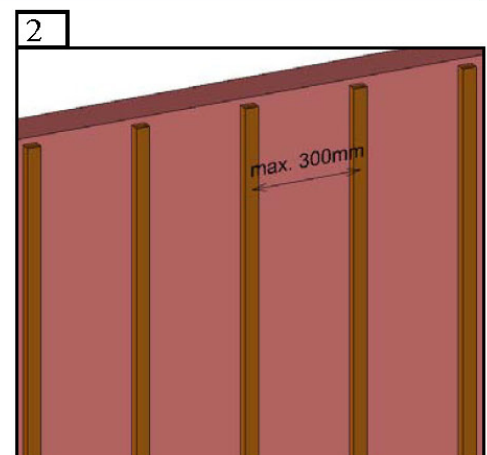
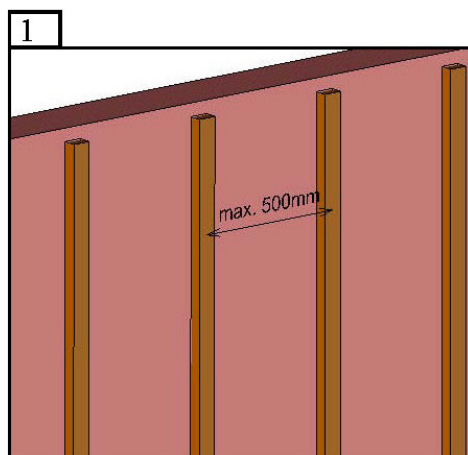
Preparations

The wooden battens serve as a base for installing the external cladding and siding. This base should be aligned properly.

Battens need to be treated timber and a minimum 22x30mm. The battens should be vertically fixed at maximum centres of 500mm (1).

For dark colours (e.g. RAL 7016), the maximum distance between the battens is restricted to 300mm (2).

At the corner of a wall, however, use a batten of 70mm wide (3). This allows you to fix the batten further from the edge of the wall with plugs and screws. Also fix the two battens together with screws (4).

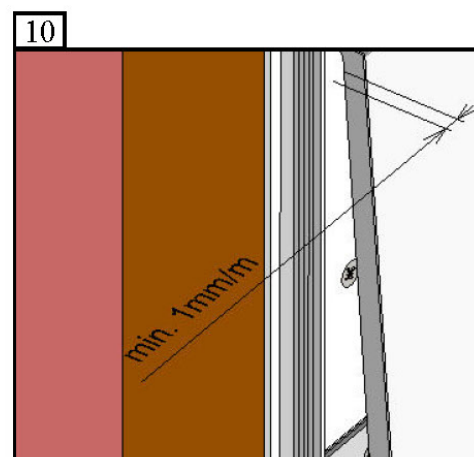
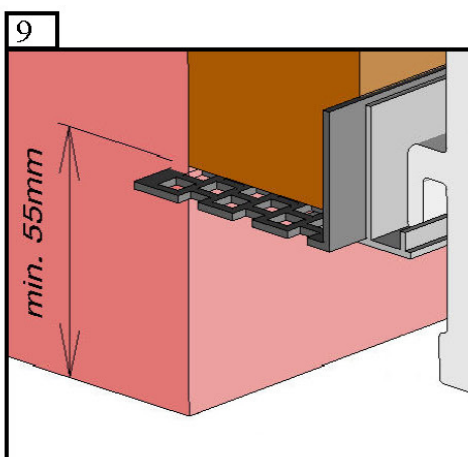
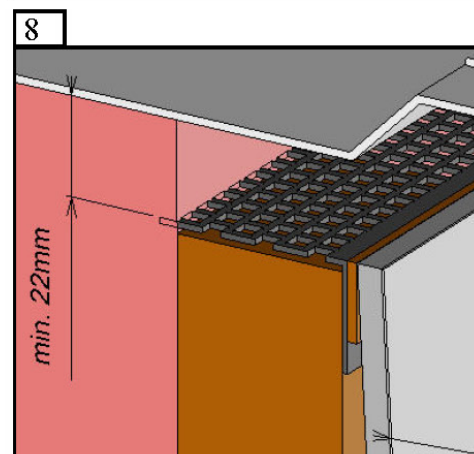
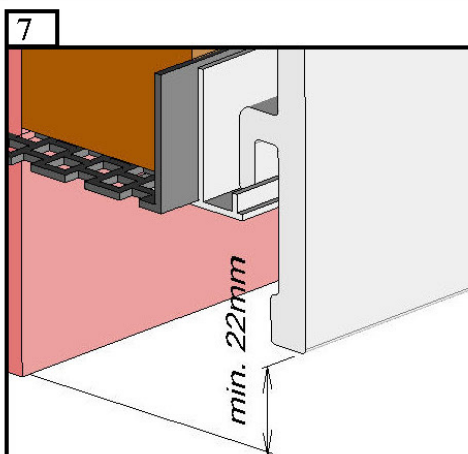
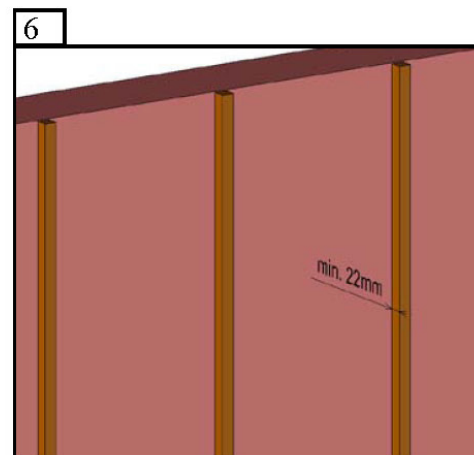
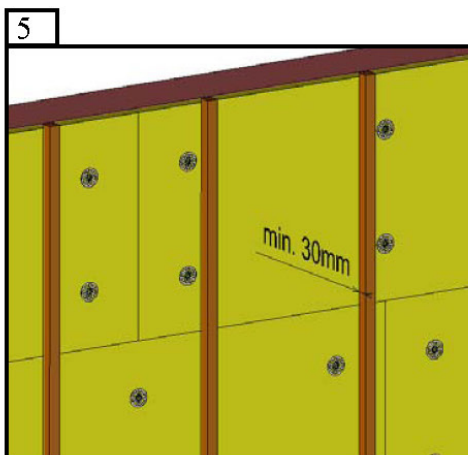


Vertical ventilation behind the external panels is very important to avoid condensation, mildew or warping of the panel caused by substantial temperature fluctuation.

Do not place insulation between the wooden battens but place insulation or damp foil behind the battens. When using insulation provide 30mm free space between the insulation and the panels (5). If not, 22mm free space is sufficient (6).

Beneath the lowest panel (7) and above the highest panel (8) provide 22mm clearance for ventilation.

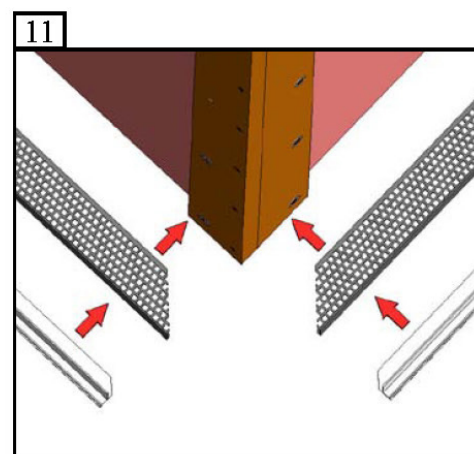
For an easy and quick start it is important to place the battens level and at 55mm of the ground (9). Allow 1mm/Mtr expansion gap on either side of cladding (10).



Installation

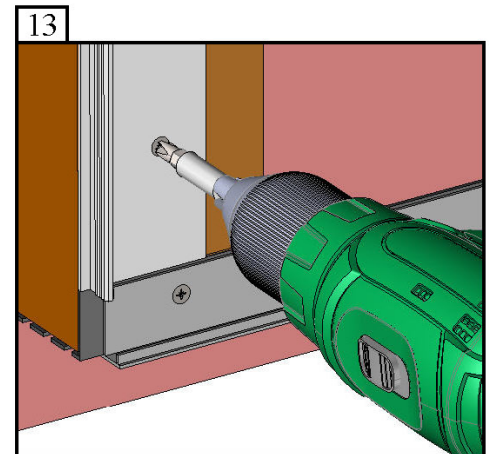
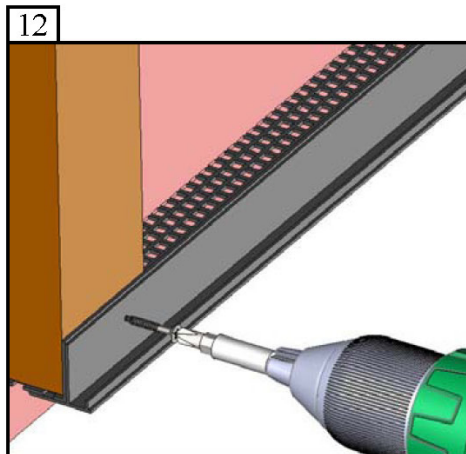
Attach the ventilation profile and start profile together against the underside of the battens (11-12).

With the ventilation profile the required ventilation space behind the panels is shielded against pests. The perforated part of the ventilation profile is 50mm wide. Cut if necessary, so it is as deep as the battens (22mm, 30mm).



The starter trim is the starting point for the bottom external panel.

The back of the edging trim is placed before the external cladding (13). Screw this every 50cm against a batten (SS and minimum $\phi 3 \times 30$).

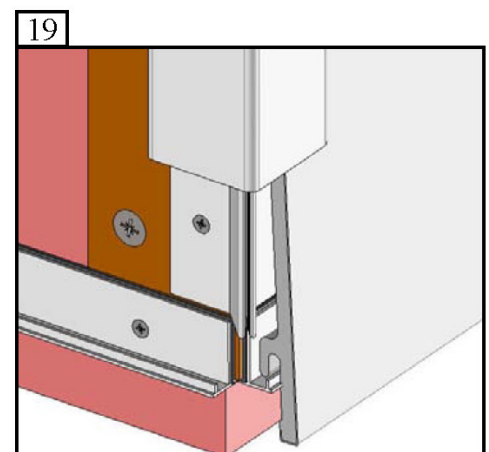
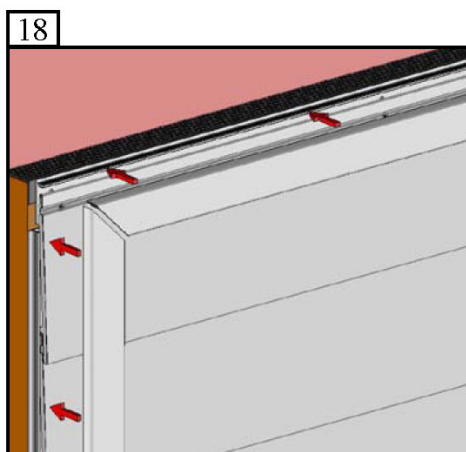
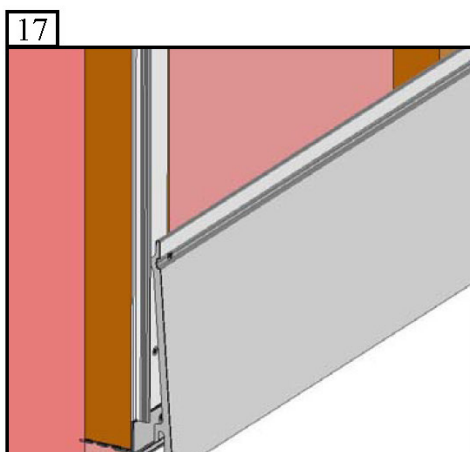
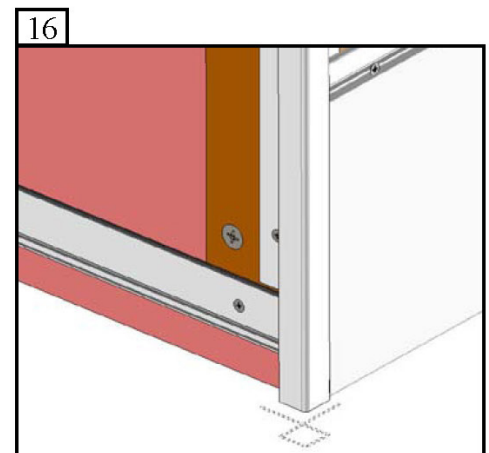
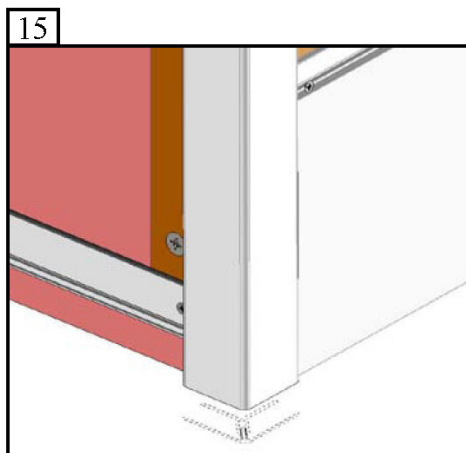
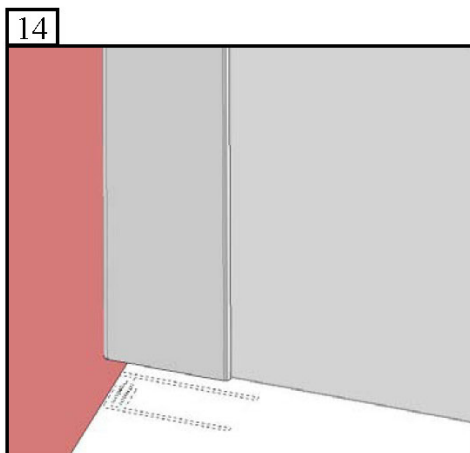


Different finishing trims are possible:

- a two-part edge trim (14), that should be installed to all perimeters and in cases where there is no need to create a corner.
- a two part internal or external corner (15) or an aluminium corner (16) that should be installed to finish and connect 2 walls.
- a 100 x 50mm angle, finishing a straight run and covering battens.

The procedure of the two-part profiles is identical, the back part should be installed first (17) and after completing the External cladding, the front part is clicked onto it (18).

Where a finishing trim touches the start and ventilation profile, the back part of the edge or corner profile has to be cut so that it does not overlap with the start and the ventilation profile (19).

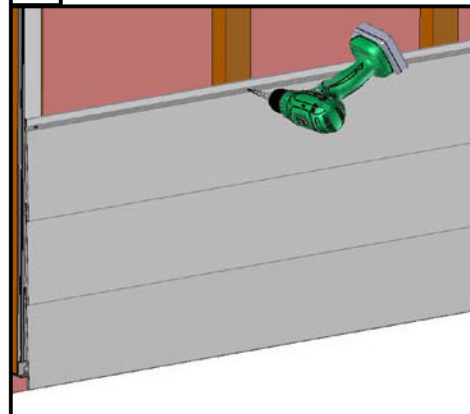


External panels are fixed either with 30mm stainless steel screws or 30mm stainless steel cladding nails (20). After the first panel has been installed into the starter trim subsequent panels are fitted ensuring that the tongue and groove joint is tightly closed.

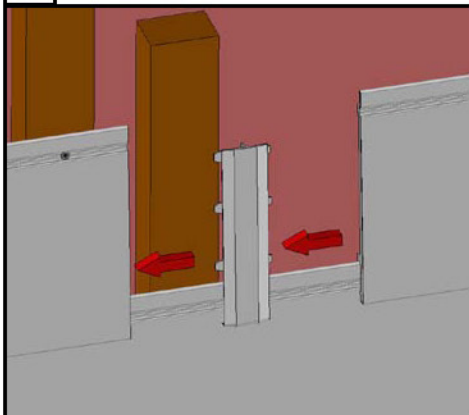
Always be sure that each end of a board (even when using a connecting piece) is screwed into a batten.

Joining of panels (butt joint) is by the use of the appropriate individual joiner piece : standard embossed (21-23) or invisible (24-26).

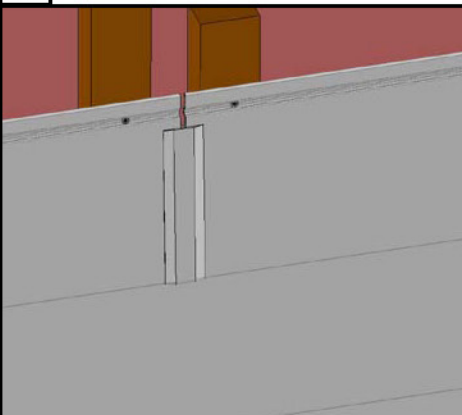
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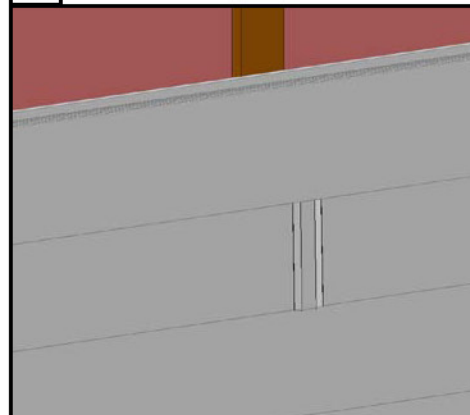
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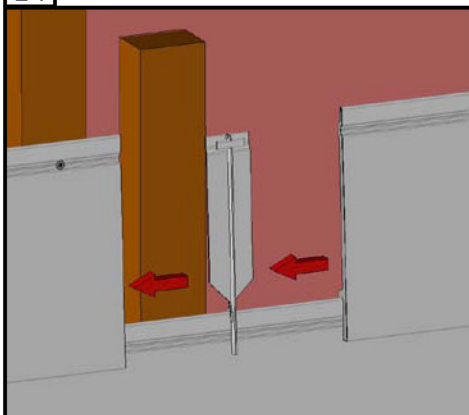
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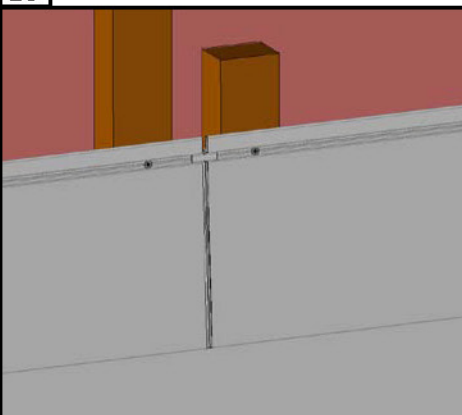
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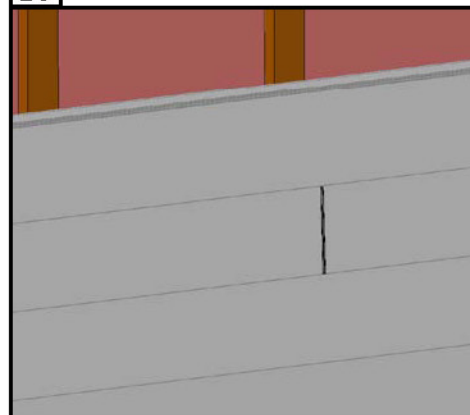
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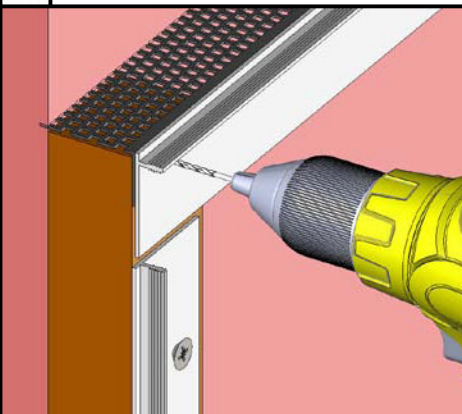


Finishing

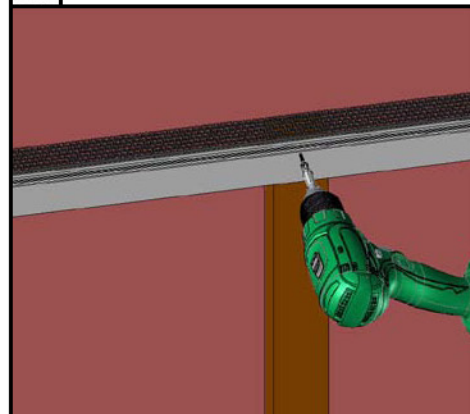
Before fixing last panel attach the ventilation profile and the base of the finishing profile together against the top of the battens (27-28).

With the ventilation profile the required ventilation space behind the panels is shielded against pests.

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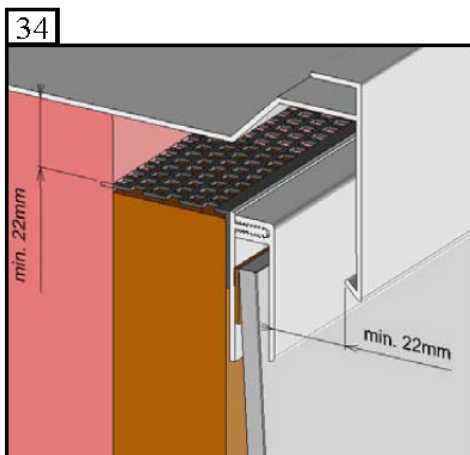
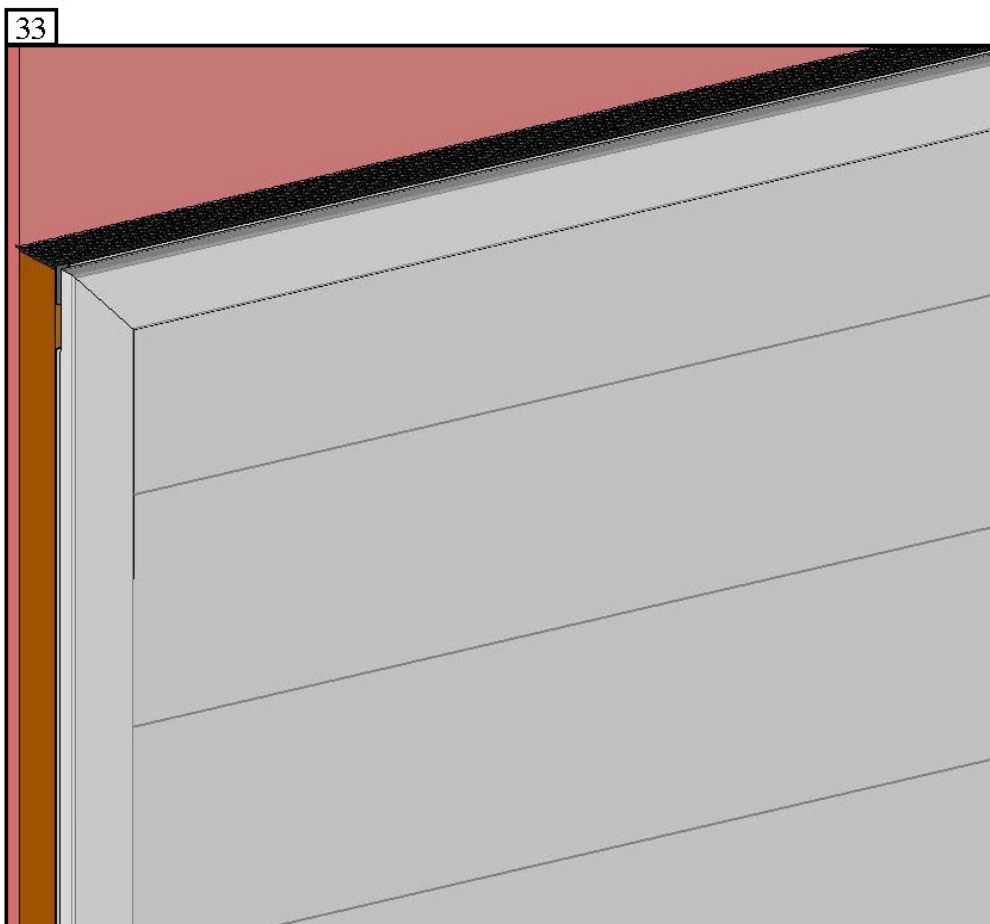
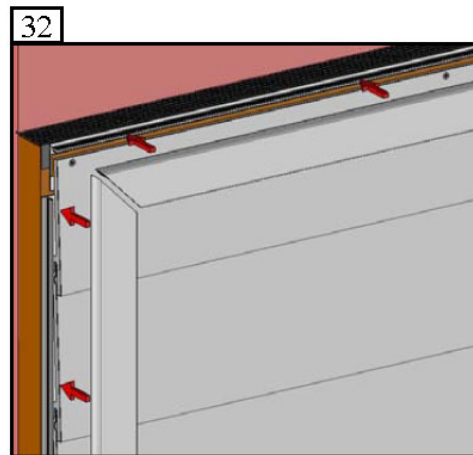
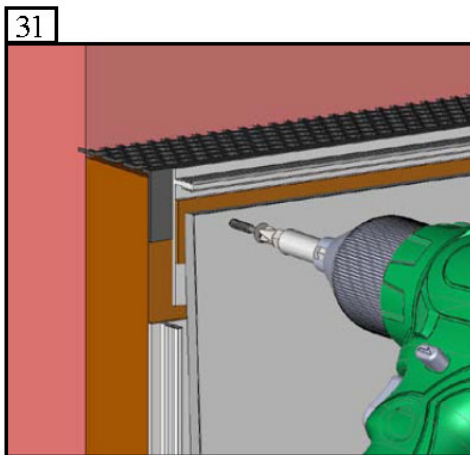
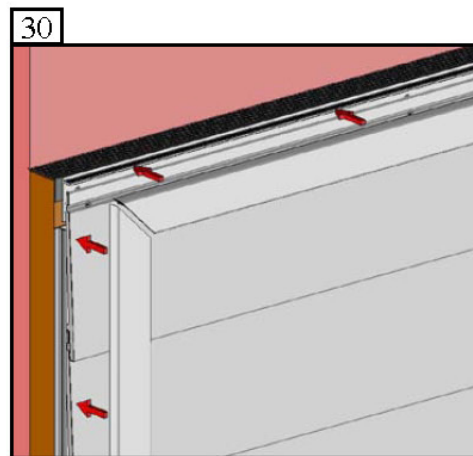
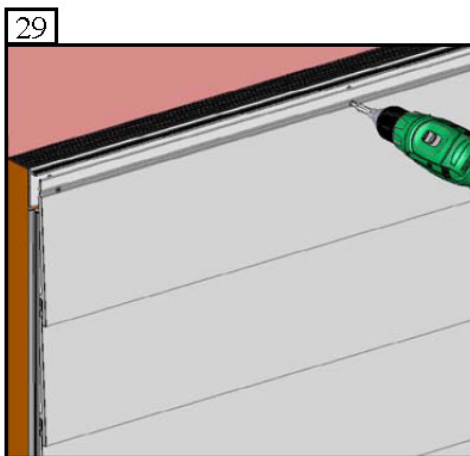
The perforated part of the ventilation profile is 50mm wide. Cut if necessary, so it is as deep as the battens (22mm, 30mm).

This is placed before the last external cladding **(29)**.

If it is necessary to cut the last panel down, support by packing the back with a thin batten **(31)**.

After the last external panel is installed the upper part of the finishing trims is snapped to the base part **(30-32-33)**.

Make sure there is enough space above the ventilation profile so that the vertical ventilation is not obstructed. You should ensure that the drip edge is at least 22mm above the ventilation and edge trim and 22mm away from the siding **(34)**.



Specific finishing

Specific finishing around windows and doors can be achieved with different profiles:

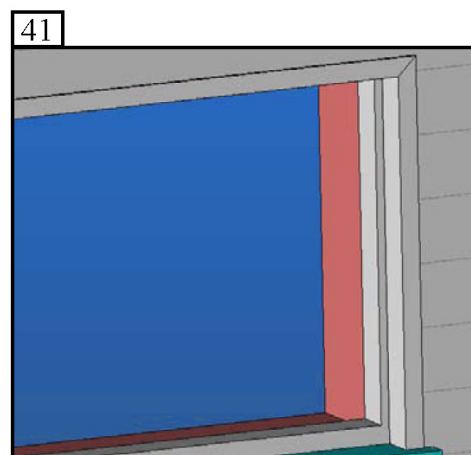
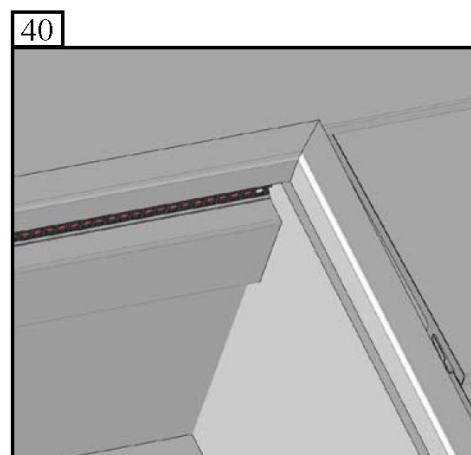
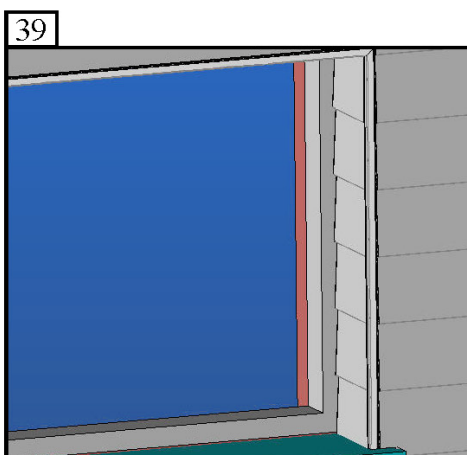
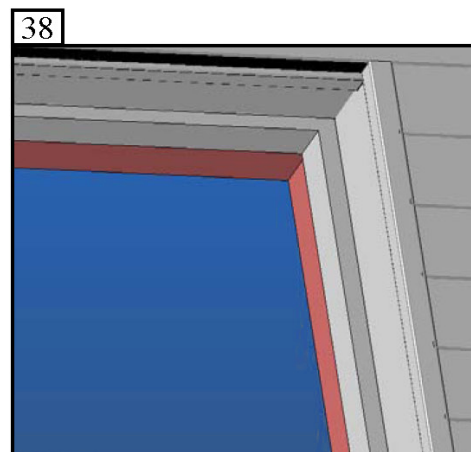
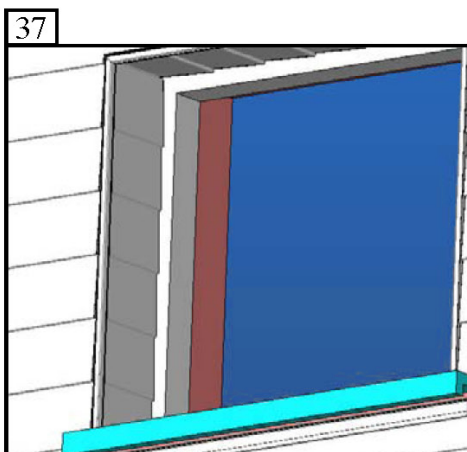
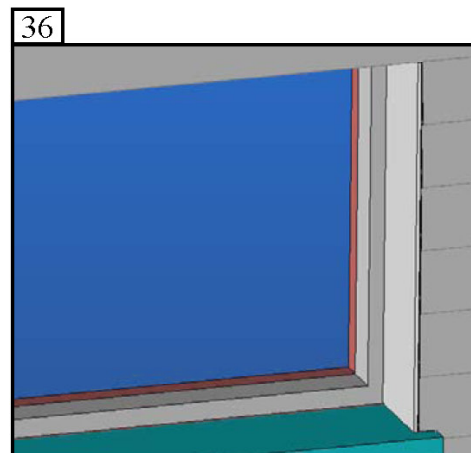
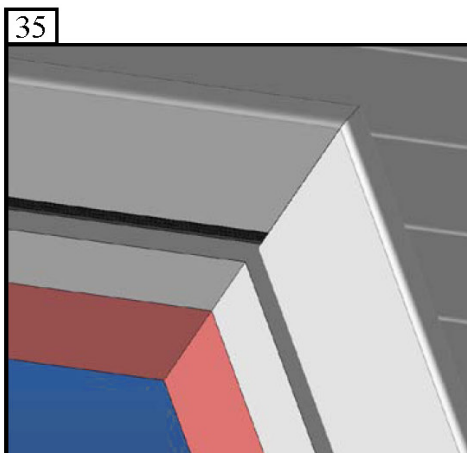
1) Finish with cellular PVC board with **(35)** / without lip **(36)**.

2) Combination of the two part corner and external panels, if the window is indented by min 50mm. Both horizontal **(37)** and vertical **(38)** placement of the panels is possible.

3) Combination of aluminium corner and external panels, if the window is indented by min 50mm. Both horizontal **(39)** and vertical **(40)** placement of the panels is possible.

4) The 100mm x 50mm L-shaped profile **(41)**, if the window is indented by max 100mm.

Make sure there is enough ventilation above and under a window. Consequently use the edge trim and the ventilation profile under a window and the start and ventilation profile above a window.



Maintenance

External siding is a low maintenance product. For normal maintenance a brush or a high pressure cleaner can be used (max. 80 bar) in combination with household detergents. Always keep a distance of 50cm between the nozzle and the wall panels and clean in the longitudinal direction of the boards. A rotating head is dissuaded. Grease stain and oil can be cleaned with a domestic degreasing agent. Do not use solvent base materials such as turpentine, benzene, etc.