# Installation Guide

Hardie<sup>™</sup> Oblique<sup>™</sup> & Stria<sup>™</sup> Cladding Horizontal and Vertical

## EXTERIORS

## Australia October 2023

#### Make sure your information is up to date.

When specifying or installing Hardie<sup>™</sup> products, ensure that you have the current technical information and guides. If in doubt, or you need more information, visit jameshardie.com.au or contact James Hardie on 13 11 03.





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**10 PRODUCT INFORMATION** 

### SCOPE

This guide covers the use of Hardie<sup>™</sup> Obligue<sup>™</sup> and Stria<sup>™</sup> Cladding (Horizontal and Vertical) in a residential wall application over a seasoned timber wall frame or a light-gauge steel frame installed in a vertical upright application.

#### **CODEMARK CERTIFICATION**

The CodeMark Certification Scheme is a voluntary third-party building product certification scheme that authorises the use of new and innovative products in specified circumstances in order to facilitate compliance with Volume 1 and 2 of the NCC.

Hardie<sup>™</sup> Oblique<sup>™</sup> and Stria<sup>™</sup> Cladding has been certified under the CodeMark scheme (Certificate Number CM40223) and availabe at www.jameshardie.com.au. This certificate can be provided to building certifiers and other regulatory authorities to facilitate the assessment of the product compliance or used to verify the suitability of the product for certain applications.



### Introduction 1

## Hardie<sup>™</sup> 14mm Shiplap Cladding Create diverse modern designs with Hardie<sup>™</sup>

Oblique<sup>™</sup> and Stria<sup>™</sup> cladding boards.

Stria™ Cladding has a simple U-shaped groove spaced at 300mm or 380mm depending on the chosen size. Hardie™ Oblique™ Cladding has an asymmetical groove with one square edge and a long obligue or slanting edge, the groove spacing is 175mm and 275mm depending on the profile. Both products can be installed in vertical or horizontal orientation for different looks.

Vertical Orientation. This is where the magic happens and Hardie™ Oblique™ Cladding looks modern reminiscent of standing seam metal cladding. Both Hardie™ Oblique™ and Stria™ Cladding can be oriented vertically for a modern on-trend look. When using the horizontal Hardie™ Castellated Batten installation method it's easy to mix and match the boards and create unique designs.

Horizontal Orientation. The cladding boards fixed direct to frame with the shiplap joints making installation simple and fast. Stria™ Cladding gives distinctive lines of large format shiplap boards. Hardie™ Oblique™ Cladding, on the other hand, with it's slanted groove edge is reminiscent of a rusticated shiplap weatherboards.

#### **IMPORTANT NOTES**

- 1. Failure to install, finish or maintain this product in accordance with applicable building codes, regulations, standards and James Hardie's written application instructions may lead to personal injury, affect system performance, violate local building codes, and void James Hardie's product warranty.
- 2. All warranties, conditions, liabilities (direct, indirect or consequential) and obligations whether arising in contract, tort or otherwise other than those specified in Hardie<sup>™</sup> product warranty are excluded to the fullest extent allowed by law. For Hardie™ product warranty information and disclaimers about the information in this guide, visit www.jameshardie.com.au.
- 3. The builder must ensure the product meets aesthetic requirements before installation. James Hardie will not be responsible for rectifying aesthetic surface variations following installation.

## 2 Safe Working Practices 3 Design Considerations

#### WARNING - DO NOT BREATHE DUST AND CUT ONLY IN WELL VENTILATED AREA

Fibre cement products manufactured by James Hardie contain sand, a source of respirable crystalline silica. May cause cancer if dust from product is inhaled. Causes damage to lungs and respiratory system through prolonged or repeated inhalation of dust from product. Intact fibre cement products are not expected to result in any adverse toxic effects. The hazard associated with fibre cement arises from the respirable crystalline silica present in dust generated by activities such as cutting, rebating, drilling, routing, sawing, crushing, or otherwise abrading fibre cement, and when cleaning up, disposing of or moving dust. When doing any of these activities in a manner that generates dust, follow Hardie™ instructions and best practices to reduce or limit the release of dust, warn others in the area and consider rotating personnel across the cutting task to further limit respirable silica exposure. If using a dust mask or respirator, use an AS/NZS1716 P1 filter and refer to Australian/New Zealand Standard 1715:2009 Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Equipment for more extensive guidance and more options for selecting respirators for workplaces. For further information, refer to our installation instructions and Safety Data Sheets available at www.jameshardie.com.au. FAILURE TO ADHERE TO OUR WARNINGS, SAFETY DATA SHEETS, AND INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS MAY LEAD TO SERIOUS PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH.

#### James Hardie Recommended Safe Working Practices

#### CUTTING OUTDOORS

- 1. Position cutting station so wind will blow dust away from the user or others in working area.
- 2. Warn others in the area to avoid dust.
- Consider rotating personnel across cutting tasks to further limit respirable silica exposures.
- 4. Use one of the following methods based on the required cutting rate: Best • Villaboard<sup>™</sup> knife • Hand guillotine • Fibreshear Better • Position the cutting station in a well-ventilated area. Use a dust reducing circular saw equipped with Hardie<sup>™</sup> Blade Saw Blade or comparable fibre cement blade and well maintained M-class vacuum or higher with appropriate filter for capturing fine (respirable) dust. Wear a properly-fitted, approved dust mask or respirator (minimum P1).

#### **CUTTING INDOORS**

- Cut only using Villaboard<sup>™</sup> knife, hand guillotine or fibreshears (manual, electric or pneumatic).
- Position cutting station in a well-ventilated area.

#### DRILLING/OTHER MACHINING

When drilling or machining you should always wear a P1 dust mask and warn others in the immediate area.

#### **IMPORTANT NOTES**

- For maximum protection (lowest respirable dust production) James Hardie recommends always using best practice cutting methods where feasible.
- NEVER use a power saw indoors or in a poorly ventilated area.
   ALWAYS use a dust reducing circular saw equipped with a sawblade
- specifically designed to minimise dust creation when cutting fibrecement preferably a sawblade that carries the Hardie™ Blade logo or one with at least equivalent performance - connected to a M class or higher vacuum.
- 4. NEVER dry sweep Use wet suppression, or an M class vacuum or higher with appropriate filter.
- 5. NEVER use grinders.
- 6. ALWAYS follow tool manufacturers' safety recommendations.
- 7. ALWAYS wear a properly fitted, approved dusk mask, P1 or higher

#### DUST MASKS AND RESPIRATORS

As a minimum, an AS/NZS1716 P1 respirator must be used when doing any activity that may create dust. For more extensive guidance and options for selecting respirators for workplaces please refer to Australian/ New Zealand Standard 1715:2009 "Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Equipment". P1 respirators should be used in conjunction with the above cutting practices to minimise dust exposure. For further information, refer to Safety Data Sheet (SDS) available at www.jameshardie.com.au. If concern still exists about exposure levels or you do not comply with the above practices, you should always consult a qualified industrial hygienist or contact James Hardie for further information.

#### STORAGE AND HANDLING

To avoid damage, all Hardie<sup>™</sup> building products should be stored with edges and corners of the product protected from chipping. Hardie<sup>™</sup> building products must be installed in a dry state and protected from weather during transport and storage. The product must be laid flat under cover on a smooth level surface clear of the ground to avoid exposure to water, moisture, etc.

All design and construction must comply with the appropriate requirements of the current National Construction Code (NCC) and other applicable regulations and standards.

#### Slab and Footings

The slab and footings on which the building is situated must comply with AS 2870 'Residential slabs and footings – Construction' and the requirements of the NCC.

#### **Ground Clearances**

Install Hardie<sup>™</sup> external cladding with a minimum 150mm clearance to the earth on the exterior of the building or in accordance with local building codes if greater than 150mm is required. Maintain a minimum 50mm clearance between Hardie<sup>™</sup> external cladding and roofs, decks, paths, steps and driveways.

Adjacent finished grade must slope away from the building in accordance with local building codes, typically a minimum slope of 50mm over the first metre.

Do not install external cladding such that it may remain in contact with standing water.

#### NOTE

Greater clearance may be required in order to comply with termite protection provisions, see below for more information.

#### **Termite Protection**

The NCC specifies the requirements for termite barriers. Where the exposed slab edge is used as part of the termite barrier system, a minimum of 75mm of the exposed slab edge must be visible to permit ready detection of termite entry.

#### **Fire Rated Walls**

Hardie<sup>™</sup> Oblique<sup>™</sup> and Stria<sup>™</sup> Cladding can be used as part of a fire rated wall when constructed with additional fire rated linings as specified in Hardie<sup>™</sup> Fire and Acoustically Rated Design Manual and Construction of Fire and Acoustically Rated Walls Technical Specification or the Hardie<sup>™</sup> Smart Boundary Wall System Design Guide. The length of fasteners must be increased for the additional linings.

#### Moisture Management

It is the responsibility of designer or specifier to identify moisture related risks associated with any particular building design. Wall construction design must effectively manage moisture, accounting for both the interior and exterior environments of the building, particularly in buildings that have a higher risk of wind driven rain penetration or that are artificially heated or cooled.

In addition, all wall openings, penetrations, junctions, connections, window sills, heads and jambs must incorporate appropriate flashing and waterproofing. Materials, components and their installation that are used to manage moisture in framed wall construction must, at a minimum, comply with the requirements of relevant standards and the NCC.

#### Weather Barrier

A suitable water control membrane must be installed under Hardie<sup>™</sup> cladding in accordance with the AS/NZS 4200.2 'Pliable building membranes and underlays – Installation' and NCC requirements.

James Hardie has tested and certified the use of Hardie<sup>™</sup> Weather Barrier for Climate Zones 2-8 within Australia. Hardie<sup>™</sup> Weather Barrier is a Class 4 vapour permeable membrane that delivers a tripleshield of protection to help against external weather penetration, internal condensation management and external heat penetration through its safeglare reflective layer.

If using an alternate product in lieu of Hardie<sup>™</sup> Weather Barrier or the project is located in a hot, humid area (Climate Zone 1), the designer must ensure that the product is fit for purpose and it has the following classification in accordance with AS/NZS 4200.1:2017 'Pliable building membranes':

#### TABLE 1

Weather Barrier Classification						
Climate Zone	Water Control Classification	Vapour Control Category				
2-8	· Water Barrier	Vapour Permeable (Class 3 or 4)				
1	water Barrier	Vapour Barrier (Class 1 or 2)				

Soft compressible insulation installed between the front of the wall studs and directly behind the external cladding can cause installation issues and is thus not recommended.

#### Flashing

All wall openings, penetrations, intersections, connections, window sills, heads and jambs must be flashed prior to cladding installation.

#### FRAMING

#### General

Hardie<sup>™</sup> Oblique<sup>™</sup> and Stria<sup>™</sup> Cladding are installed in a horizontal or vertical orientation. When installing horizontally, this can be done over a timber or steel frame and either direct fixed to frame or to Hardie<sup>™</sup> Cavity Battens or timber battens. When installing in a vertical orientation, this must be only done over timber frames and using the Hardie<sup>™</sup> Castellated Battens. The general framing requirements for installation are given in Table 2.

Maximum stud, Hardie<sup>™</sup> Cavity Batten and fastener spacing for Hardie<sup>™</sup> Oblique<sup>™</sup> and Stria<sup>™</sup> Cladding for wind load classifications of AS 4055 'Wind Loads for Housing' are given in Table 3, 4 and 6.

Ensure framing joints are tight and all framing is fully loaded before Hardie™ Oblique™ and Stria™ Cladding is installed.

#### TABLE 2

#### General Framing Requirements Steel Type Timber Use of steel framing must be in accordance with NASH standard for Residential and Low-Rise Steel Framing Part 1: Design Criteria and the framing manufacturer's specifications. Design Use of timber framing must be in accordance with AS 1684 and the framing manufacturer's specifications The steel framing must have the appropriate level of durability required to prevent Durability 'Timber used for house construction must have the level of durability appropriate for the relevant climate and corrosion, particularly in coastal areas expected service life. Reference AS 1684.2 'Residential timber-framed construction' Ensure frame is square and work from a central datum line. A suggested maximum tolerance of between 3mm and 4mm in any 3000mm length of Tolerances frame will give best results. For steel frames, the NCC Sections J3D6 and 13.2.5 Volumes 1 and 2 respectively, state for both residential and commercial buildings a thermal break such as Hardie™ Break Thermal Break Not required. Requirement with an R 0.2m2 K/W must be installed behind external cladding where the cladding and internal lining make direct contact with the same steel frame. Alternatively, vented cavity installation using minimum 70x350mm timber battens or off-stud Hardie™ Cavity Battens can be used in these applications. Framing members must have a base metal thickness (BMT) between 0.55 to 1.6mm. BMT N/A Orientation Horizontal Vertical Cavity Fix Cavity Fix (Timber frame only) Type Direct Fix Min. Stud Width When using the Stria Vertical Stop: 35mm 45mm -Double 45mm stud, or -Triple 35mm studs 35mm studs elsewhere. Min. Stud Depth 70mm 70mm 70mm Min. Nogging 1350mm Refer to table 5 900mm (all noggings must be aligned to provide support to the Hardie<sup>™</sup> Castellated Batten) Spacing

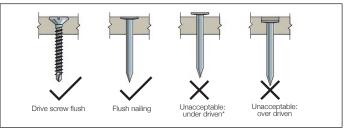
### FASTENERS

#### General

All nails must be driven flush. Before fixing to steel frame, ensure the aesthetic finish of Hardie<sup>™</sup> Oblique<sup>™</sup> and Stria<sup>™</sup> Cladding when using Hardie<sup>™</sup> Drive screws is of acceptable quality prior to installation, see Important Note 3 on page 2 of this guide. For more information and advice, Ask James Hardie<sup>™</sup> on 13 11 03.

#### Fastener Durability (Including Coastal Areas)

Fasteners must have the appropriate level of durability and be fully compatible with all other materials required for the intended project. In areas within 1km of a coastal area, areas subject to salt spray and other corrosive environments, class 4 fasteners must be used.



#### FIGURE 1 NAIL FASTENER DEPTH

\* Only when face fixing, fasteners can be under driven and tapped maximum 1mm below the surface of the board (Do not overdrive using gun nails). All fastener penetrations must be patched and sanded. Refer to the Finishing and Maintenance section on Page 15.

#### TABLE 3

Horizontal Stria™ Cladding Standard Profile and Hardie™ Oblique™ Cladding Fixing Options.										
Non-	Cualania	Faster	Fixing	Max. Stud Spacing (mm)						
Cyclonic Wind	Cyclonic Wind	Direct Fix Cavity Fix Configu		Configuration	Figure	General Areas of Walls	Within 1200mm of building edges			
Concealed I	Concealed Fixing Option									
N1, N2	-	40 x 2.8mm Fibre Cement Nail	25 x 2.8mm Fibre Cement Nail	1 per board in underlap HAND NAILED	1	600	600 450 (For steel frame)			
N3	C1	40 x 2.8mm Fibre Cement Nail	10 x 2.8mm Fibre Cement Nail - 1 per board in underlap HAND NAILED		1	600	600 450 (For steel frame)			
Face Fixing	Options									
N1, N2, N3	C1	50mm ND or DA Brad Nail	32mm DA Brad Nail	2 per board-through face	2	600	600			
N1, N2, N3	C1	50 x 2.8mm Fibre Cement Nail (Gun Nail)	-	1 per board-through face	2	600	600			
N4	C2	50 x 2.8mm Fibre Cement Nail (Gun Nail)	-	1 per board-through face	2	600	450			
N5, N6	C3, C4	50 x 2.8mm Fibre Cement Nail (Gun Nail)	-	2 per board-through face	2	450	300			

#### TABLE 4

Non-	<b>.</b>	Fasteners Details				Max. Stud Spacing (mm)		
Cyclonic Wind	Cyclonic Wind	Direct Fix Cavity Fix Configuration		Fixing Figure	General Areas of Walls	Within 1200mm of building edges		
Face Fixing Options								
N1, N2, N3	C1	50mm ND or DA Brad Nail	32mm DA Brad Nail	2 per board-through face	2	600	600	
N1, N2, N3	C1	40 x 2.8mm Fibre Cement Nail + (50mm ND or DA Brad Nail or 50 x 2.8mm Fibre Cement Nail (Gun Nail))	-	2 per board -1 in underlap, (Hand nailed) and 1 through face (Gun nail)	3	600	600	
N4	C2	40 x 2.8mm Fibre Cement Nail + 50 x 2.8mm Fibre Cement Nail (Gun Nail)	-	2 per board -1 in underlap, (Hand nailed) and 1 through face (Gun nail)	3	600	450	
N5, N6	C3, C4	50 x 2.8mm Fibre Cement Nail (Gun Nail)	-	3 per board-through face	2	450	300	

NOTES: FIXING TOP AND BOTTOM ROWS OF BOARDS

1. For N1, N2, N3 & C1 Bottom and top boards must be fixed with brad nails at 150mm centres or 300mm centres for other fixings.

2. For N4, N5, N6, C3 & C4 top and bottom board must be fixed at 150mm centres.

3. Fixing at every stud. Unless otherwise stated all values are for timber & steel.

4. For both concealed and face fixing, use minimum class 3 fasteners.

For steel framing thickness of 0.5mm – 1.6mm BMT use 41mm Hardie™ Drive screws. Hardie™ Break Thermal Strip must be installed behind the Hardie™ Oblique™ and Stria™ Cladding. Refer to the Hardie™ Break Thermal Strip Installation Guide for more information.

#### TABLE 5

Maximum span and fastener specifications for Hardie™ Cavity Trim or Timber Batten for horizontal cladding installation.							
Batten	Dimensions	Timber Frame		Steel Frame			
Туре	(mm)	Max. Span (mm)	Fasteners	Max. Span (mm)	Fasteners		
Hardie™ Cavity Battens	70 x 19	800	2.8 x 65mm long ring shank nail or 75 x 2.8mm D or round head galvanised smooth shank nail.	800	Two Hardie <sup>™</sup> Drive Screws - Class 3 self-tapping wing-tipped screw for fastening to 0.5mm to 1.6mm BMT light gauge steel frames. 1000 per box. Product Codes: 305984 (loose) 305982 (collated).		
Timber Battens	70 x 35	1350	Two 75 x 3.06mm D Head Class 3 nails per fixing.	800	Two 10-24 x 65mm Class 3 selfdrilling CSK-Head screws per fixing.		

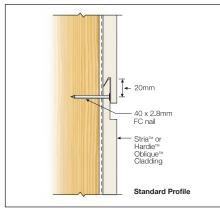


FIGURE 1 CONCEALED FIXING FOR STANDARD PROFILE

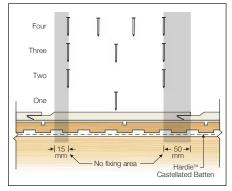


FIGURE 4 POSITION OF MULTIPLES OF FASTENERS FOR FACE FIXING IN VERTICAL ORIENTATION

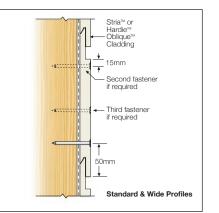
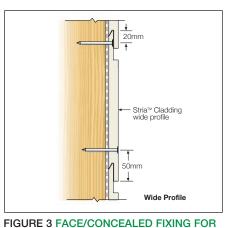


FIGURE 2 FACE FIXING GUN & BRAD NAILS: FOR BOTH STRIA CLADDING PROFILES



WIDE PROFILE

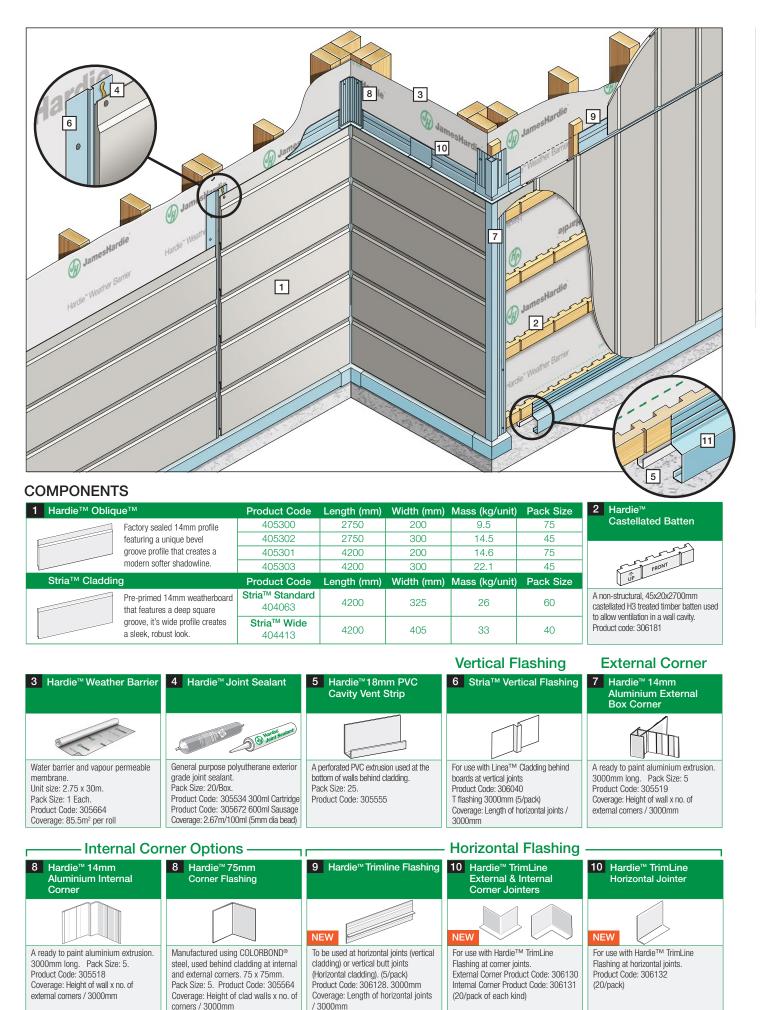
#### TABLE 6

Vertical orientation fixing requirements									
	Width (mm)		Number o	Hardie <sup>™</sup> Castellated	Maximum				
		N1, N2, N3/C1				N4/C2			
Hardie™ Product		Within 1200mm of building edges	General Areas of Walls	Within 1200mm of building edges	General Areas of Walls	Batten and nogging max. spacing (mm)	Stud spacing (mm)		
Hardie™	200	1	1	2	1		600		
Oblique™ Cladding	300	2	2	3	2	900*			
Stria™ Cladding	325	2	2	3	2		000		
	405	3	2	4	2				

NOTES: Install using 65mmx2.87 ring-shank nails.

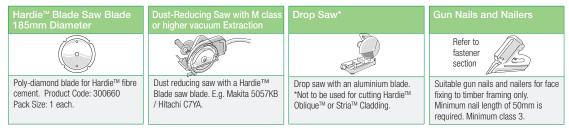
\* The Hardie™ Castellated Battens must be continuously supported by noggings.

## 5 Products and Accessory Details

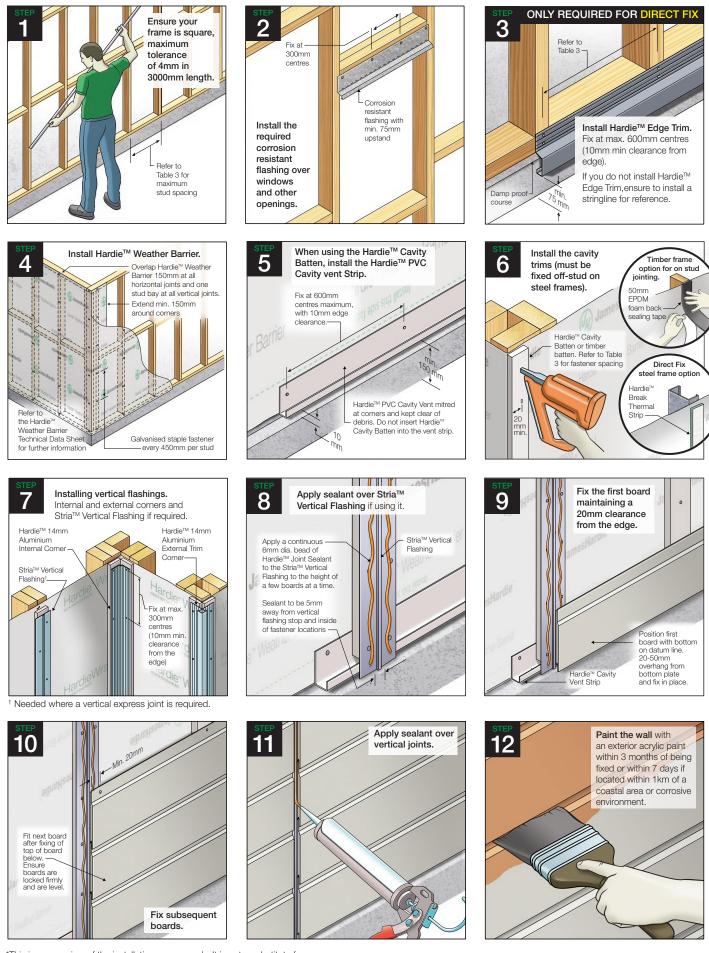


11 Hardie <sup>™</sup> Edge Base Trim	11 Hardie <sup>™</sup> Edge Base Trim Jointer	11 Hardie <sup>™</sup> Edge Internal Corner	11 Hardie <sup>™</sup> Edge External Corner	12 Hardie <sup>™</sup> Foam Back Sealing Tape
	and the second sec			
Powder coated aluminium extrusion used at slab edges. Pack Size: 25 units. Product Code: 305911	Powder coated aluminium extrusion used with Hardie™ Edge Base Trim. Pack Size: 12 units. Product Code: 305912	Powder coated aluminium extrusion used with Hardie <sup>™</sup> Edge Base Trim at internal corner junctions. Pack Size: 4 units. Product Code: 305913	Powder coated aluminium extrusion used with Hardie <sup>™</sup> Edge Base Trim at external corner junctions. Pack Size: 4 units. Product Code: 305914	Installed under sheet vertical joints to improve water tightness. 50mm wide 25mtr long roll. Pack Size: Each Product Code: 304560

#### Tools

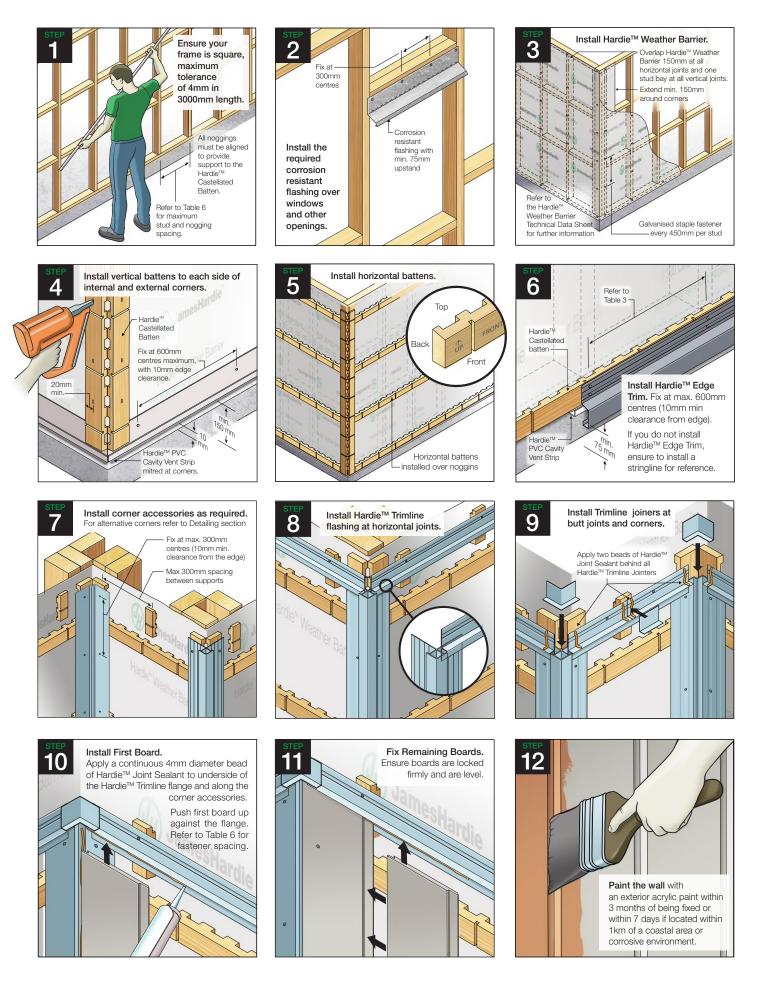


## 6 Cladding Installation Steps\* - Horizontal



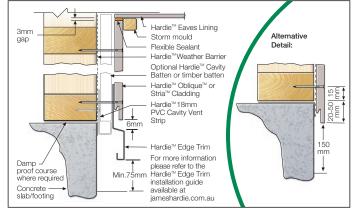
\*This is an overview of the installation process only. It is not a substitute for reviewing this document in its entirety prior to installation.

## 7 Cladding Installation Steps\* - Vertical

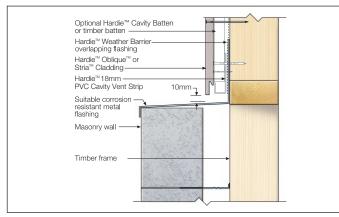


## 8 Construction Details - Horizontal Board Orientation

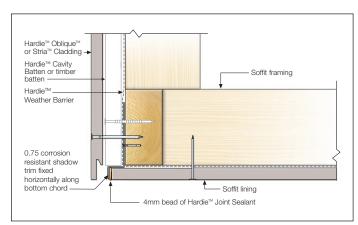
## JUNCTION DETAILS



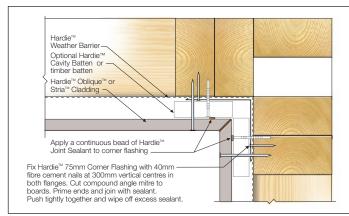
#### FIGURE 1 SLAB/EAVE JUNCTION DETAIL



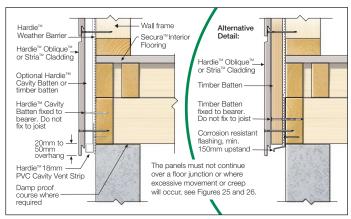
#### FIGURE 3 HORIZONTAL JUNCTION



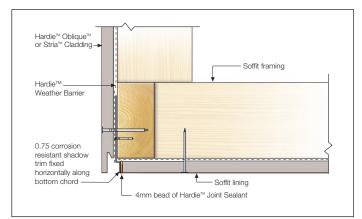
#### FIGURE 5 FACADE/SOFFIT JUNCTION - CAVITY FIX



#### FIGURE 7 INTERNAL MITRE CORNER

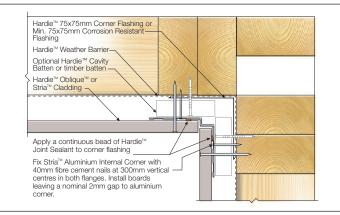


#### FIGURE 2 LOWER FLOOR JUNCTION



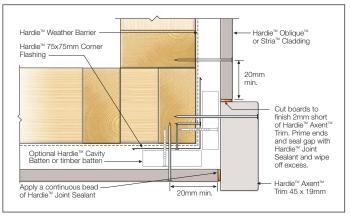
#### FIGURE 4 FACADE/SOFFIT JUNCTION - DIRECT FIX

## INTERNAL CORNER DETAIL

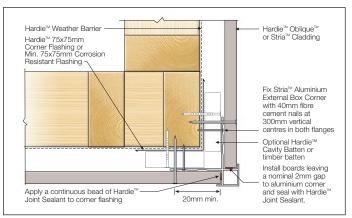


#### FIGURE 6 INTERNAL CORNER

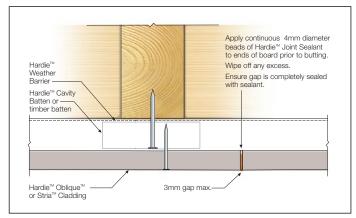
## EXTERNAL CORNER DETAILS



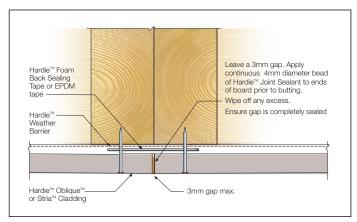
#### FIGURE 8 EXTERNAL TRIM CORNER



#### FIGURE 9 EXTERNAL BOX CORNER

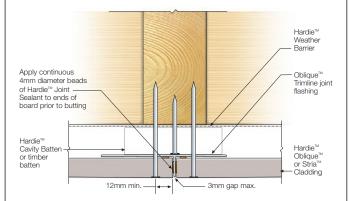


#### FIGURE 11 OFF-STUD JOINT

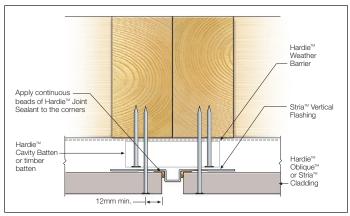




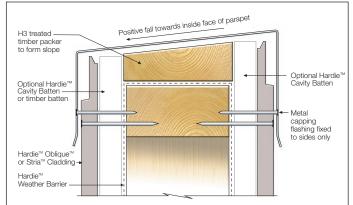
### JOINT DETAILS



#### FIGURE 10 VERTICAL JOINT DETAIL



#### FIGURE 12 VERTICAL JOINT USING STRIA™ VERTICAL FLASHING STOP





### WINDOW DETAILS

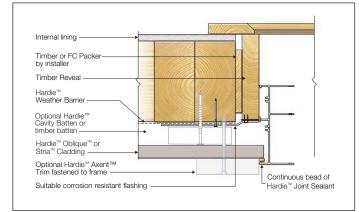


FIGURE 15 WINDOW JAMB - TRIM

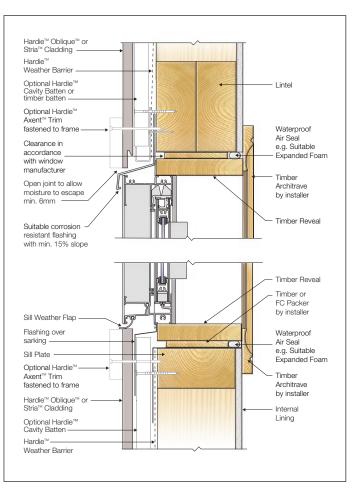
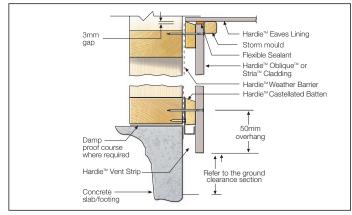


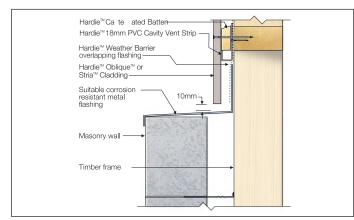
FIGURE 16 WINDOW HEAD AND SILL - TRIM

## 9 Construction Details - Vertical Board Orientation

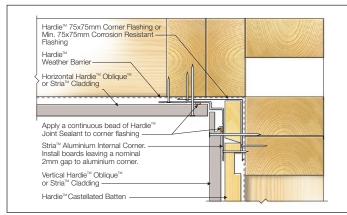
## JUNCTION DETAILS



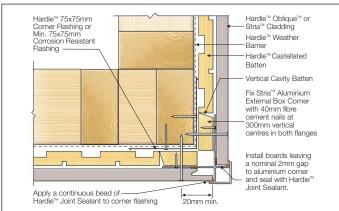


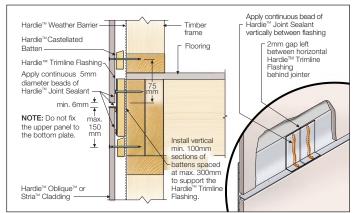


#### FIGURE 19 HORIZONTAL JUNCTION

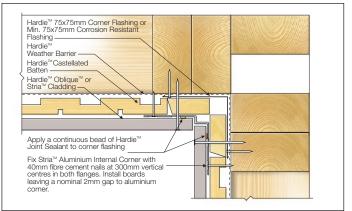


#### FIGURE 21 INTERNAL CORNER BETWEEN VERTICAL AND HORIZONTALLY ORIENTED BOARDS



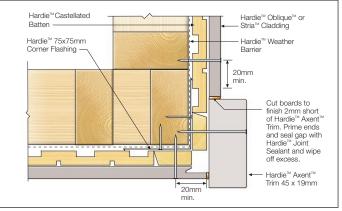


## FIGURE 18 UPPER FLOOR JUNCTION INTERNAL CORNER DETAILS



### FIGURE 20 INTERNAL CORNER

## EXTERNAL CORNER DETAILS





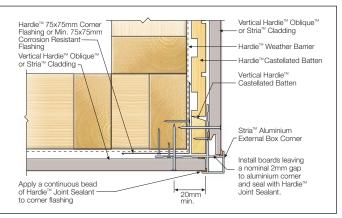
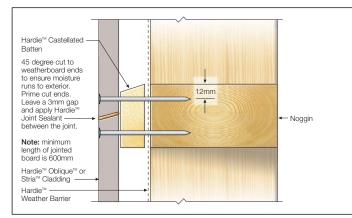


FIGURE 24 EXTERNAL CORNER BETWEEN VERTICAL AND HORIZONTALLY ORIENTED BOARDS

FIGURE 23 EXTERNAL BOX CORNER





## WINDOW DETAILS

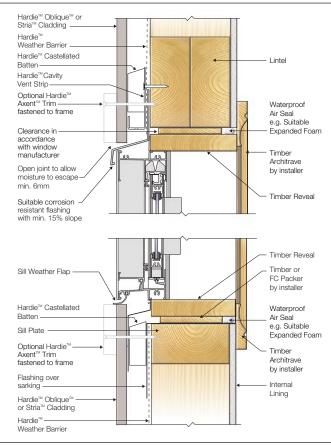
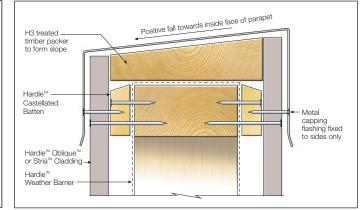
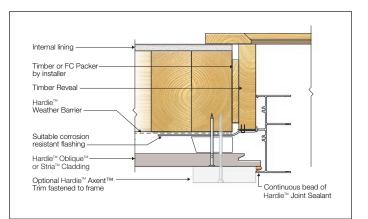


FIGURE 27 WINDOW HEAD AND SILL - TRIM









## 10 Finishes and Maintenance

### SURFACE PREPARATION

Ensure the surface is dry, clean and any overdriven nails are patched in accordance with this specification.

Any slightly overdriven brad nails (1mm max.) may be repaired using a suitable external grade filling agent. All patches must be sanded and primed before applying the paint.

#### Sealants

James Hardie recommends the use of Hardie<sup>™</sup> Joint Sealant, which is a paintable polyurethane sealant. If using an alternative sealant, it must be a quality polyurethane sealant compatible with fibre cement and the specified paint system if coated. Please refer to the manufacturer's instructions for further information.

### PAINTING

Panels must be finished within 3 months of being fixed with the recommended coating set out in Table 4 and the project specification. In areas within 1km of a coastal area or corrosive environment, panels must be coated immediately after fixing sheets to minimise contamination build up on the heads of the fasteners.

## MAINTENANCE

The extent and nature of maintenance will depend on the geographical location and exposure of the building. As a guide, it is recommended that basic normal maintenance tasks shall include but not be limited to:

- Washing down exterior surfaces every 6-12 months\*
- Periodic inspections should be made to ensure fasteners are adequately securing the sheets to framing.
- Re-applying of exterior protective finishes\*
- Maintaining the exterior envelope and connections including joints, penetrations, flashings and sealants that may provide a means of moisture entry beyond the exterior cladding.
- Cleaning out gutters, blocked pipes and overflows as required.
- Pruning back vegetation that is close to or touching the building.

\*Refer to your paint manufacturer for washing down and recoating requirements related to paint performance.

## 11 Product Information

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

#### Material

The basic composition of Hardie™ building products is Portland cement, ground sand, cellulose fibre, water and proprietary additives.

Hardie<sup>™</sup> building products are manufactured to AS/NZS 2908.2 'Cellulose-Cement Products-Flat Sheet'. These are also compliant with equivalent standard ISO 8336 'Fibre-cement flat sheets - Product specification and test methods'. For product classification refer to the relevant Physical Properties Data Sheet.

#### Durability

#### Resistance to Moisture/Rotting

Hardie<sup>™</sup> Oblique<sup>™</sup> and Stria<sup>™</sup> Cladding have demonstrated resistance to permanent moisture induced deterioration (rotting) by passing the following tests in accordance with AS/NZS 2908.2:

- Water permeability (Clause 8.2.2)
- Heat rain (Clause 6.5)
- Warm water (Clause 8.2.4)
  Soak dry (Clause 8.2.5)

#### Resistance to fire

The Hardie<sup>™</sup> Oblique<sup>™</sup> and Stria<sup>™</sup> Cladding are suitable where non-combustible materials are required in accordance with C2D10 and H3D2 of the National Construction Code (NCC) Vol 1 and 2 respectively.

Hardie<sup>™</sup> building products have been tested by CSIRO in accordance with AS/NZS 3837 and are classified as conforming to Group 1 material (highest and best result possible), with an average specific extinction area far lower than the permissible 250m<sup>2</sup>/kg, as referenced in Specification C2D11(1) of the NCC 2022.

#### **Resistance to Termite Attack**

Based on testing completed by CSIRO Division of Forest Products and Ensis Australia, Hardie™ building products have demonstrated resistance to termite attack.

#### **Alpine Regions**

In regions subject to freeze/thaw conditions, all James Hardie fibre cement external cladding must be installed and painted in the warmer months of the year where the temperature does not create freeze and thaw conditions or paint issues. The cladding must be painted immediately after installation. In addition, fibre cement cladding must not be in direct contact with snow and/or ice build up for extended periods, e.g. external walls in alpine regions subject to snow drifts over winter.

Furthermore, a reputable paint manufacturer must be consulted in regards to a suitable product, specifications and warranty. The paint application must not be carried out if the air temperature or the substrate temperature is outside the paint manufacturer's recommendation including the specified drying temperature range

Hardie<sup>™</sup> external cladding products are tested for resistance to frost in accordance with AS/NZS 2908.2 Clause 8.2.3.



## For information and advice call 13 11 03 | jameshardie.com.au

#### Australia October 2023



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