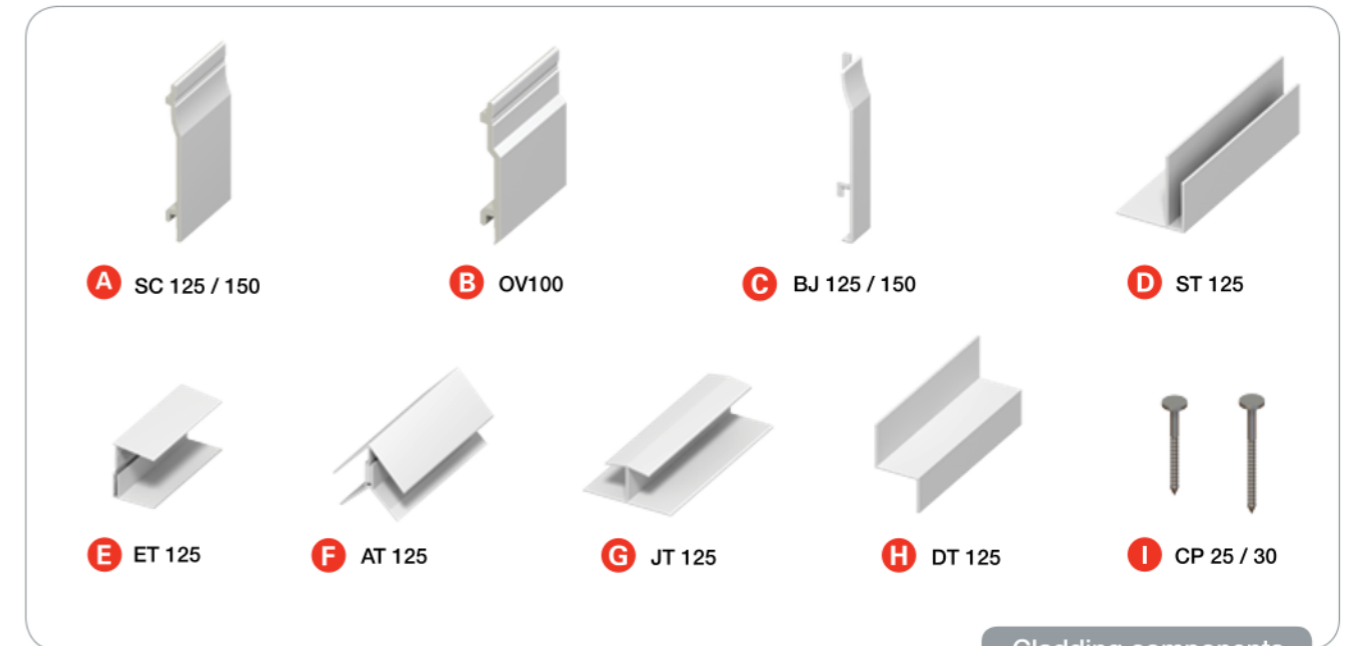


# Cladding



*Eurocell PVC-U cladding provides an attractive, low maintenance, weather resistant solution for replacing rotten timber cladding, concealing problem areas of brickwork or adding an interesting new feature to a property*



Cladding components

### Accreditations



The Eurocell cladding system Assessment report number 01/3784

### Colour options

Standard colour options and finishes:



**Note:** Not all cladding is available in the full range of colours above. For a comprehensive colour availability checklist for each product, see page 61.

### Cladding

Eurocell PVC-U cladding provides an attractive, low-maintenance, weather-resistant solution for replacing rotten timber cladding, concealing problem areas of brickwork or adding an interesting new feature to a property.

Available in shiplap or open-V styles, our cladding is designed for easy installation with a simple clip-together fitting system. Our range of colours and realistic woodgrain finishes means you can create a truly unique appearance, whether you want a rustic timber-effect or a crisp contemporary white finish.

The colours available are exactly matched with Eurocell windows, doors and roofline products for a consistent look across any home.

- A** 125mm and 150mm shiplap cladding **SC 125 / 150**
- B** 100mm open V cladding **OV100**
- C** Butt joint (available in 100mm, 125mm and 150mm) **BJ100 / BJ125 / BJ150**
- D** Starter trim **ST125**
- E** 2-part edge trim **ET125**
- F** 2-part angle trim **AT125**
- G** Joint trim **JT125**
- H** Drip trim **DT125**
- I** Cladding pins (available in 25mm and 30mm sizes) **CP25 / CP30**

Examples of use



Always start the installation at the base, creating a level situation before fitting a starter trim.



Two-part edge trim to finish a cladding cut back on its length to accept the expansion of the board



Two-part angle trim for both internal and external corners



Two-part edge trim to finish of the last plank



Joint trim



Butt joint trims can be used instead of joint trims providing they are staggered and fitted where a batten is located

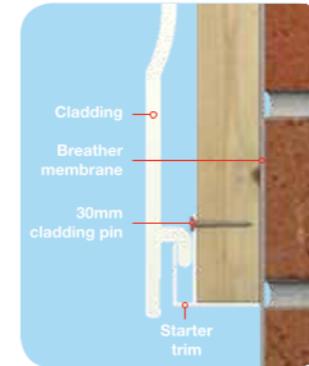
Fixing instructions

**Please note:**

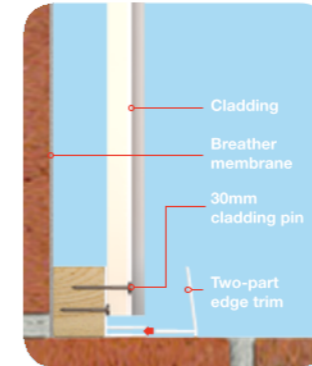
Cladding should always be affixed to battens

- 1** Shiplap cladding should be fitted to preservative treated 38mm x 25mm soft wood tanellised battens
- 2** Fix battens vertically at 600mm centres. If fitted in exposed areas, ie high rise flats, reduce centres to 400mm
- 3** When thermal insulation is required, a 20mm air gap must be provided thus necessitating cross battens. If cladding is fitted to stud work or subject to extreme weather conditions, a breather membrane should be used between cladding and the substrate
- 4** Always start the installation at the base, creating a level situation before fitting a starter trim (see Diagram 1)
- 5** Before fitting the cladding, complete trim preparation by fitting edge trim, corner trim and joint trim where required. All trims are secured to a batten network with a double batten required for the joint trim (see Diagrams 2 - 5)
- 6** For trimming around windows, use a two-part edge trim beneath and to the sides, and a drip trim at the window head to ensure no build up of water (see Diagram 6)
- 7** On the white shiplap cladding, cut back 5mm per edge to allow for expansion behind the edge, corner and joint trims. For laminated shiplap cladding, allow 8mm per edge
- 8** The shiplap cladding is secured by nailing the flat-headed 30mm stainless steel cladding pin into the nail groove. Always secure the first nail at the centre and work towards the outer edges.
- 9** Due to Eurocell's deep tongue and groove design, any irregularities in levels can be made up by slightly raising each plank
- 10** The last (top) plank might not finish as a complete board and if this is the case use packing pieces from off cuts to keep the vertical datum line level (see Diagram 7)
- 11** When shiplap cladding is nailed into position, simply snap home the front part of the two-part edge trim for a neat finish (see Diagram 7)
- 12** If butt joint trims are used instead of centre joint trims they should be staggered per length and positioned where a vertical batten is located. Again a 5mm gap per side should be left allowing the butt joint trim to be located. When snapped into position, one side should be left glued, with the other free for expansion. Please allow an 8mm gap for laminated shiplap cladding (see Diagram 8)

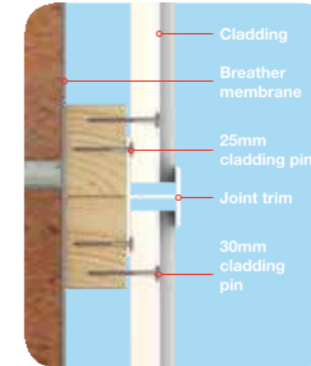
Fixing diagrams



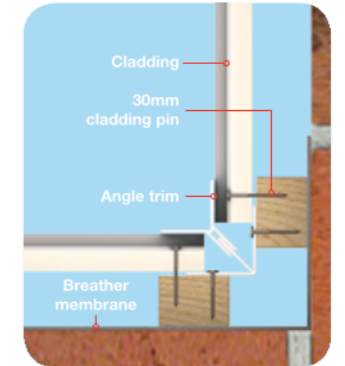
**Diagram 1**  
Shiplap cladding featuring the starter trim affixed to batten. To be fitted to a maximum of 600mm centres



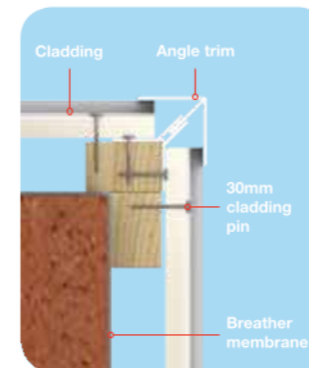
**Diagram 2**  
PLAN VIEW - showing shiplap cladding secured by two-part edge trim allowing for a 5mm expansion gap



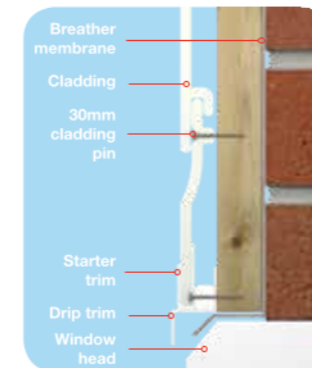
**Diagram 3**  
PLAN VIEW - showing shiplap cladding featuring the panel joint for connecting 2 x 5m lengths together again, allowing for 5mm expansion gap either side



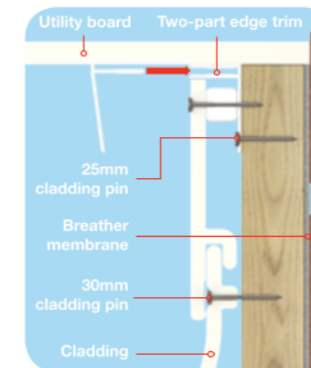
**Diagram 4**  
PLAN VIEW - showing shiplap cladding fixed into a two-part internal angle trim. The cladding needs reducing by 5mm to allow for any expansion



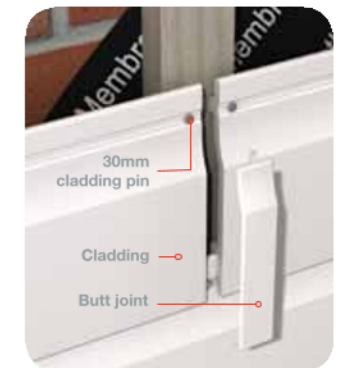
**Diagram 5**  
PLAN VIEW - showing shiplap cladding fixed into a two-part external angle trim. The cladding needs reducing by 5mm to allow for any expansion



**Diagram 6**  
Shiplap cladding incorporating the drip trim and cut down starter trim over the top of a window head. A packing piece has also been used



**Diagram 7**  
Cut down shiplap cladding finished with two-part edge trim on the underside of soffit detail. A packing piece has also been used



**Diagram 8**  
For continuous runs, a butt joint connects the cladding. This is staggered per length and positioned where a vertical batten is located

**Please note:**

Cladding should **always** be affixed to battens.

Foiled and laminated boards should be fitted in lengths of **2.5m maximum**, to accommodate the expansion requirements, especially on south facing elevations.