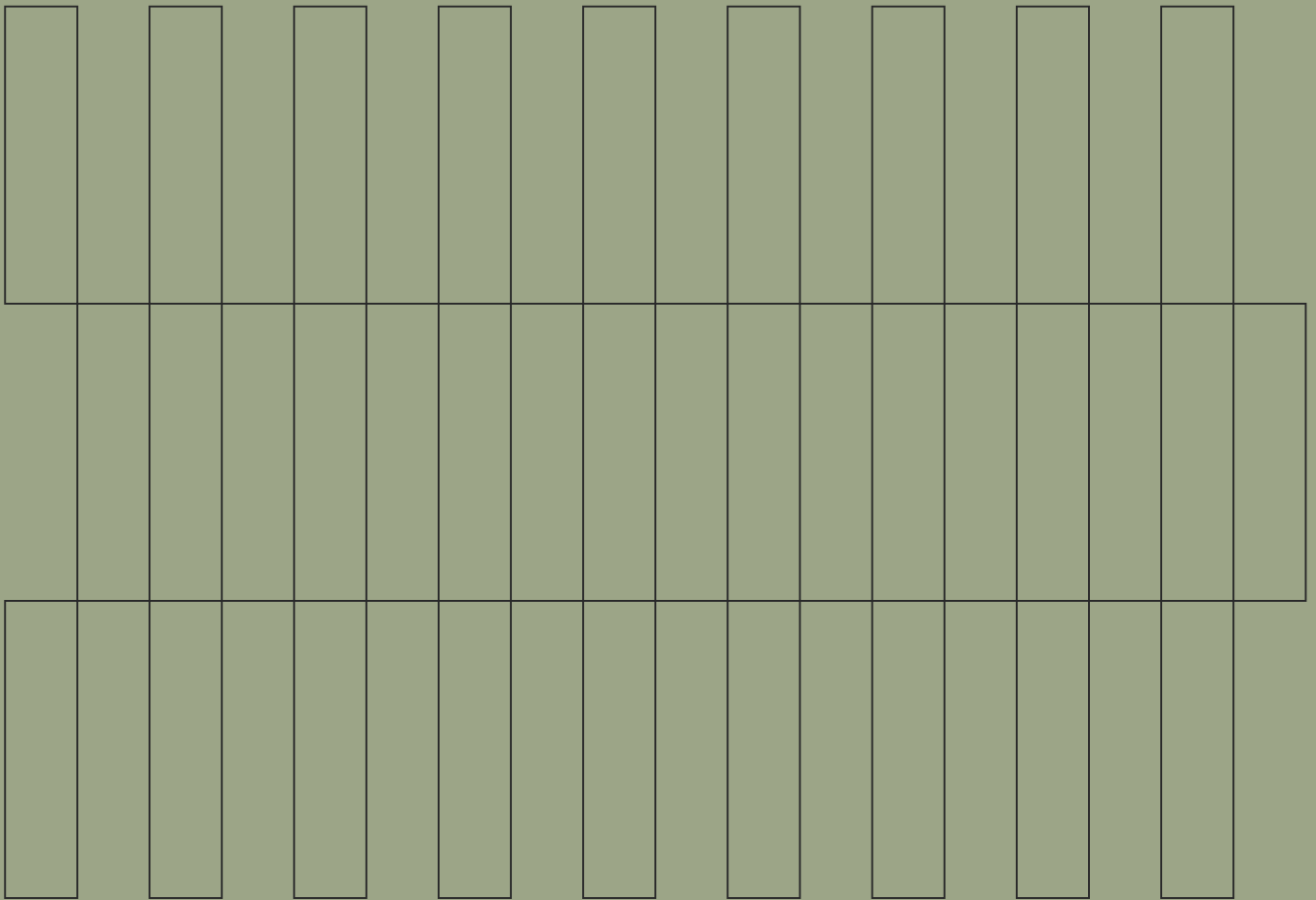


- Timber
- Aluminium
- Concrete



Pin Stripe

Installation Guide

Points to consider for successful design before installation:

Moisture Content

Due to the hygroscopic nature of timber, it will adjust in moisture content according to ambient changes in temperature, humidity and weather exposure. As the moisture content changes, the timber expands and contracts.

The following points need to be considered:

- Local climate.
- Level of exposure to direct sunlight.
- Allowance for expansion on large dimensions.

Aspects for consideration:

- Committal of the client to long term
- Desired aesthetic effort.Desired aesthetic effect.v

Environmental Credentials:

Modinex is fully committed to supplying the building and design industry with responsibly harvested timber products from carefully managed resources.

Interior surface finishes

UV coatings are for use on interior applications; covered area out-of-weather use; and out of direct sunlight and rain.

1 Litre tins of touch-up paint are available from Modinex.

Profiles

Pin Stripe



PRPS16 WRC 133 X 12

Installation:

For secret nail fixing and in-depth installation instructions, visit modinex.com.au

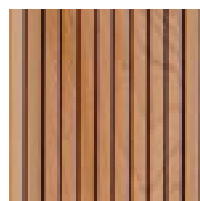


Interior Finishes: Satin

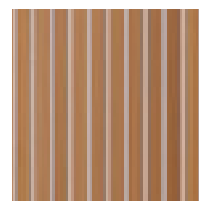
Enhance the inherent depth of character and colour of Western Red Cedar or Hemlock with a satin finish.

- A premium professional, commercial grade finish.
- Environmentally friendly with no VOCs (volatile organic compounds).
- UV resistant.
- Black and White available.

Colours / Species



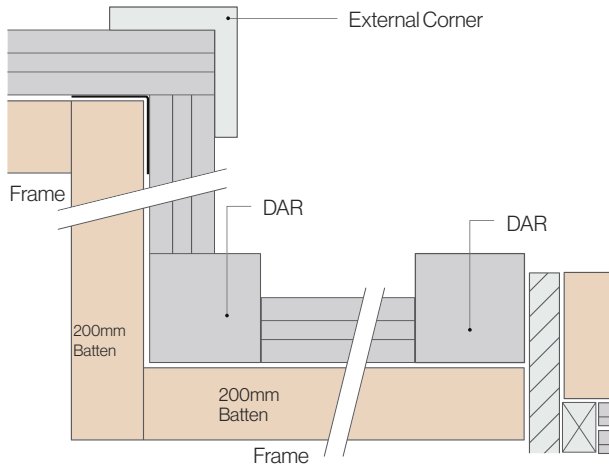
Black



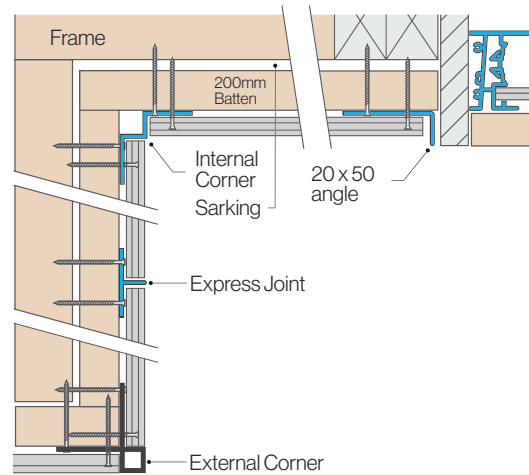
White

- Knotty Grade WRC.

Second Details:



Internal stops (timber)



Hidden Interior (aluminium) extra detail

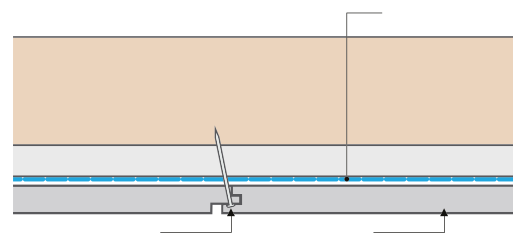
Range Movement

It is necessary to predict, as far as possible, the range of movement to be expected in a given application. This can then be allowed for by: leaving room for expansion between the boards, expansion joints if necessary, choosing suitable species or changing the width of a board. Tangential shrinkage rate of the species (rate of shrinkage across the width of a backsawn board).

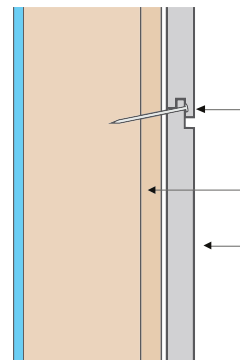
Option 1:

Concealed fixing details for internal installations:

1. Check stud work for straightness and plumb. Ensure correct provision had been made for external corner stop fixing. Studs to be max. 450mm centres.
2. Install all corner stops and end stops.
3. Install starter board checking for level at all points.
4. Using a gauging stick, mark the cover increments of each row up the studs off the top of the starter board to keep everything straight and parallel. This is particularly important around windows and doors. Alternatively use a spacer block in the shadow line to assist even spacing.
5. Install the cladding boards by following the increments marked on the studs. In some tropical climates the 2mm expansion allowance.



Horizontal installation - internal ceiling



Horizontal installation - internal wall

may need to be increased due to high moisture conditions. It may be necessary to lubricate the gaskets in the end stops with dishwashing liquid to help slip the boards in easily. Pre-drill a countersunk and clearance hole prior to drilling in the screws. If nailing, ensure nails are installed with the head flush to the surface of the timber. Do not drive in deeper as this may cause the timber to crack, losing the holding power of the nail. Typically use 1.6mm galvanised or electrically plated nails, 30mm long. Panelling products are generally secret nailed, where each successive board covers the head of the nail in the previous board. For best results, use a construction adhesive in conjunction with secret nailing.

- Butt joints should be joined on the studs. All butt joints should be sealed with 'sikaflex' or similar joint sealant. The easiest way to apply the joint sealant is to apply it to the end of one board and allow it to squeeze out as the two boards are pushed together. The excess sealant will mushroom off the two edges. Let it dry fully, and then scrape it flush with a sharp chisel.
- All end grain is to be sealed with multiple coats of the timber preservative to be used on the face.

The standard profile design allows 2 mm expansion and 7 mm contraction which is sufficient for normal conditions.

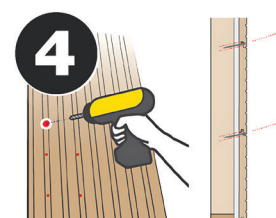
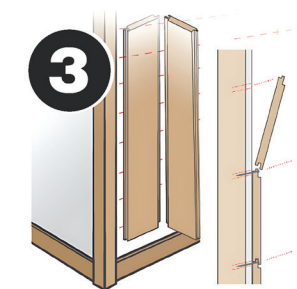
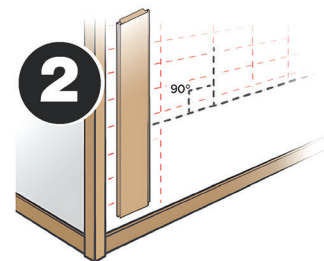
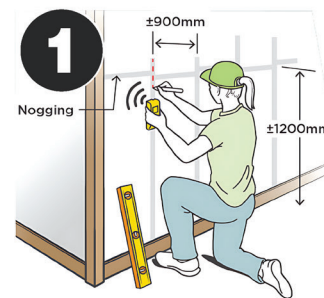
Option 2:

Concealed fixing details for internal installations over plasterboard or fiber cement:

- Check noggins work for straightness and plumb. Ensure correct provision had been made for external corner stop fixing. Noggins to be max. 1200 mm centres. Install all corner stops and end stops. (Optional) Install starter board checking for level at all points.
- Using a gauging stick, mark the cover increment of each row across the noggins from the starter board to keep everything straight and parallel. This is particularly important around windows and doors. Alternatively use a spacer block in the shadow line to assist even spacing.
- Install the Rib Clad boards, following the increments marked on the noggins. In some tropical climates the 2mm expansion allowance may need to be increased due to high moisture conditions. (Optional) It may be necessary to lubricate the gaskets in the end stops with dishwashing liquid to help slip the boards in easily. Pre-drill a countersunk and clearance hole prior to drilling in the screws. If nailing, ensure nails are installed with the head flush to the surface of the timber. Do not drive in deeper as this may cause the timber to crack, losing the holding power of the nail.
- Butt joints should be joined on noggins. All butt joints should be sealed with 'sikaflex' or similar joint sealant. The easiest way to apply the joint sealant is to apply it to the end of one board and allow it to squeeze out as the two boards are pushed together.

The excess sealant will mushroom off the two edges. Let it dry fully, and then scrape it flush with a sharp chisel. All end grain is to be sealed with multiple coats of the timber preservative (available on our website) to be used on the face. The standard profile design allows 2mm expansion and 7mm contraction which is sufficient for normal conditions.

4 Easy Steps



All end grain should be sealed with multiple coats of the timber preservative used on the face. Available from Modinex.

The standard profile design allows 2mm expansion and 7mm contraction which is sufficient for normal conditions. The important thing is to identify the possibility of excessive conditions and make sure these are provided for.

Moisture Content

Furniture grade smoothness, ready for oiling – top surface only. Minimal chipping may occur with interlocking grain.

Straightness

Max warp/bow – 7 mm per metre.

Grade

Natural Select (min 2/3 Select, max 1/3 Standard according to AS 2796.2) Minimal surface checking allowed. Graded top face only.

Length

All timber is supplied in random length, ranging from 0.9m to 6.0m, unless otherwise specified. Average length = +/-2.7m. Max of 15% under 1.8m.

Colour Selection

Colour selection is not part of the grading process except with extreme variations according to the discretion of odinex. Colours can vary significantly from rich browns to greys. This is a natural characteristic of Western Red Cedar.

Durability Rating (AS 5604)

Western Red Cedar has a Class Number 2 or Reasonably High rating.

Profile Accuracy

Machining tolerance measured at time of manufacture is +/- 0.2 mm in dimension and profile. Due to variance in timber moisture and characteristics, boards may swell or contract individually when exposed to the elements.

