



deeplas

Issue 1 – Spring 2010

Technical Application Guide



for Roofline, Cladding and
Internal Windows Boards



Our products are
100% Calcium Organic



Quality you can feel 

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Quality & Certification

Deeplas system components are manufactured and supplied to strict quality standards backed by ISO 9001 certification.

Deeplas profiles are manufactured in accordance with BS 7619

In addition Deeplas co-extruded PVC-UE Roofline and Cladding has been independently tested and awarded BBA certification. Agrément Certificate No 98/3544



Appearance

Deeplas profiles have a cellular core and an impact resistant outer skin. Some trim and cladding profiles are manufactured from rigid PVC-U.

Physical characteristics

- Average density 500 KgM³ (Foam)
- Coefficient of linear expansion $5 \times 10^{-5}/^{\circ}\text{K}$ (Foam)

Performance in Fire

Deeplas Roofline cellular foam profiles conform to the following standards:

BS 476: Part 6: 1981 (Text Report 204982 – RTF/662)

Fire propagation: I = 18.0, il = 8.8, i2 = 7.8, i3 = 1.4.

BS 476: Part 7: 1987: Surface spread of flame

- Class IY

Deeplas Cladding cellular foam profiles conform to the following standards:

BS 476: Part 6: 1981: (Text Report 204923 – RTF/663)

Fire propagation: I = 11.7, il = 3.7, i2 = 5.5, i3 = 2.5.

BS 476: Part 7: 1987: Surface spread of flame

- Class I

Biological & Chemical Resistance

Deeplas cellular foam profiles are compatible with most other traditional building materials. Cellular foam is resistant to bases, non-oxidising acids, salts, alcohols minerals fats and oils, but can be affected by chlorided solvents, petrol, toluene, xylene, acetone, esters and to a lesser degree oxidising acids. Deeplas cellular foam does not support bacteria or mould growth and is resistant to woodboring insects and termites

Environmental Facts

In lifecycle analyses and independent tests, the impact of PVC-U has been found to be favourable when compared with other manufactured materials used for construction. Deeplas is also committed to minimising the impact of its operations on the environment by means of a programme of continuous improvement. Deeplas have facilities for the recycling of PVC-U construction materials at the end of their useful lives. PCV-u is not toxic and presents no health hazard.

Guarantees

General

White Deeplas building products are guaranteed for up to a maximum of 20 years. A guarantee of 10 years for some foiled and Decoroc profile is available on request. Please contact the Deeplas for further information.


The aforementioned guarantees are only valid if the product has been handled and installed in accordance with the specifications detailed within this Technical Application Guidelines booklet. Non-compliance of these recommendations invalidates any Deeplas warranty. Please note that coloured profile requires a different installation procedure to that of white profile.

Storage

- Store flat on a dry, clean level surface.
- Store in a shaded area.
- In the sun, you obtain a greenhouse effect in the plastic packaging causing profile distortion and mould growth.
- Do not expose protective foil to the sun for prolonged periods (it will be hard to remove and the printing may be transferred to the profile surface.)

Handling Precautions

When cutting

- Wear a  Approved coarse particle dust mask
- Wear eye protection

When unloading

- Unload by hand

Thermal Movement

Allow a minimum 5mm clearance at the end of each 5 metre length of profile, in order to accommodate expansion. (Foiled 8mm expansion)

Temperatures of Use

Profiles should not be fixed when the temperature is below 0°C or above 30°C. Before using profiles, acclimatise them to the temperature of the workplace (i.e. do not use warm profile straight away on a cold site).

Tools

General	The system components are easy to work using normal woodworking tools for cutting, drilling and shaping.
Handsaws	Fine toothed blade.
Power tools	Carbide tipped blade.
Running Speeds	Similar to or preferably higher than those used for timber.

Sealants

Use a low-modulus silicone sealant conforming to BS5889. Refer to chosen manufacturers recommendation. Note - Primers may be necessary when bonding to certain materials.

Maintenance

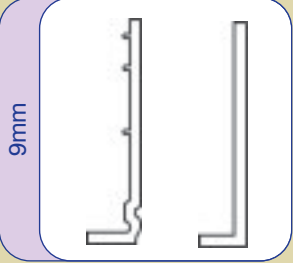
Cleaning	Profiles can be washed with water and mild, non-abrasive detergent. Solvent-based cleaners or cleaning agents containing chlorine should not be used. Contact with composites based on bitumen should also be avoided (See notes on biological and chemical resistance on page 5). Solutions developed specifically to clean the profile are also available from Deeplas. For cleaning white profile you can use Decoclean, and foiled you can use Cleanup.
Painting	Painting of the product is not recommended. It can cause embrittlement and dark colours will cause thermal distortion.
Repairs	Scratches are difficult to repair entirely but they can be polished out using wet and dry papers. Start with an appropriate grade (180 or 360) moving down to 1000 grade. Finally polish with a cream cleaner.

Deeplas Fascia, Soffit and Venting Options

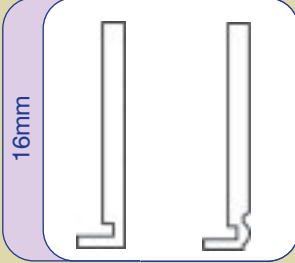
Choose your product option from each section, then refer to relevant page numbers for detailed illustrations and fixing hints.

CHOOSE FASCIA

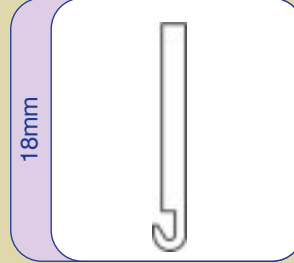
9mm



16mm



18mm



See page 10

CHOOSE SOFFIT

Multi-Purpose Board

Hollow Cladding (Longitudinal)

Hollow Cladding (Transverse)

Multi-Purpose Board

See page 14-15

CHOOSE VENT

Vented Plank

Disc Vent

Strip Vent


Vented Plank

Vented Plank

Over Fascia Vent

See page 14-21

9mm




See page 22



See page 23



See page 24




See page 22




See page 24




16/18mm




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See page 27



See pages 14-15

Fascia - Selection (9mm, 16mm or 18mm)?

Deeplas fascia boards are available in the following styles and sizes (in white). For other colours, please consult your local stockist or Deeplas representative. All the fascia boards are available lengths of 5 metres.

9mm Fascia Board

Thickness/Style \ Width	404	400	300	275	250	225	200	175	150
9mm Sq. Edged	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	1030	1030	1031	1027	1059	1032	1026	1034	1035
9mm Ogeeboard	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
	1405	N/A	1404	N/A	N/A	1403	1402	1401	1400

9mm board should only be used for refurbishment and renovation when fixed on to existing sound timber. The 9mm board should not be fixed directly to a rafter feet. If existing timber is damp, rotten or if its condition is in any doubt, use the 16/18mm replacement fascia board range. The 9mm board can be used to support roof tiles where an adequate backing board is used.

16/18mm Fascia Board

Thickness/Style \ Width	404	400	300	250	225	200	175	150
18mm Bullnosed	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	N/A	1265	N/A	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260
16mm Sq. Edged	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	1191	N/A	1168	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186
16mm Ogeeboard	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	1197	N/A	1169	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192

16/18mm board should be fixed directly onto rafter feet (it is designed to span between rafter feet without a backing board). The 16/18mm board is generally used in new built and 'rip-out' situations. It is generally regarded as a premium solution due to the boards superior strength and rigidity.

Fascia - Fixing

- Cut (or pack) rafter feet to a neat line.
- Allow wood preservatives to dry before fixing fascia.
- Fix into sound substrate only.
- Sarking felt should be replaced if damaged back to the first batten or a minimum of 300mm. (use P89).
- Fix white fascia at 600mm centres maximum. (i.e. no greater than 600mm).
- Fix foiled fascia at 300mm centres maximum. (i.e. no greater than 300mm).
- 2 fixings at each centre (<200mm apart).
- Use plastic headed stainless steel nails:
 - 50mm long for 9mm fascia. (Ref: 1092)
 - 65mm long for 16mm or 18mm fascias. (Ref: 1093)
- Roof tiles must not be solely supported by fascia without an adequate backing board

Summary

	Foiled	White	Foiled	Foiled
Colour	Foiled	White	Foiled	Foiled
Product	Fascia	Fascia	Fascia	Fascia
Thickness	9mm	16mm/18mm	9mm	16mm/18mm
Fixing	Polytop stainless nail, 50mm long, notched (1092)	Polytop stainless nail, 65mm long, notched (1093)	Polytop stainless nail, 50mm long, notched (1092)	Polytop stainless nail, 65mm long, notched (1093)
Number fixings per location	2	2	2	2
Max fixing Centres (mm)	600	600	300	300
Support	Plank	Rafters/Plank	Plank	Rafters/Plank
Support Gap Min expansion	Continuous	600	Continuous	600
Gap between profiles (mm)	10	10	16	16

Fascia - Jointing

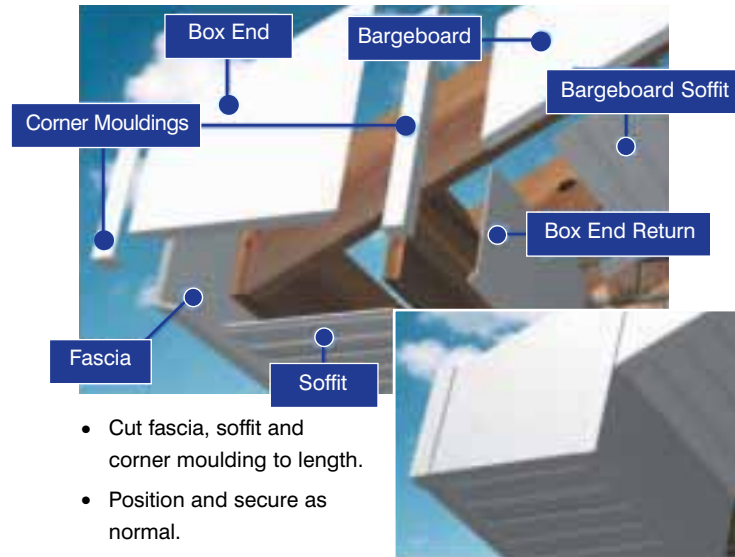
- Allow 10mm expansion between planks and 5mm at each end (8mm for foiled fascia).
- Cover exposed ends with appropriate end caps - use solvent based adhesive.

Fascia - Fixing gutter brackets

- Gutter brackets must not be solely supported by fascia.
- For Deeplas 9mm boards, localised support behind each gutter bracket is required.
- For Deeplas 16/18mm boards every third fixing must be into structural timber (as a minimum).
- Use stainless steel fixing screws longer than recommended by the gutter manufacturer (i.e. minimum 9, 16 or 18mm longer – dependent on fascia choice).

Gable Box Ends

Box ends can be formed in a number of ways as single or jointed assemblies as dictated by site parameters.



- Cut fascia, soffit and corner moulding to length.
- Position and secure as normal.
- From a wide board cut a box end to shape and size. Cut joints vertically where possible to minimise the risk of moisture ingress. Horizontal joints must be completely sealed.
- Locate box end into corner moulding and fix into soffit/rafter.
- Measure and cut box end return from fascia board.
- Fix using plastic headed screws (fabricate fixing framework if required).
- Measure and cut bargeboard soffit.
- Fit and seal.
- Fit bargeboard in normal way. (see page 11 - same details as fascia fixing)
- Glue end cap to box end.
- Seal installation (and joints) with mastic.

Soffit Selection and Ventilation

The following table shows suitable products for use as a soffit. You will also see which products are available vented and which are compatible with the continuous strip vent and disc vent. Note the 9mm board in the 400mm width is the only product available in the elongated vented option.

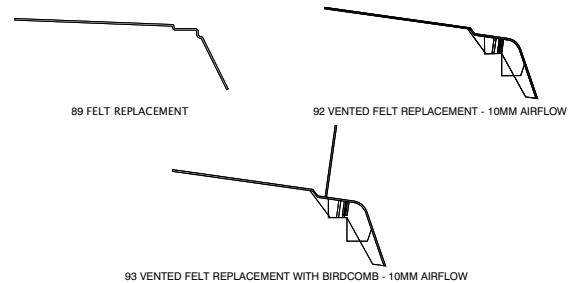
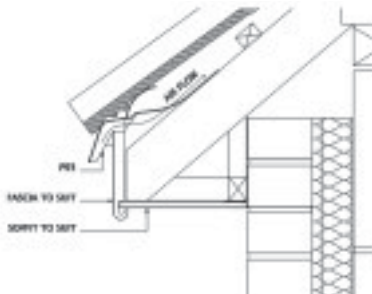
Soffit Type	Std 4 x 25mm slot vent (Type 571)	Elongated 4 x 56mm slot vent (Type 572)	Continuous Strip Vent P123	Disc Vent P91
9mm Foam Flat Board	✓	✓ P1075	✓	✓
10mm T&G Rigid Hollow Cladding	✓ P75 & P76	✗	✓	✓

Refer to page 14-21 for more information and summary of regulations for venting.

Over Fascia Ventilating System

In an integral unit, fixed by the roofer, the Deepplas Over Fascia Ventilating system provides the following:

- Eaves level ventilation to comply to current Building Regulations and BS5250: 2002.
- Semi-rigid hinged underlay support flap.
- Large insect and vermin inhibitor.
- Discharge of water from underlay to gutter.
- Under tile bird excluder (93)



Soffit - Fixings

- Fix at maximum 600mm centres (300mm for foiled).
- 2 fixings at each centre (<20cm apart).
- Ensure soffit is well located into fascia rebate.
- Note - All fascias except the 18mm Bullnosed Board have a 26mm deep rebate. It is recommended that soffit boards are fitted to the full depth of this rebate, with a 5mm expansion gap at the wall side - into the edge trim.

Soffit cutting sizes are hence...

Soffit width = opening size + 4mm (18mm bullnosed board)

Soffit width = opening size + 21mm (all other fascias)

Soffit - Jointing

When using multipurpose boards as a soffit...

- Form corner returns by cutting the soffit at the required angle and join with a centre trim (ref 108).
- Allow 5mm expansion gap at each end of the board (8mm foiled).
- Join multi-purpose boards with a centre trim.

When using hollow soffit...

- Join boards with an H section.
- Stagger joints.
- Minimum 1 fixing centre between joints on adjacent boards.
- Minimum 2 fixings between joints and end of board.
- Allow 5mm expansion gap at end of each board (8mm foiled).
- Install boards from the fascia first and work towards the house.

Ventilation

When installing fascias and soffits, adequate ventilation must be provided in accordance with the building regulations. The regulations have been devised to minimise the risk of condensation in a roof void above an insulated ceiling.

Condensation in Roof Spaces

Modern construction methods have resulted in average air temperatures within buildings increasing, allowing air to carry more water vapour. Increased insulation at ceiling level has led to colder roof voids. Natural ventilation has also been reduced (use of roofing underlays, elimination of open-flued chimneys and the use of high performance windows and doors). Hence the likelihood of condensation in the roof has increased. Condensation can cause serious structural damage to a building (and this damage takes place out of sight of the occupier). For this reason, ventilation in roof spaces is required by all UK building regulations. These regulations are briefly explained on the following pages.

The Deeplas range is able to meet the requirements of BS 5250: 2002 Code Of Practice: The Control Of Condensation In Buildings.

Roofline Ventilation Terminology


Ventilation recommendations may be expressed as the width (in mm) of a continuous ventilation gap, or as the opening area per metre run of eaves, ridges etc.

Thus a continuous 10mm gap corresponds to 10 000mm²/m, 25mm corresponds to 25 000mm²/m.

Ventilation may also be provided as a series of openings of equivalent area.

How Many Disc Vents?

- Large numbers of disc vents are required in order to meet the building regulations for ventilation.

		Ventilation areas per disc (mm ²)	No. discs/m equivalent to a 10mm gap	No. discs/m equivalent to a 25mm gap
Large disc Vent (ø70mm)		4000	2.5	6.25*

*6.25 disc/m is not practical

Disc vent requires a ø70mm cutter

Other Means of Ventilation

- Vented board (9mm).
 - Elongated vented board (9mm).
 - Vented 100mm V-joint cladding.
 - Continuous strip vent.
- Cladding planks cannot be used with the continuous strip vent (ref 123).
 - In order to meet the building regulations for ventilation equivalent to a 25mm gap, you will need to use the 9mm elongated vented board (ref 1075).

	Ventilation area per metre	No. runs equivalent to a 10mm gap	No. runs equivalent to a 25mm gap
Vented 9mm Board & vented 100mm V-joint cladding	10500 (nominal)	1	3*
Elongated vented 9mm board (ref 1075)	25000	1	1
Continuous Soffit Vent (ref 123)	12000	1	3**

*Generally not practical although theoretically possible by joining vented 9mm boards with centre joints (108).

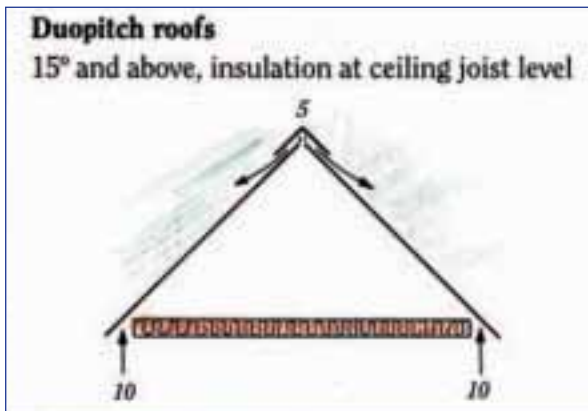
**Generally not practical although theoretically possible by using runs of continuous strip vent (123) with 9mm board.

Important

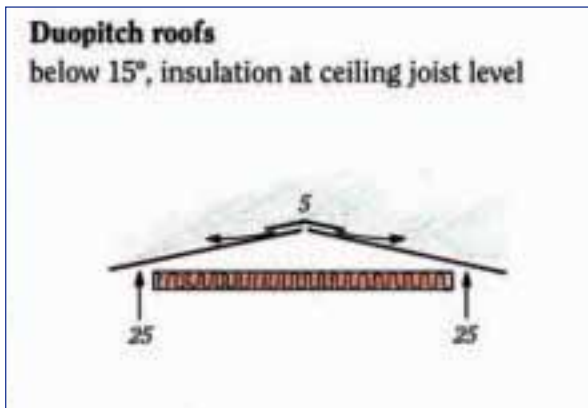
Summary of venting regulations (to be read in conjunction with regulations)

Refer to page 16 for an explanation of terminology.

Duopitch Roofs

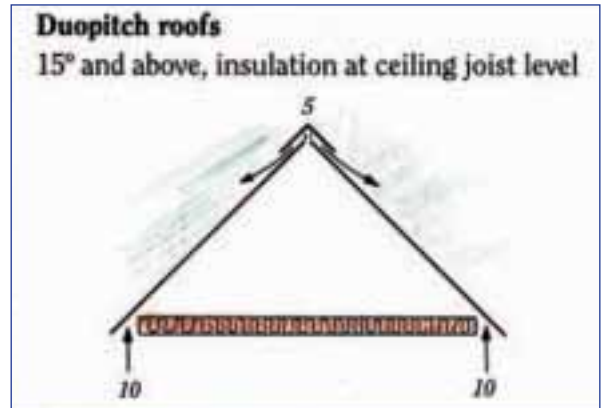


10 000mm²/m at eaves plus 5000mm²/m at ridge or high level.

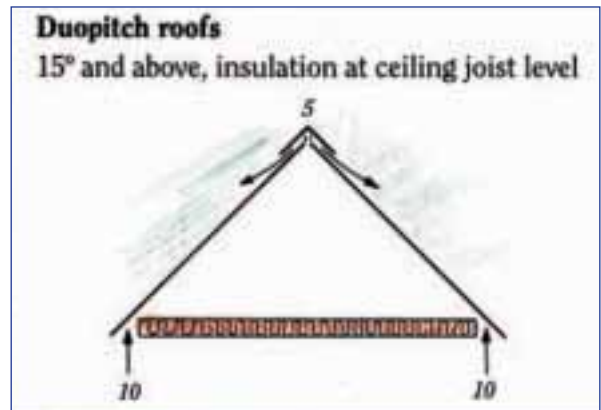


25 000mm²/m at eaves plus 5000mm²/m at ridge or high level.

Monopitch & Lean-to-Roofs

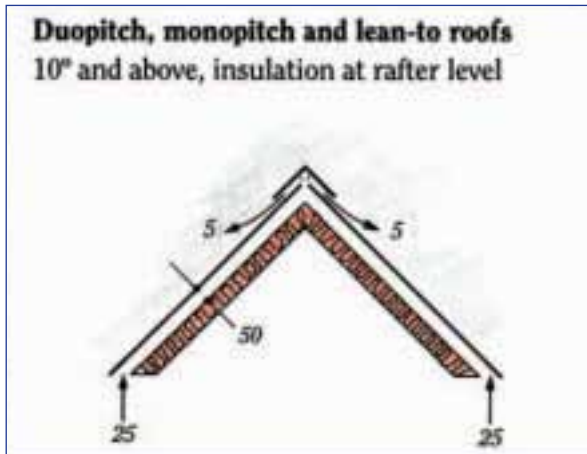


10 000mm²/m at eaves plus 5000mm²/m at ridge or high level.



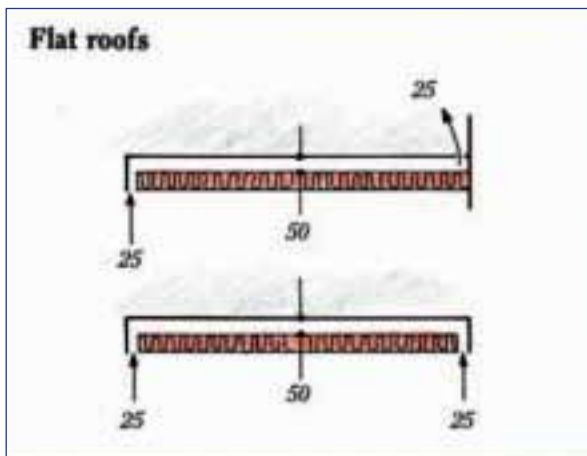
25 000mm²/m at eaves plus 5000mm²/m at ridge or high level.

Duopitch, Monopitch & Lean-to-Roofs



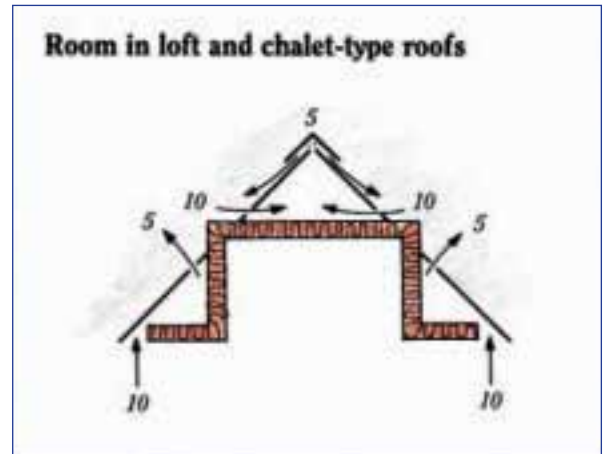
25 000mm²/m at eaves plus 5000mm²/m at ridge or high level.
Minimum 50mm clear gap between insulation and underlay.

Flat Roofs



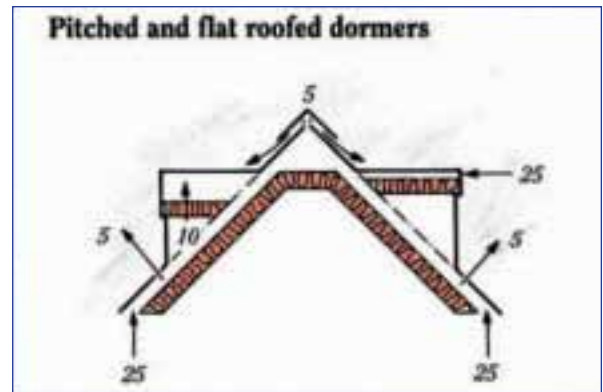
25 000mm²/m at two opposite roof edges.
Minimum 50mm clear gap between insulation and roof deck/covering.

Room in Loft & Chalet-type Roofs



10 000mm²/m at eaves plus 5000mm²/m at ridge or high level.
Each part of the roof space must have through ventilation.

Pitched & Flat Roofed Dormers



Pitched: 10 000mm²/m at dormer eaves.
Flat 25 000mm²/m at dormer edges plus 5000mm²/m at high level on main roof.
Long dormers: add 5000mm²/m immediately below sill.
Minimum 50mm clear gap between insulation and underlay.

9mm Square Edge Fascia – Vented multi-purpose board as a soffit



9mm Square Edge Fascia – Multi-purpose board as a Soffit vented with disc vents



9mm Ogee Fascia – Vented hollow cladding used longitudinally as a soffit



9mm Fascia Shape Options



Square Board



Ogee Board

- Multi-purpose board is 9mm thick
- 400mm wide board is available with elongated vent (not shown)
- See page 17 for disc vent spacings
- Use trim 109 against wall
- Disc vents require a $\varnothing 70$ mm cutter
- Ensure soffit is well located into fascia rebate
- Fix fascia and soffit at 600mm centres for white and 300mm for foiled
- Continuous strip is Ref 123
- Join multi-purpose boards (if necessary) with centre joint 108

9mm Ogee Fascia – Multi-Purpose Board as a soffit vented with continuous strip vents



18mm Bullnose Fascia – Vented multi-purpose board as a soffit



9mm Ogee Fascia – Vented hollow cladding used transversally as a soffit



18mm Bullnose Fascia – Vented hollow cladding used longitudinally as a soffit



16mm Square Edge Fascia – Multi-purpose board as a soffit vented with disc vents



16mm Ogee Fascia – Multi-Purpose Board as a soffit vented with continuous strip vents



16/18mm Fascia Shape Options



Ogee Board

Square Board

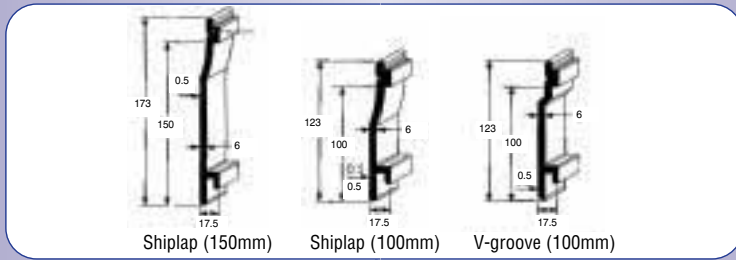
Bullnosed Board

- Multi-purpose board is 9mm thick
- 400mm wide board is available with elongated vent (not shown)
- See page 17 for disc vent spacings
- Use trim 109 against wall
- Disc vents require a $\phi 70$ mm cutter
- Ensure soffit is well located into fascia rebate
- Fix fascia and soffit at 600mm centres for white and 300mm for foiled
- Continuous strip is Ref 123
- Join multi-purpose boards (if necessary) with centre joint 108

16mm Ogee Fascia – Vented hollow cladding used transversally as a soffit



CHOOSE CLADDING



CHOOSE FIXING PATTERN



Vertical

Fix Battens Horizontally



Horizontal

Fix Battens Vertically



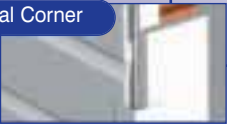
Diagonal

Fix Battens Vertically

FINISHING DETAILS



Starter



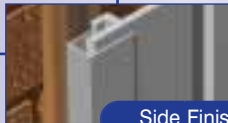
External Corner



Top Finish



Internal Corner



Side Finish

BBA

White Deeplas co-extruded PVC-UE cladding has been assessed for use externally on buildings as a decorative facing fixed on the timber stud walls (with or without strengthening) or birch/block masonry walls.

(BBA Agrément Certificate No 08/4580)

The following drawings show typical fixing details.

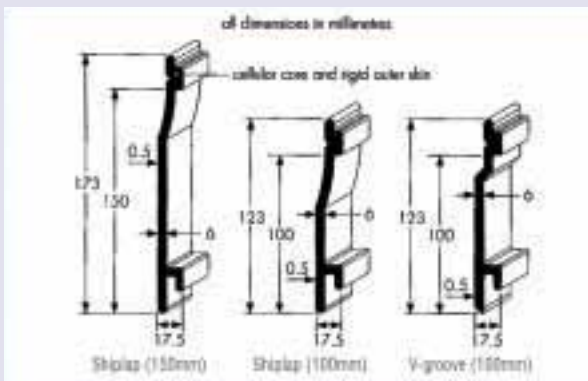


Plank Appearance, Sizes & Weights

Shiplap - Softer in appearance, square plank edges.



V-groove - Sharper in appearance, castellated effect, mitred plank edges



NOTE - Tongue and Groove (hollow) cladding is also available

	V-groove 100mm	Shiplap	
		100mm	150mm
Standard length (m)	5	5	5
Cover width (mm)	100	100	150
Nominal thickness (mm)	6	6	6
Nominal thickness of grid outer surface (mm)	0.5	0.5	0.5
Nominal weight (kgm ⁻¹)	0.50	0.50	0.65
Average density (kgm ⁻³)	500	500	500
Number 5m lengths/m ²	2.0	2.0	1.4

Specification for Battens

- Use Deeplas 20 x 30 PVC-U battens (ref 9050) or timber -minimum 25 x 38.
- Use good quality, preservative treated timber
- Fix battens to sound substrate at 600 mm centres or closer
- Where a CCA (chrome/copper/arsenic) preservative is used, allow approximately 7 days before fitting cladding.

Fixing Directions

Cladding Fixing	Batten Fixing
Vertical	Horizontal
Horizontal	Vertical
Diagonal	Horizontal

- Cladding can be fixed horizontally, vertically or diagonally
- For Belface fixing see separate manual

Specification for Fixings

- Material - Stainless Steel
- Type - Annular ring-shaft nails
(use plastic heads where visible)
- Diameter - 2mm
- Length - Planks minimum 30mm (ref 1096)
- Trims minimum 20mm (ref n/a)

Cladding Fixing

Summary	Colour	White
	Product	Cladding
	Thickness	6mm
	Fixing	Stainless nail- 30mm long, notched (1096)
	Number fixings per location	1
	Max fixing Centres (mm)	600mm <small>(400mm exposed locations*)</small>
	Support	Plank or batten
	Support Gap	600mm <small>(400mm exposed locations*)</small>
	Min expansion gap between profiles (mm)	10

**in case of strong wind or sun exposure & >2 story installations*

Expansion

- Always allow a 10mm expansion gap between planks.
- Fix from centre and work out.
- Refer to page 6 for further information on thermal movement and recommended temperatures of use.

Drainage & Ventilation

BS8200:1985 and NHBC Standards Chapter 6.2:1992

- A continuous 10mm ventilation pathway must be maintained behind the cladding with minimum 5000mm² ventilation slots per metre run at the top and bottom.

Other relevant documentation

- Zurich Building Guarantees 1998 (19mm cavity width)

IMPORTANT: Provisions must be made to allow water that has penetrated behind the cladding to drain away. Ventilation is achieved by drilling through the starter trim and top finishing trim - refer to building regs for numbers and sizes.

Windloadings

Maximum windloading based on 600mm batten spacings

- 100mm cladding... 2000Pa
- 150mm cladding... 1350Pa

For increased windloadings reduce batten spacings and fixing centres and check with qualified engineer. As a guide, 400mm batten spacings should be considered for applications over 2 storeys.

Fixing to Non Weatherproof Substrates

- For applications involving non weatherproof substrates (e.g. timber stud wall) a vapour permeable water barrier must be installed behind the battens and cladding.
- When used as a decorative facing on a weather tight masonry wall, a water barrier is not generally necessary. The same applies for fixing distances.

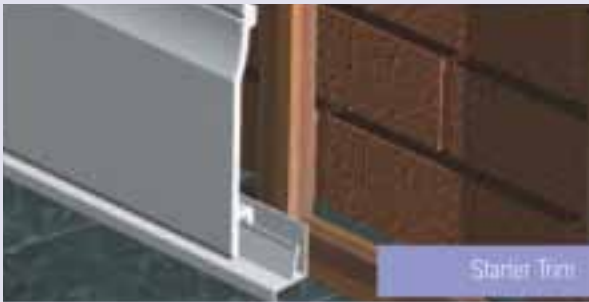
Caution!

- Cladding should not be taken into account when designing a timber stud to resist racking forces.
- Do not install cladding at ground floor level where severe impacts will occur.

Fitting Trims

Start by fixing battens to the building framework as described on page 35. Battens will also need to be fixed around the periphery of any openings e.g. a window. Fix trims as described below then fix the cladding as described on page 40.

Starter Trims



- Before fixing the initial starter trim, make a final inspection of the building substrate and check if any special consideration needs to be taken into account with regards to drainage and ventilation (see page 37).
- Working from a line level, fix the starter trim to the lower timber batten.
- Use 20mm trim nails (see page 35 for full specification of fixings).

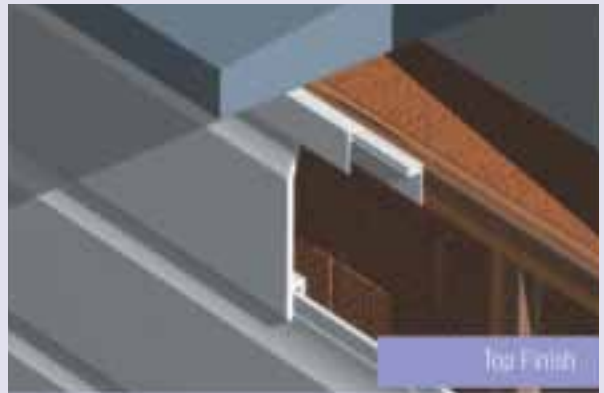
Vertical Trim

- All vertical trims should then be fixed to perimeter battens.



Cladding Top Finish

- Top trims and trims around windows should also be fixed to perimeter battens.



Internal Corner External Corner

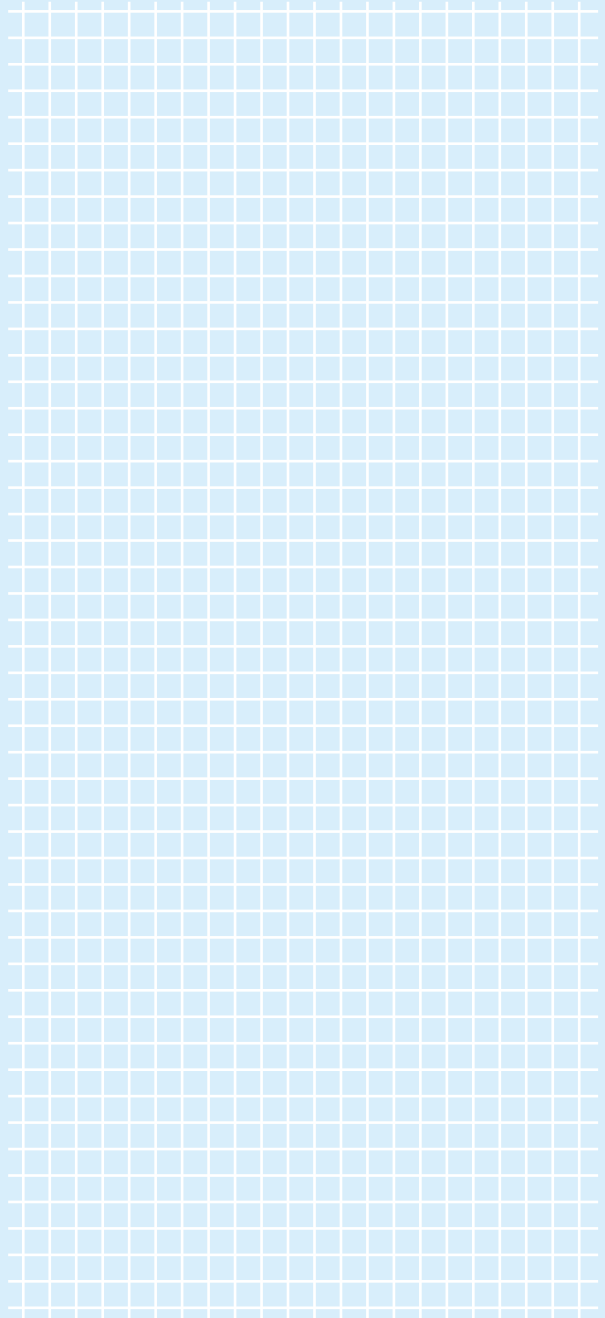
- Fix the back half initially and clip the cover on after cladding has been fitted.



Fitting Cladding

The bottom cladding plank is then located firmly in the starter trim and vertical trims, and fixed into place.

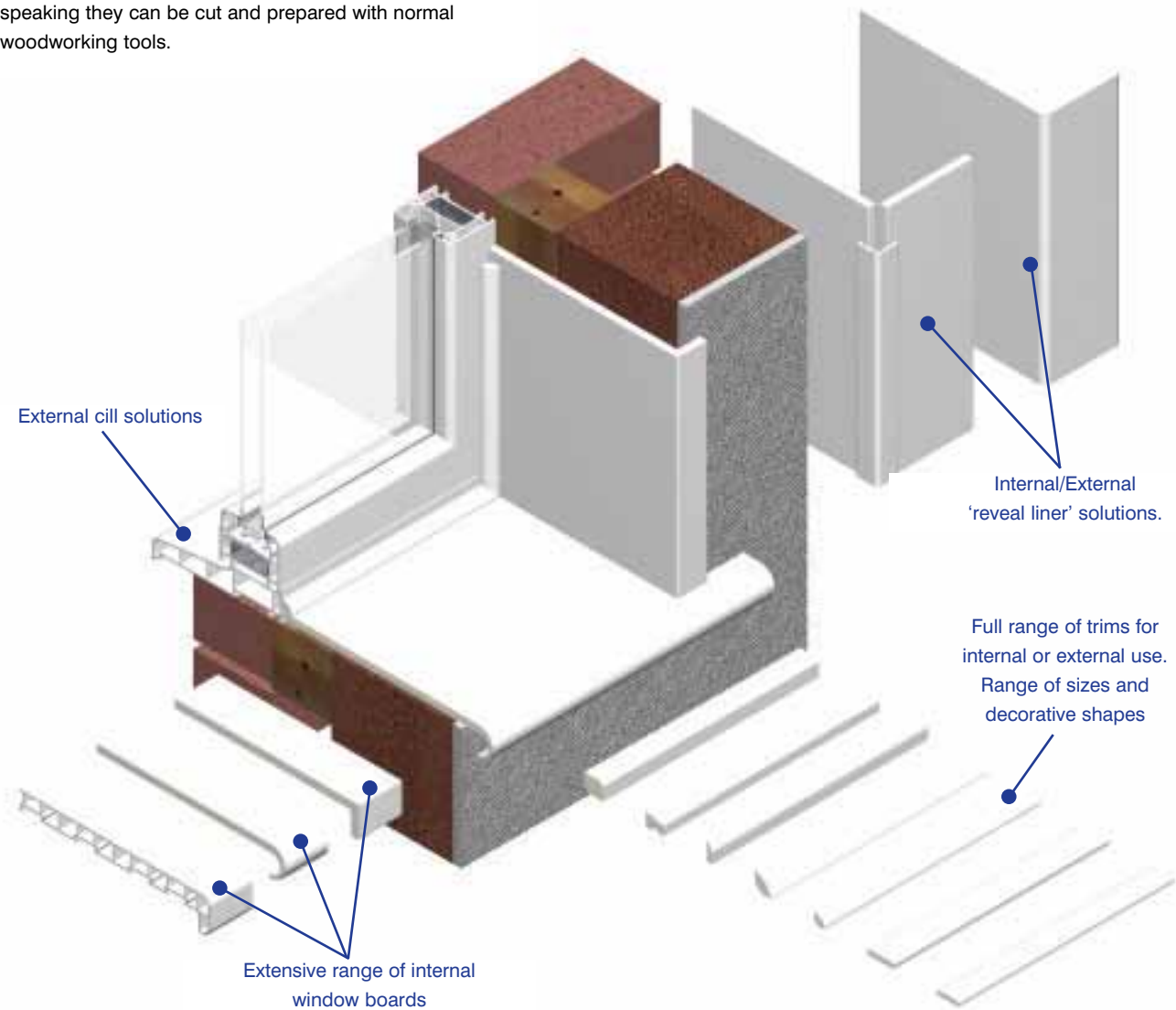
- Fit bottom cladding plank first. Make sure it is fitted horizontally/vertically or at the correct angle.
- Fix using 30mm cladding nails (see page 35 for full specification of fixings)
- Fix at centre and work outwards.
- Allow 5mm expansion gap at each end of plank. (10mm between butting planks).
- Cut planks to size and shape with a fine pitched saw.
- Fit subsequent planks into preceding planks.
- Ensure that the joint is firmly closed and the nail heads concealed.
- If necessary, cut the top plank to fit the remaining space.
- Use cladding off cuts placed behind the cut plank at each fixing centre (to act as a spacer).
- Where sections longer than 5m are to be clad, butt joints of adjacent cladding planks.
- Cover joint with a centre joint trim (clipped into place).
- Securely fix ends of butting planks.
- Position centre joint trims at logical spacings with consideration to aesthetics.
- Where 2 part trims have been used (internal and external corners) fit the front part of the trim to finish off.
- Remove protective tape and clean.



Range

Deeplas have an extensive range of trims, reveal lines, external cills and internal window boards. Generally speaking they can be cut and prepared with normal woodworking tools.

Trims are generally 'Siliconed' into position – alternatively a PVC glue can be applied to one face and any gaps filled with silicone. This allows for free expansion.



Fixing Hollow (rigid) Window Boards

The Deeplas range includes internal cill solutions manufactured from cellular foam and from rigid materials. The following instructions show the rigid solution, but fitting instructions are typical.

Making Good



- Measure and cut window board to the required size.
- Remove loose mortar, debris and dust - brush clean.
- Make good and level using cement (or other).

Fixing



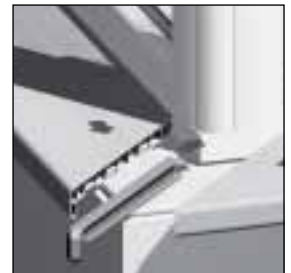
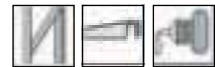
- When cement is dry, apply an appropriate adhesive (silicone or grout).
- Apply enough adhesive to flow into the special grooves in the bottom of the window board.
- Scour the adhesive before applying pressure to the window board.
- Check that the window board fits well and is level before allowing adhesive to cure.

Finishing Off

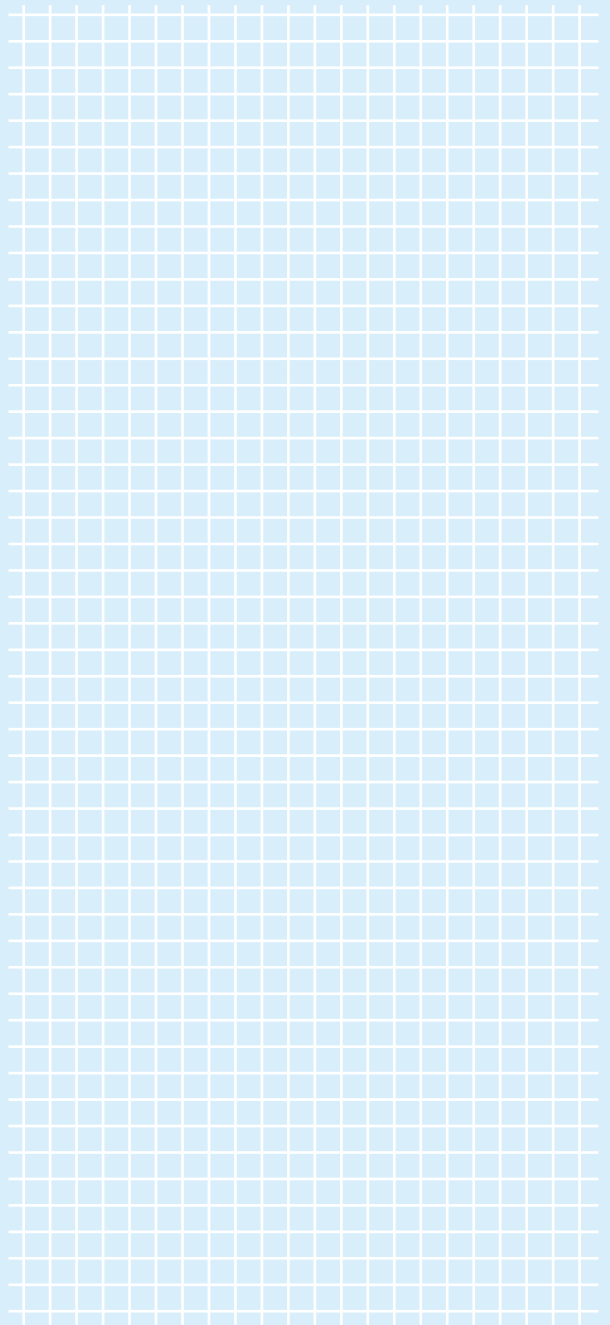
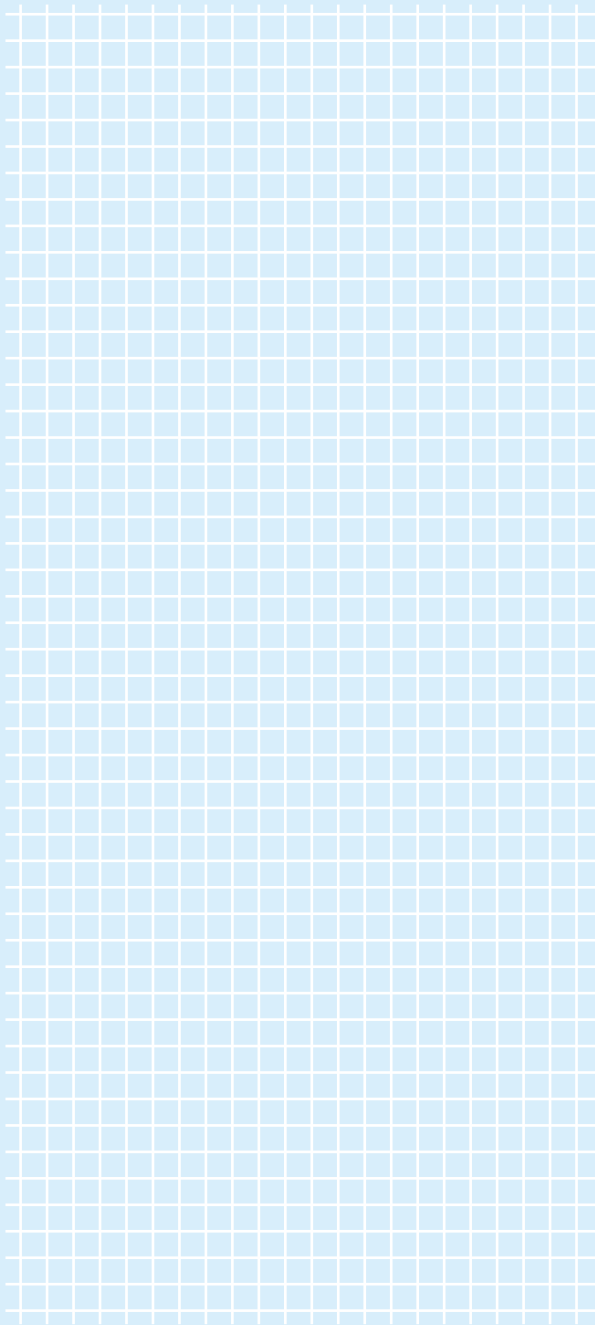


- Seal all the joints between the window board, window and surrounding building structure using an appropriate silicone sealant.

Fitting End Caps & Joiners



- Measure and cut trims to the required size.
- Carefully glue trims into place ensuring that the adhesive does not contaminate the surface finish of the window board.
- Ensure that trims fit true and square before the adhesive cures.
- Finish off by cleaning the assembly using Clean-Up cleaner.





The Deeplas range
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with the installer in mind. Our easy to
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Deeplas Birchwood Way, Cotes Park Industrial Estate,
Alfreton, Derbyshire, DE55 4QQ
T. 0800 988 7307 F. 0800 988 7308
E. customercare@deeplas.co.uk
W. www.deeplas.co.uk

Registered Office: Fairbrook House, Clover Nook Road,
Alfreton Derbyshire DE55 4RF. Registered in England No. 3071407.

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