DENDRO
NEW ZEALAND H3.2 PINE

Datasheet for DENDRO H3.2 Treated New Zealand Radiata Weatherboards and Fascia

SPP DENDRO is H3.2 treated, solid timber products which are supplied in both pre-primed and un-primed states. Unpainted timber products treated to H3.2 may be used in external applications and in accordance with NZ 3602:2003 sections 110 and 111. **Pre-primed DENDRO weatherboard and fascia have factory applied alkyd oil-based primer.** To ensure the best protection ensure that at least one additional alkyd primer/undercoat is applied on site followed by at least two quality acrylic finishing coatings to complete weather proofing.
Note: H3.2 has a green (copper) tinge which fades over time. Product requiring staining may be affected by the H3.2 solution.

1. GRADES AVAILABLE

- SPP DENDRO solid weatherboards and fascia are available in Premium Clear 2 and better.
- Sourced from a pruned log, clear on three faces as per No.1 Clears, but the reverse face is allowed some natural defects (small knot, resin pocket, or other tight defect).

2. PROFILE CHOICE

- Careful consideration during the design process should be given to the choice of profile, the size (width) of the board and the subsequent surface coating to ensure best results against prevailing weather and exposure conditions at the site. Refer SPP full product brochure or our website for profile options.
- Rusticated, shiplap, square dressed and bevel back profiles available in both dressed finish and bandsawn finish.
- SPP weatherboards and fascia have been manufactured in accordance with NZ3617 standard.

3. HANDLING

- SPP weatherboards, fascia and other products should be unloaded by hand, or with a Hiab forklift. Do not tip these products from a truck. Avoid scratching the face of the board, and always carry individual boards with their long sections upright to avoid excessive bending.

4. STORAGE

- SPP weatherboards and fascia must remain dry at all times prior to installation. Product should be stored indoors on a flat surface, with gluts at 1m centres and at least 150mm off the ground.
- Avoid direct sunlight and protect from both rain and ground moisture uptake. If storing outside use a secondary waterproof cover and groundsheet whilst allowing for good air circulation.

5. ACCLIMATISATION

- At the time of installation, the cladding moisture content must be near the average moisture content which can be expected at site (typically 10% – 16% depending on the location and the time of year). Please allow approximately 3-5 days for the cladding to acclimatise before installation.

6. DIMENSIONAL CHANGE

- Timber is hygroscopic (absorbs moisture from the atmosphere) and will take up and release moisture until it reaches the equilibrium moisture content (EMC) with the surrounding environment. During this process, which is ongoing, the timber expands and contracts and thus some dimensional change will occur. This will be minimised by the application of a quality paint system.

7. WEATHERBOARD MOVEMENT

- Timber weatherboards are designed to accommodate moisture, thermal and seismic movement in the board laps. DO NOT USE ANY SEALANTS OR GLUES between the boards or board laps, as this may inhibit the natural expansion and contraction of the cladding.

8. LAPLINES

- To avoid laplines which may occur, particularly on wider profiles, pre-paint the top 40mm of Bevelback profiles and the top 30mm of Rusticated profiles in the same colour as the intended topcoat finish.

9. SPP WEATHERBOARDS INSTALLATION

Weatherboard and fascia must be installed as per the current building code and BRANZ recommended good building practices.

SPP tips for lasting quality and protection:

- Ensure a quality building wrap is used correctly.
- Bevelback weatherboards can use EZYSCRIBE pre-cut scriber as a storey rod. Timber facings combined with scribers/plugs not only look good but offer additional protection against the elements.
- Seal all cut ends with two coats of oil-based exterior primer.
- Single nail all weatherboard profiles, regardless of size. Nailing boards together will likely result in split boards.
- SPP recommend the use of 304/316 Stainless Steel fixings (or durable equivalents, such as silicon bronze) in accordance with the NZ Building Code 50 year durability requirement when used with H3.2 CCA treated timber
- Refer to nail chart for correct nail type and size
- Never nail through laps. Nails should be fixed approximately 10mm above the board below
- Nail at a minimum of 600mm centres.
- Punch nails, putty over and spot prime immediately to avoid moisture penetration.
- Leave a 2mm gap between rebated profiles (such as rusticated or shiplap) to allow for expansion and contraction.
- Ensure non-rebated profiles, such as bevelback, have a lap of 32mm (min) to 42mm (max)
- Angle mitre joints away from the prevailing wind at the site and/or use flat soakers.
- Ensure weatherboards, once installed, are at least 150mm from the ground and 100mm from decks and terraces.

10. FINISHING AND PAINTING

- Painting should take place as soon as possible after installation. If boards have been exposed for longer than four weeks, some sanding and re-priming may be required.
- Check the moisture content of the boards before painting. Equilibrium Moisture Content (EMC) should be at 16% or less. Use a correctly calibrated moisture meter to check.
- Once installed, remove all loose material such as dirt from the surface. Spot prime any exposed timber with two coats of alkyd-based exterior primer.
- Spot prime the filled nail holes.
- Once prepared, apply at least one coat of oil-based primer/undercoat followed by two full coats of 100% premium acrylic low gloss house paint to the manufacturer's specification, at a rate of 12-14m2/L.
- Upon completion of painting, the total paint micron build should exceed 130 dry micron.
- The onus is on the painter to ensure that the primed surface remains well adhered to the timber substrate and is a suitable base for the subsequent topcoats. This is particularly important where the boards have been exposed for longer than 4 weeks before top coating.
- Refer to AS/NZ 2311 guide to painting buildings.

11. RESIN BLEED

- Resin bleed is a natural by-product of Radiata weatherboards and fascia, which occurs occasionally. The choice of a light top colour and a correctly applied quality paint system will help to minimise this occurrence.
- SPP makes every effort to source non-resinous lumber and identify resin pockets during the manufacturing process, however we do not warranty against this natural feature.

12. COLOUR CHOICE

- Dark colours absorb heat from the sun and may cause excessive movement, distortion and possibly resin bleed. Light colours reflect the suns heat. Therefore, only light colours only with a light reflectance value (LRV) of greater than or equal to 45% may be used. Refer paint colour charts for details.

This information is supplied in good faith, and we recommend the installer and painters familiarise themselves with all relevant building and painting codes. Builders using weatherboards should purchase the BRANZ Good Practice Guide for Timber Cladding, a comprehensive detailing and installation guide.

Southern Pine Products will not be liable for any losses incurred resulting from the failure to adhere to good building and painting practices. Although every effort has been made to ensure the information in this data sheet compiles with existing building standards and recognised codes of practice, no responsibility is accepted for any errors and omissions nor for any specifications or work based on this information.

***Note:** both terms "alkyd primer" and "oil primer" are used interchangeably to refer to a primer that is solvent-based and contains alkyd resins.*