TITLE Masonry cladding - UK

DETAIL Base

1 Wall structure (traditional masonry), of sufficient strength for anchoring battens or wall brackets.

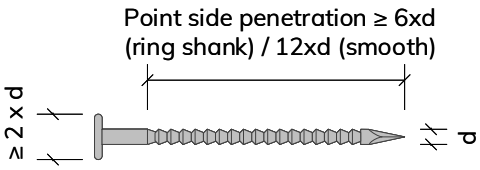
2 Vertical timber battens of at least 50 x 25 mm (with brackets) or 38 x 19 mm when fully sup-ported by a substrate, durability class 1 or 2.

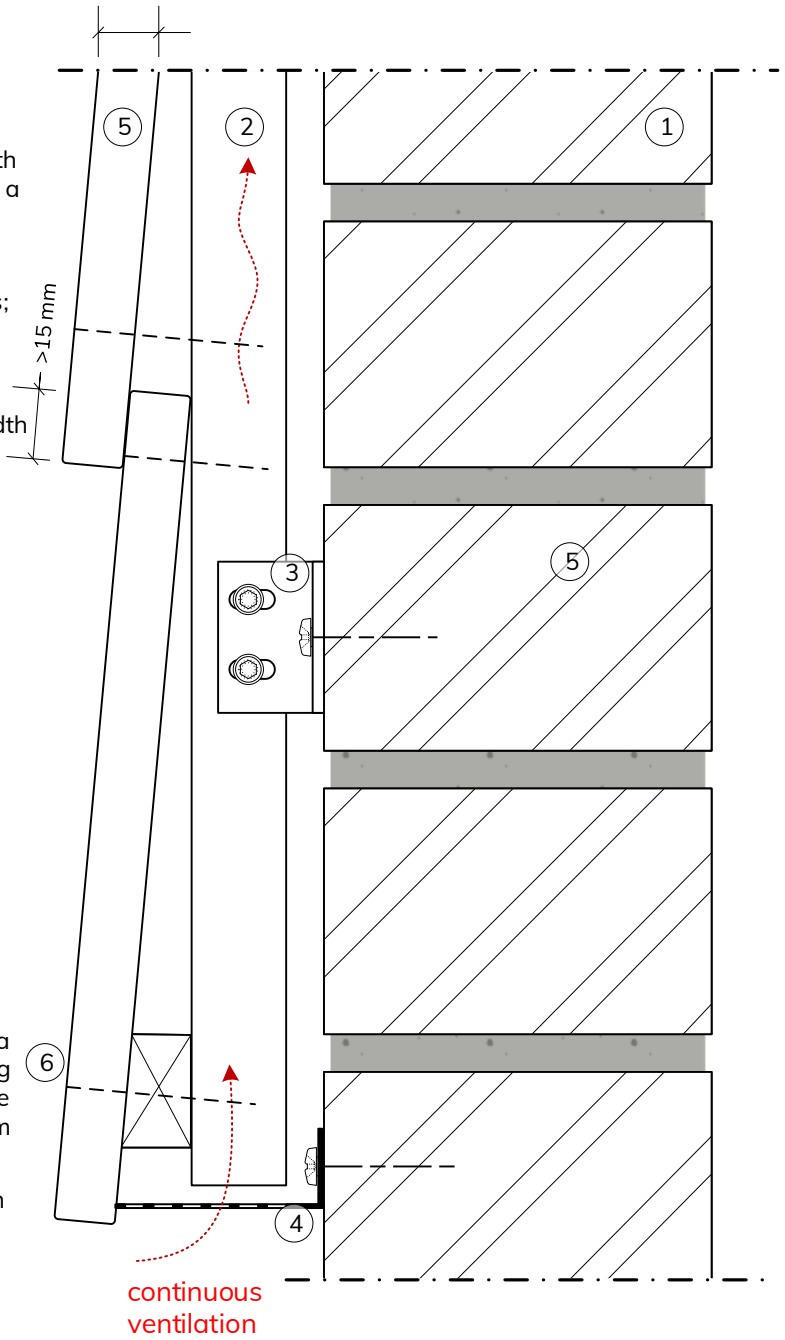
3 Wall brackets (L or U, dimensions according to project requirements), fixed with suitable an-chors; for levelling the masonry substrate. If L profile: alternate assembly.

4 Vermin mesh of corrosion resistant metal, hole width ≤ 4 mm. Void area in line with ventilation requirements.

5 Accoya®; board thickness 15 - 19 mm.

6 Ring shank or other improved nails:
- grade 1.4301 (general applications) or grade 1.4401 (coastal or industrial sites)
- Holes pre-drilled:
  - 1 mm less than nail Ø
  - to 80% of screw shank Ø





Joints

Accoya® cladding boards need to be installed with a mutual distance of at least 1 mm. When meeting other construction elements and/or between the length of two boards, a free space of 5 - 10 mm should be allowed for.

It may be required to fit openings larger than 10 mm with a suitable vermin mesh.

It is recommended to position the cladding above the splash zone, between ground level and a height of 200 to 250 mm. This will avoid rain water splashing onto the boards, which can cause staining and reduce the service life of coatings. Applying a gravel section below the clad-ding is recommended.

The design of the system should be in accordance with all applicable building standards and codes. The strength of the total system - distance, number and type of fasteners that are required for the occurring wind loads - should always be checked by a licensed engineer.

Section	vertical
Scale	1:2
Date	01.04.2021
Version	1.0 / HWI

TITLE Masonry cladding - UK
DETAIL Horizontal joint

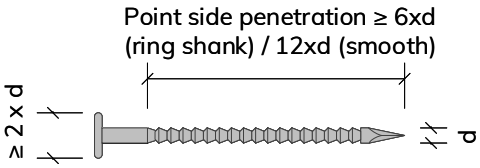
1 Wall structure (traditional masonry), of sufficient strength for anchoring battens or wall brackets.

2 Vertical timber battens of at least 50 x 25 mm (with brackets) or 38 x 19 mm when fully sup-ported by a substrate, durability class 1 or 2.

3 Wall brackets (L or U, dimensions according to project requirements), fixed with suitable an-chors; for levelling the masonry substrate. If L profile: alternate assembly.

4 Accoya®; board thickness 15 - 19 mm.

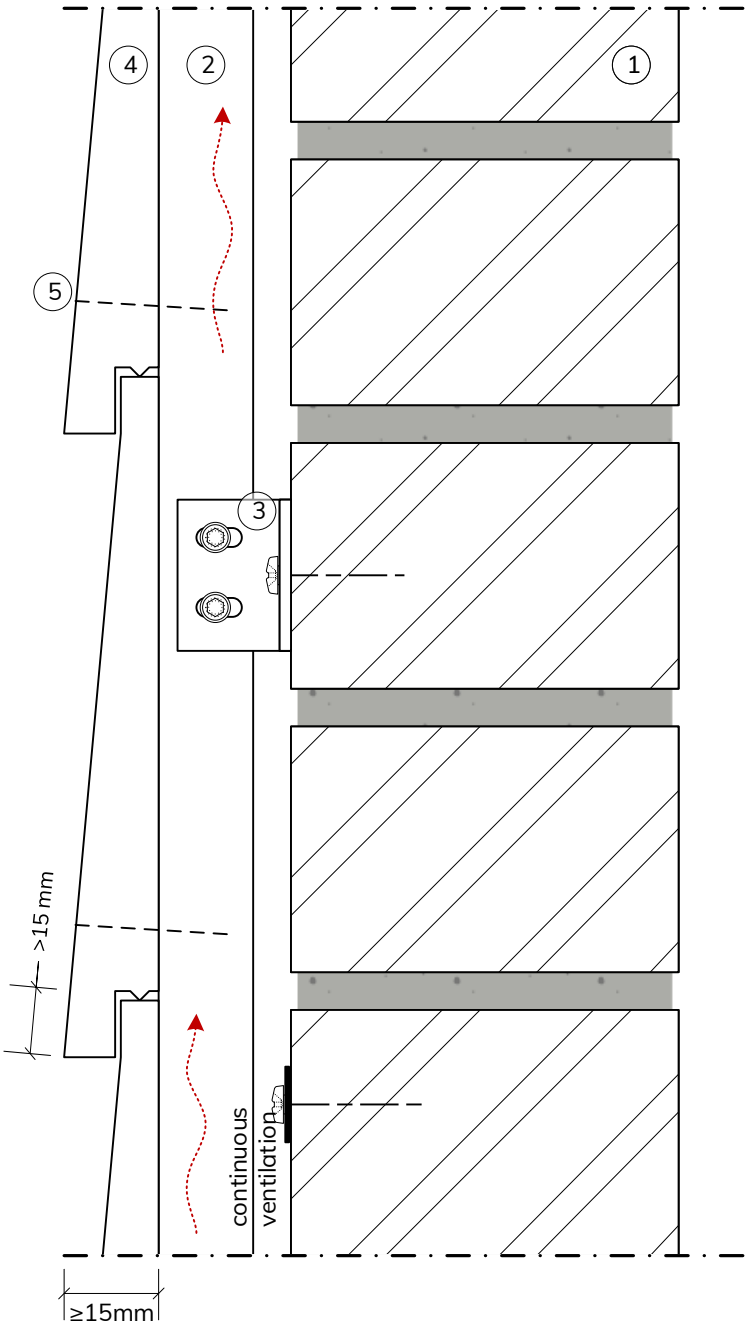
5 Ring shank or other improved nails:
- grade 1.4301 (general applications) or grade 1.4401 (coastal or industrial sites)
- Holes pre-drilled:
  - 1 mm less than nail Ø
  - to 80% of screw shank Ø



Joints

Accoya® cladding boards need to be installed with a mutual distance of at least 1 mm. When meeting other construction elements and/or between the length of two boards, a free space of 5 - 10 mm should be allowed for.

It may be required to fit openings larger than 10 mm with a suitable vermin mesh.

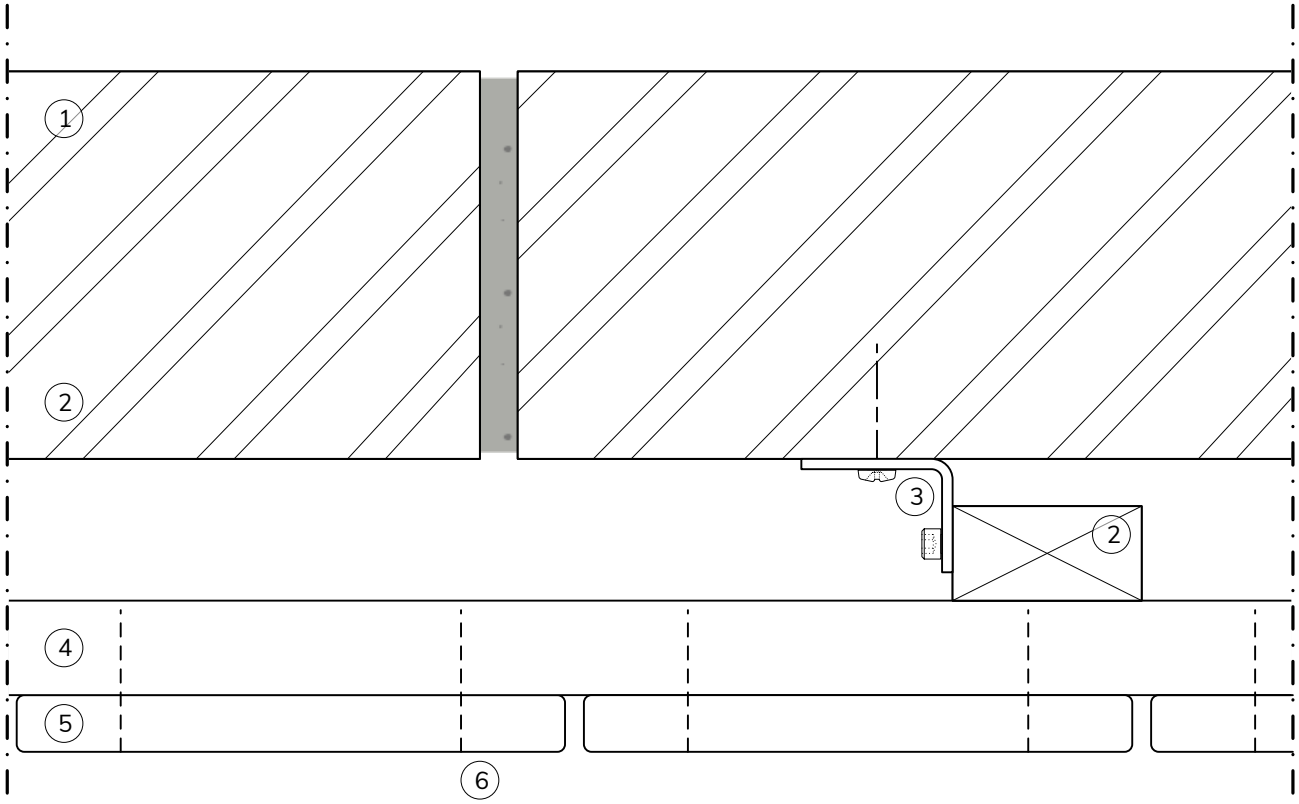


The design of the system should be in accordance with all applicable building standards and codes. The strength of the total system - distance, number and type of fasteners that are required for the occurring wind loads - should always be checked by a licensed engineer.

Section	vertical
Scale	1:2
Date	01.04.2021
Version	1.0 / HWI

TITLE Masonry cladding - UK

DETAIL Vertical joint



1 Wall structure (traditional masonry), of sufficient strength for anchoring wall brackets.

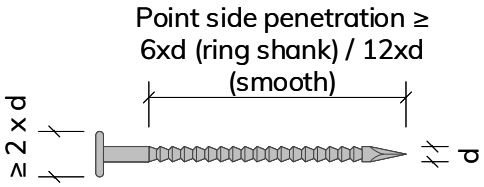
2 Vertical timber counter battens, durability class 1 or 2.

3 Wall brackets (L or U, dimensions according to project requirements), fixed with suitable an-chors; for levelling the masonry substrate. If L profile: alternate assembly.

4 Horizontal timber battens of at least 50 x 25 mm (with brackets) or 38 x 19 mm when fully supported by a substrate, durability class 1 or 2 and chamfered at the top side, shedding water into the cavity.

5 Accoya®; board thickness 15 - 19 mm.

6 Ring shank or other improved nails:
- grade 1.4301 (general applications) or grade 1.4401 (coastal or industrial sites)
- Holes pre-drilled:
  - 1 mm less than nail Ø
  - to 80% of screw shank Ø



Joints

Accoya® cladding boards need to be installed with a mutual distance of at least 1 mm. When meeting other construction elements and/or between the length of two boards, a free space of 5 – 10 mm should be allowed for. It may be required to fit openings larger than 10 mm with a suitable vermin mesh.

The design of the system should be in accordance with all applicable building standards and codes. The strength of the total system - distance, number and type of fasteners that are required for the occurring wind loads - should always be checked by a licensed engineer.

Section	horizontal
Scale	1:2
Date	01.04.2021
Version	1.0 / HWI

TITLE Masonry cladding - UK

DETAIL Junction with framed wall

1 Room lining (such as plaster board)

2 Service void (optional, may also be filled with insulation material)

3 Air barrier / vapour control layer

4 Wall structure (wooden structural frame filled with a suitable insulation material)

5 Wooden structural frame

6 Structural sheathing board

7 Water repellent breather membrane (UV resistant in case of open joints)

8 Masonry base

9 Vertical timber counter battens of durability class 1 or 2

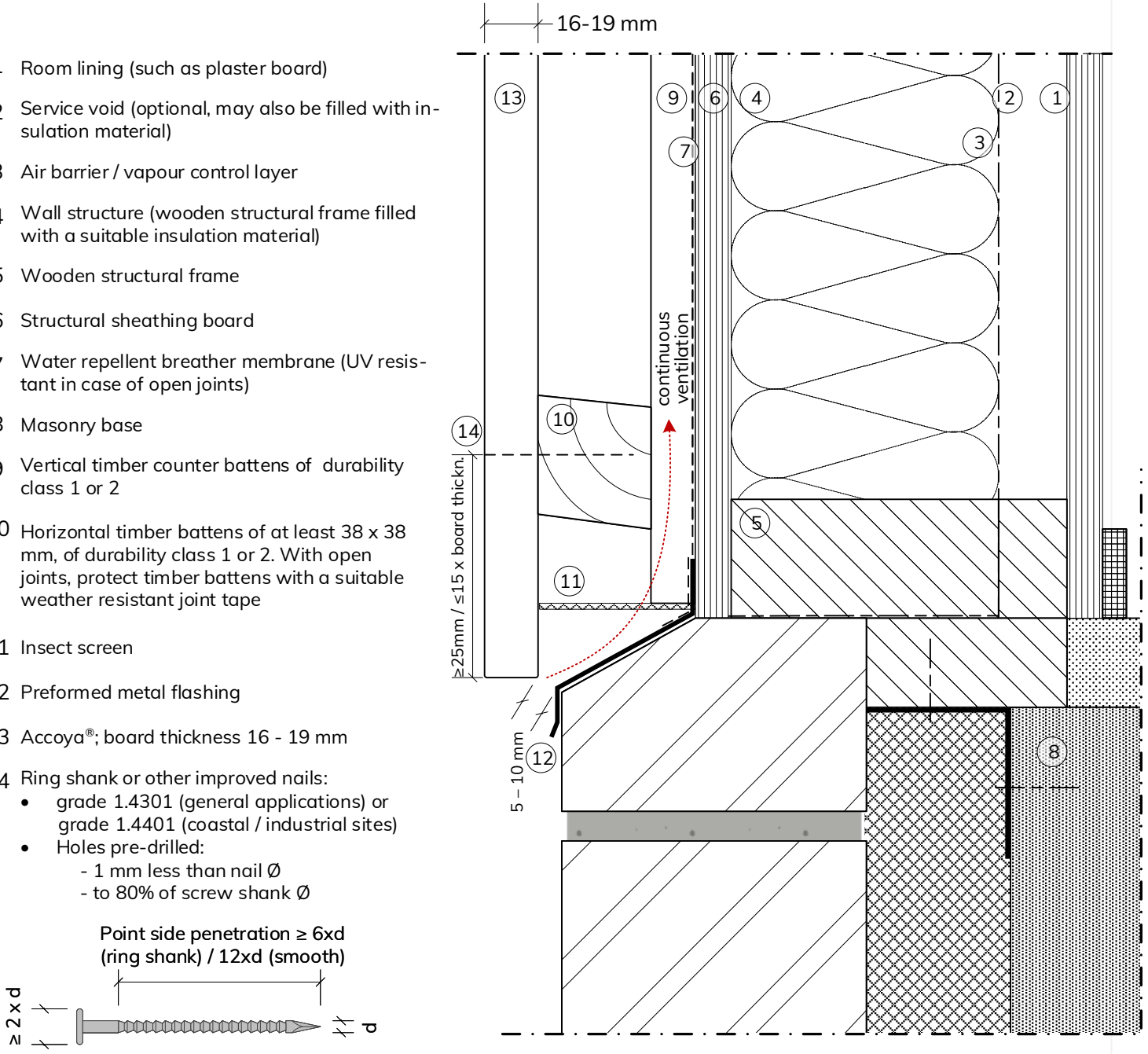
10 Horizontal timber battens of at least 38 x 38 mm, of durability class 1 or 2. With open joints, protect timber battens with a suitable weather resistant joint tape

11 Insect screen

12 Preformed metal flashing

13 Accoya®; board thickness 16 - 19 mm

14 Ring shank or other improved nails:
- grade 1.4301 (general applications) or grade 1.4401 (coastal / industrial sites)
- Holes pre-drilled:
  - 1 mm less than nail Ø
  - to 80% of screw shank Ø



Joints

Accoya® cladding boards need to be installed with a mutual distance of at least 1 mm. When meeting other construction elements and/or between the length of two boards, a free space of 5 - 10 mm should be allowed for.

It may be required to fit openings larger than 10 mm with a suitable vermin mesh.

It is recommended to position the cladding above the splash zone, between ground level and a height of 200 to 250 mm. This will avoid rain water splashing onto the boards, which can cause staining and reduce the service life of coatings. Applying a gravel section below the cladding is recommended.

The design of the system should be in accordance with all applicable building standards and codes. The strength of the total system - distance, number and type of fasteners that are required for the occurring wind loads - should always be checked by a licensed engineer.

Section	vertical
Scale	1:2
Date	01.04.2021
Version	1.0 / HWI