

UK

Innovation in wood

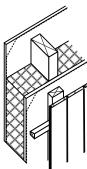
Accoya[®] is the world's leading high technology wood. It is produced from sustainably sourced, fast growing softwood using a non-toxic modification process from the surface to the core. The result is a durable, stable and beautiful material with the performance characteristics of the most durable tropical hardwoods but with industry-leading environmental credentials, providing for a minimum 50 year above ground life.

SUB-FRAME

Like all cladding materials, Accoya cladding performs best when installed properly on a suitable frame and in a ventilated façade system - characterised by continuous ventilation behind the cladding boards, through ventilation in- and outlets situated at the top and bottom of the façade. This ensures rain water and condensation behind the cladding to be removed and for the insulation to retain its effectiveness.

The sub-frame the cladding is fastened to should have a maximum spacing of 600 mm on center and should consist of vertical timber battens of at least 38×19 mm when fully supported by a substrate. Horizontal battens and counter battens should be at least 50×25 mm. Support battens used with Accoya sould be of a durability class 1 or 2.

In case of a discouloration risk of the cladding boards because of leaching of extractives from the timber subframe, apply a barrier between the sub-frame battens and the boards. Timber support battens should not be used above 18 m building height.



In case of vertical cladding, best practice is a double sub-frame where horizontal support battens are fastened on vertical counter battens. The horizontal battens should be chamfered at the top side, shedding water into the cavity.

The lowest batten should slant inward at the bottom, creating a drip lip at the intersection with the counter battens.



If only horizontal support battens are used, additional measures need to be taken to ensure sufficient ventilation (500 mm² per m horizontal length), e.g. by making cut-outs in the battens or interrupting the battens at regular intervals, staggered relative to each other. In this case it is preferable if the horizontal battens are chamfered on the top edge to shed any water <u>outwards</u>. Water penetration at the end grain of vertical battens should be avoided by applying a suitable sealer.

/ ACCOYA[®] CLADDING ON A TIMBER FRAME

Accoya is suitable for standard cladding types, and in general the installer should follow the same recommendations for fitting as with traditional wood cladding, requiring no special detailing or tools, and performs best when installed properly on a suitable frame.

Accoya wood can be cut, profiled and routered to specified designs without encountering restrictions or issues associated with the instability of traditional wood cladding while maintaining its durability.

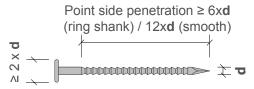
FASTENERS

Accoya can be face fixed onto the timber sub-frame with ring shank (or other improved) nails or screws (raised or round head). As Accoya is slightly acidic, like most durable woods, it is recommended to use stainless steel grade 1.4301 (general applications) or grade 1.4401 (for coastal or industrial sites).

Stapling is not recommended, nor to drive the nail or screw heads into the wood. T-nails should not be used for external cladding as they offer little resistance to axial withdrawal. Lost head nails should also be avoided as they offer little resistance to pull-through.

To ensure a durable and lasting fixation, the boards should be fixed with at least 50 mm clearance to the end of the board (pre-drill holes to 1 mm less than the screw shank diameter or 80% of the nail diameter). The minimum distance to the top and bottom edge of the boards is 15 mm.

The recommended point side penetration of nails into the sub-frame is at least 6xd for ring shank or 12xd for smooth nails. If the nail head is larger than twice the shank diameter, assumedly pull-through will not occur, as the pull-through resistance exceeds the withdrawal resistance.



COATINGS

Coatings are applied to Accoya for largely aesthetic reasons. Please refer to the general guidance given in the brochures provided through accoya.com and the applicable advice from coating manufacturers.

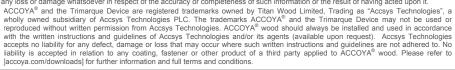
If coated, profile corners should be rounded off with a radius of at least 3 mm.

UK Accoya Cladding V11.15 – these guidelines have been written for professionals wishing to use Accoya to create beautiful, reliable and highly durable end products. Should you require further information, please contact Accsys through www.accoya.com.









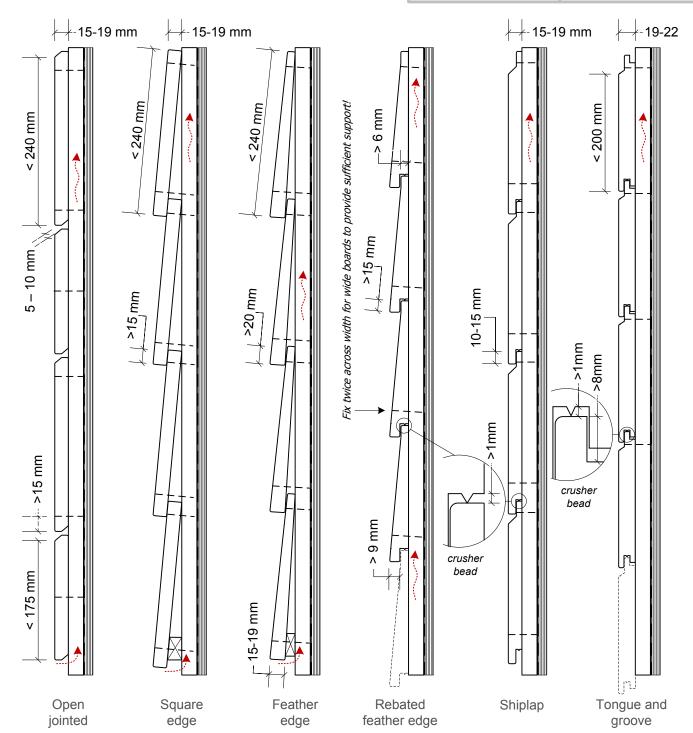




Title Cladding - UK

Horizontal profiles - dimensions Detail

26.11.2015 Section vertical Date Version 2.0 / HWI Scale 1:5



Board designs suitable for horizontal cladding are open jointed (with or without chamfering), (overlapping) square edge, (rebated) feather edge, shiplap and tongue and groove. Horizontal boards can be installed panellised or monolithic. When installed panellised, all end joints are in line, which simplifies fixing to battens. Please note that profiles that will be coated should have rounded corners (radius at least 3 mm).













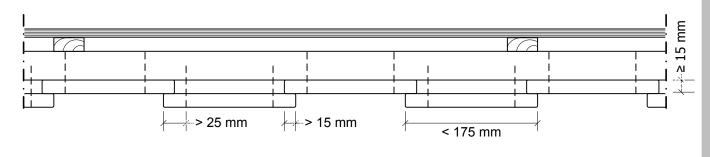
Title Cladding - UK

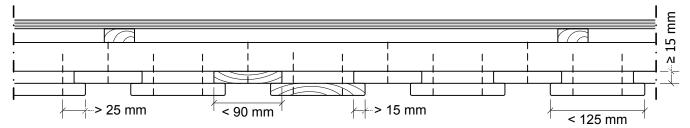
Detail Vertical profiles - dimensions

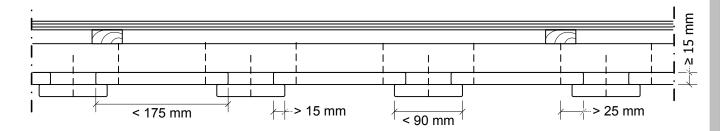
Section horizontal

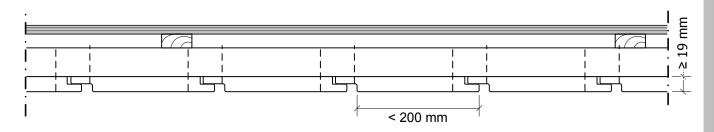
Date 26.11.2015

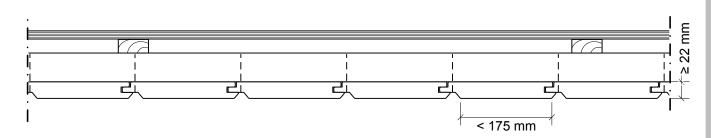
Scale 1:5 Version 2.0 / HWI











Board designs suitable for vertical boarding are (overlapping) square edge, shiplap and tongue and groove. When installing the profiles vertically at least two fasteners per board are necessary and at least one of these fasteners, such as a nail, will be visible. It is recommended to limit the board lengths to the storey height, and end joints must relate to batten positions. Please note that profiles that will be coated should have rounded corners (radius at least 3 mm).

The drawing shows the rough principles but are not meant to contain actual products. The system used must be designed to the specific project requirements, in accordance with all applicable building standards and regulations. The strength of the total system - spacing, number and type of fasteners required for the occurring wind load - must always be checked by a licensed engineer. To the best of the knowledge and belief of Accsys Technologies PLC the information contained in this document is in accordance with common building practice and is provided on the basis that Accsys Technologies and/or any of its affiliates, officers, employees or advisers are not liable for any loss or damage whatsoever in respect of the accuracy or completeness of such information or the result of having acted upon it.







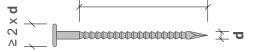
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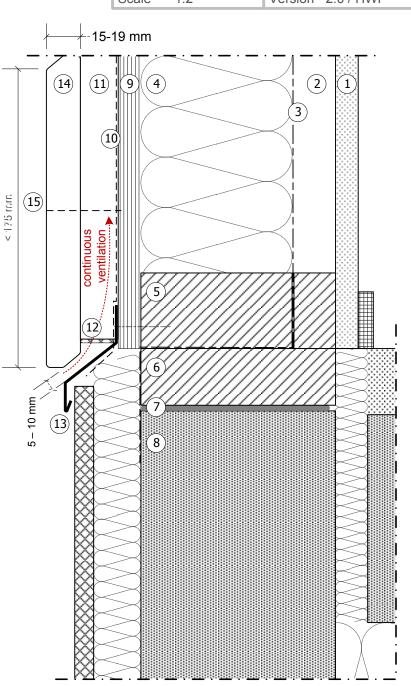




Title	Title Horizontal cladding - UK		
Detail	Base		
Section	vertical	Date	26.08.2015
Scale	1.2	Version	2 0 / HW/I

- 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 of sufficient thickness to achieve required values).
- 5 Wooden structural frame.
- 6 Soleplate.
- 7 DPC.
- 8 Wall and floor structure, details to be designed in line with strength and insulation requirements.
- 9 Structural sheathing board.
- 10 Water repellent breather membrane UV resistant in case of open joints.
- 11 Vertical timber battens of at least 38 x 19 mm of durability class 1 or 2.
- 12 Vermin mesh of corrosion resistant metal, hole width ≤ 4 mm. Void area in line with ventilation requirements.
- 13 Preformed corrosion resistant metal flashing.
- 14 Accoya[®]; board thickness 15 19 mm.
- 15 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
 Point side penetration ≥ 6xd
 (ring shank) / 12xd (smooth)



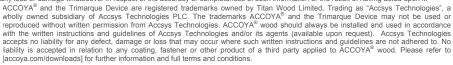


It is recommended to position the cladding above the splash zone, between ground level and a height of 200 to 250 mm. This will avoid rain water splashing onto the boards, which can cause staining and reduce the service life of coatings. Applying a gravel section below the cladding is recommended.













Title Vertical cladding - UK

Detail Brick cladding junction

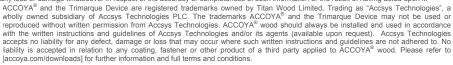
Section vertical Date 26.08.2015 Scale 1:2 Version 2.0 / HWI

15-19 mm Room lining (such as plaster board). (13)9 5 Service void (optional, may also be filled with insulation material). 3 6 3 Air barrier / vapour control layer. 4 Wall structure (wooden structural frame filled with a suitable insulation material of sufficient thickness to achieve required values). 5 Structural sheathing board. continuous 6 Water repellent breather membrane - UV resistant in case of open joints. (10)7 Brick base or cladding. (14) 500 micron polyethylene flashing. ≥25mm / ≤15 x board thickn. Vertical timber counter battens of durability class 1 or 2. 10 Horizontal timber battens of at least 50 x 25 mm, of durability class 1 or 2. (11)11 Vermin mesh of corrosion resistant metal. hole width ≤ 4 mm. Void area in line with – 10 mm (12)ventilation requirements. 12 Code 4 lead flashing. 7 13 Accoya®, board thickness 15 -14 Ring shank or improved nails: grade 1.4301 (general applications) or grade 1.4401 (coastal or industrial sites) Holes pre-drilled: 8 - 1 mm less than nail Ø - to 80% of screw shank Ø Point side penetration $\geq 6xd$ (ring shank) / 12xd (smooth)









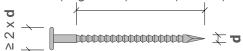




Title	Horizontal cladding - UK
Detail	Horizontal joint

Section	vertical	Date	26.08.2015
Scale	1:2	Version	2.0 / HWI

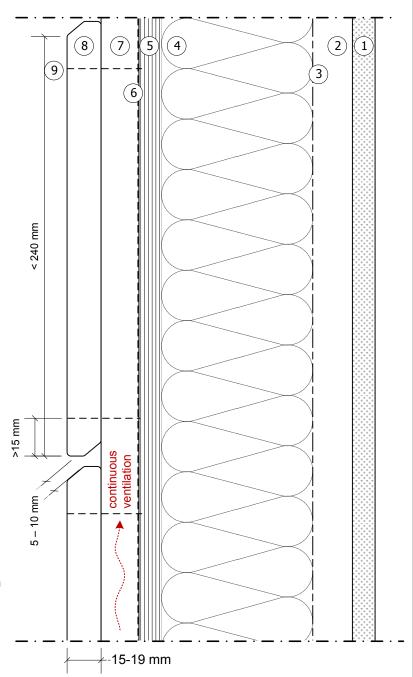
- 1 Room lining (such as plaster board).
- 2 Service void (optional, may also be filled with insulation material).
- 3 Air barrier / vapour control layer.
- 4 Wall structure (wooden structural frame filled with a suitable insulation material of sufficient thickness to achieve required values).
- 5 Structural sheathing board.
- 6 Water repellent breather membrane UV resistant in case of open joints.
- 7 Vertical timber battens of at least 38 x 19 mm of durability class 1 or 2.
- 8 Accoya®; board thickness 15 19 mm.
- 9 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 Point side penetration ≥ 6xd (ring shank) / 12xd (smooth)





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.

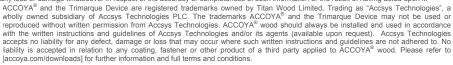
When open jointed, a vermin mesh might be required at certain joint widths. Please check local building codes to verify requirements.











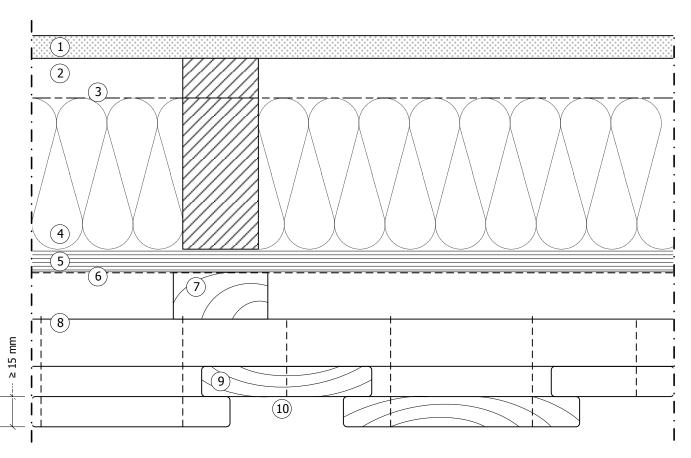




Title Vertical cladding - UK

Detail Vertical joint

Section horizontal Date 26.08.2015 Scale 1:2 Version 2.0 / HWI



- 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 of sufficient thickness to achieve required values).
- 5 Structural sheathing board.
- 6 Water repellent breather membrane UV resistant in case of open joints.
- 7 Vertical timber counter battens of durability class 1 or 2.
- 8 Horizontal timber battens of at least 50 x 25 mm, of durability class 1 or 2.
- 9 Accoya[®]; minimum board thickness 15 mm.

- 10 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
 Point side penetration ≥ 6xd
 (ring shank) / 12xd (smooth)



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.

When open jointed, a vermin mesh might be required at certain joint widths. Please check local building codes to verify requirements.

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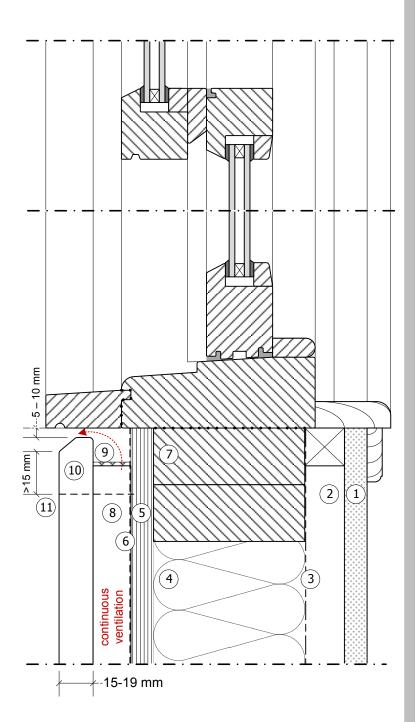
Title	Horizontal	cladding - UK	

Detail Sash window sill

Section	vertical	Date	26.08.2015
Scale	1:2	Version	2.0 / HWI

- 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 of sufficient thickness to achieve required values).
- 5 Structural sheathing board.
- 6 Water repellent breather membrane UV resistant in case of open joints.
- 7 Framing.
- 8 Vertical timber battens of at least 38 x 19 mm of durability class 1 or 2.
- 9 Vermin mesh of corrosion resistant metal, hole width ≤ 4 mm. Void area in line with ventilation requirements.
- 10 Accoya®; board thickness 15 19 mm.
- 11 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 Point side penetration ≥ 6xd (ring shank) / 12xd (smooth)

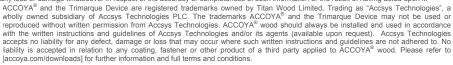
















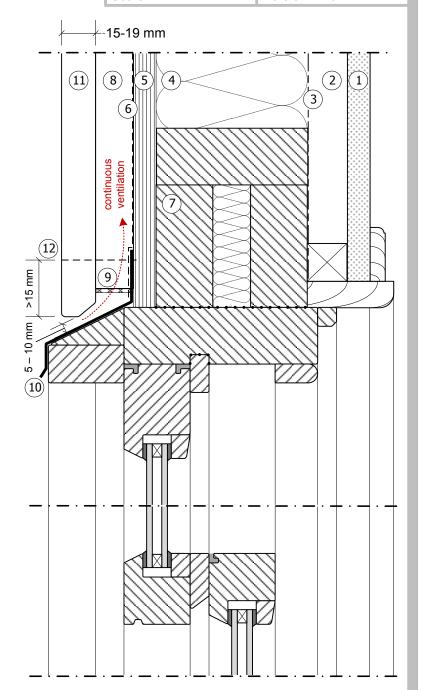
Title Horizontal cladding - UK

Detail Sash window head

Section vertical Date 26.08.2015 Scale 1:2 Version 2.0 / HWI

- 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 of sufficient thickness to achieve required values).
- 5 Structural sheathing board.
- 6 Water repellent breather membrane UV resistant in case of open joints.
- 7 Framing.
- 8 Vertical timber battens of at least 38 x 19 mm of durability class 1 or 2.
- 9 Vermin mesh of corrosion resistant metal, hole width ≤ 4 mm. Void area in line with ventilation requirements.
- 10 Preformed corrosion resistant metal flashing.
- 11 Accoya[®]; board thickness 15 19 mm.
- 12 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 Point side penetration ≥ 6xd (ring shank) / 12xd (smooth)

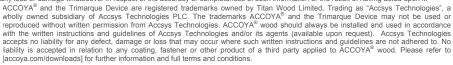
















Title Horizontal cladding - UK

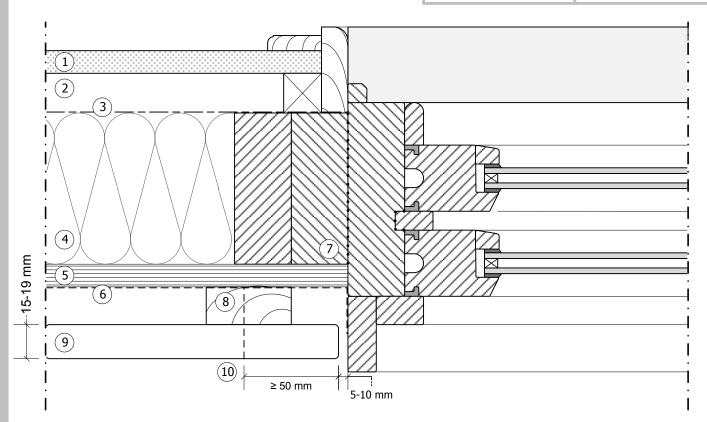
Detail Sash window jamb

Section

Scale

horizontal Date 26.08.2015

1:2 Version 2.0 / HWI



- 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 of sufficient thickness to achieve required values).
- 5 Structural sheathing board.
- 6 Water repellent breather membrane UV resistant in case of open joints.
- 7 Framing.
- 8 Vertical timber battens of at least 38 x 19 mm of durability class 1 or 2.
- 9 Accoya[®]; minimum board thickness 15 mm.

- 10 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 Point side penetration ≥ 6xd (ring shank) / 12xd (smooth)



Joints

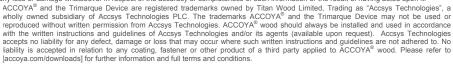
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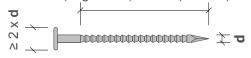


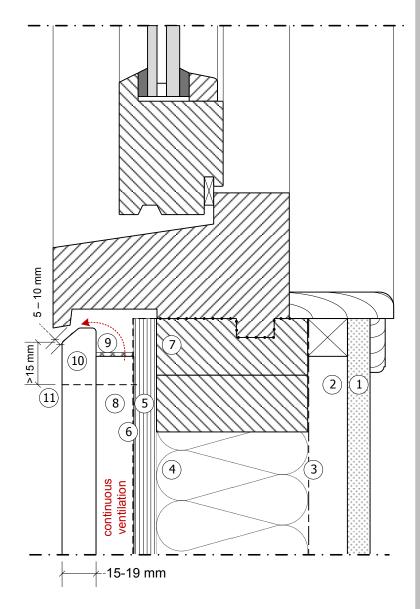


Title	Horizontal cladding - UK	
Detail	Window sill	

Section	vertical	Date	26.08.2015
Scale	1:2	Version	2.0 / HWI

- 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 of sufficient thickness to achieve required values).
- 5 Structural sheathing board.
- 6 Water repellent breather membrane UV resistant in case of open joints.
- 7 Framing.
- 8 Vertical timber battens of at least 38 x 19 mm of durability class 1 or 2.
- 9 Vermin mesh of corrosion resistant metal, hole width ≤ 4 mm. Void area in line with ventilation requirements.
- 10 Accoya®; board thickness 15 19 mm.
- 11 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 Point side penetration ≥ 6xd (ring shank) / 12xd (smooth)

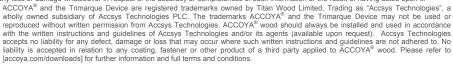














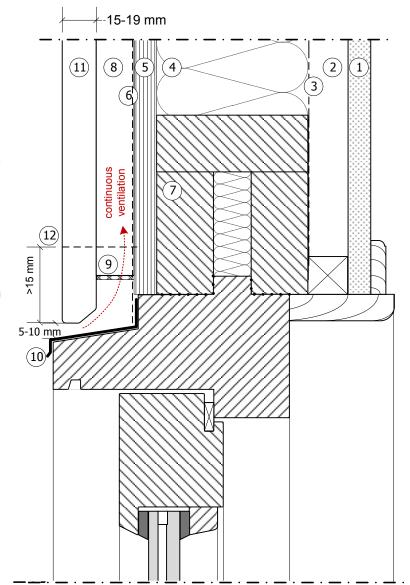


Title	Horizontal cladding - UK	
Detail	Window head	

Section	vertical	Date	26.08.2015
Scale	1:2	Version	2.0 / HWI

- 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 of sufficient thickness to achieve required values).
- 5 Structural sheathing board.
- 6 Water repellent breather membrane UV resistant in case of open joints.
- 7 Framing.
- 8 Vertical timber battens of at least 38 x 19 mm of durability class 1 or 2.
- 9 Vermin mesh of corrosion resistant metal, max hole width 4 mm. Void area in line with ventilation requirements.
- 10 Preformed corrosion resistant metal flashing.
- 11 Accoya[®]; board thickness 15 19 mm.
- 12 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 Point side penetration ≥ 6xd (ring shank) / 12xd (smooth)

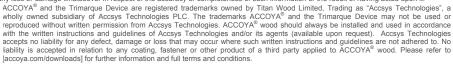












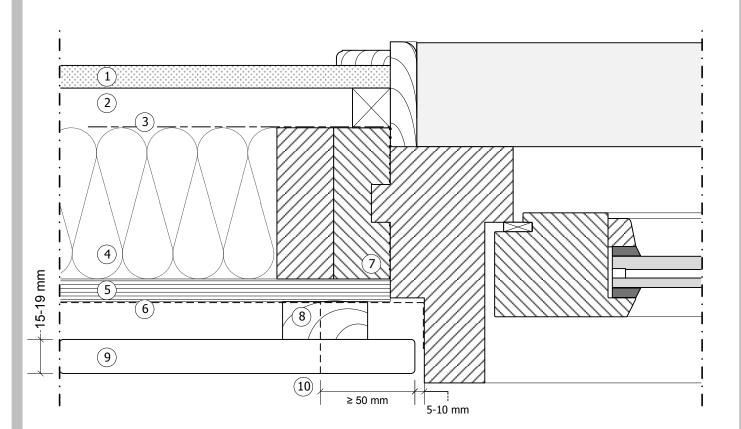




Title Horizontal cladding - UK

Detail Window jamb

Section horizontal Date 26.08.2015 Scale 1:2 Version 2.0 / HWI



- 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 of sufficient thickness to achieve required values).
- 5 Structural sheathing board.
- 6 Water repellent breather membrane UV resistant in case of open joints.
- 7 Framing.
- 8 Vertical timber battens of at least 38 x 19 mm of durability class 1 or 2.
- 9 Accoya[®]; minimum board thickness 15 mm.

- 10 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 Point side penetration ≥ 6xd (ring shank) / 12xd (smooth)



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.

When open jointed, a vermin mesh might be required at certain joint widths. Please check local building codes to verify requirements.

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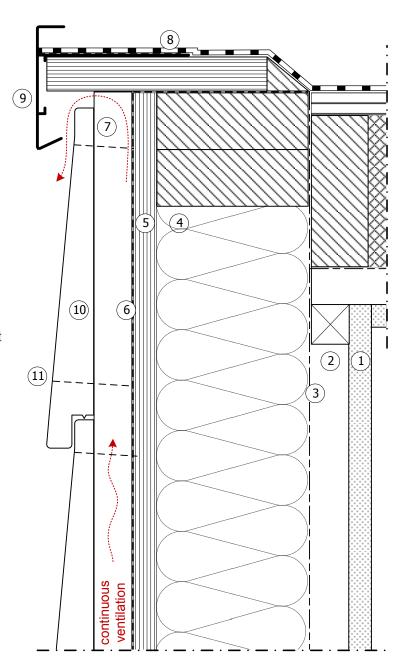




Title	Horizontal cladding - UK			
Detail	Roof trim			
Section	vertical	Date	26.08.2015	
Scale	1:2	Version	2.0 / HWI	

- 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 of sufficient thickness to achieve required values).
- 5 Structural sheathing board.
- 6 Water repellent breather membrane UV resistant in case of open joints.
- 7 Vertical timber battens of at least 38 x 19 mm of durability class 1 or 2.
- 8 Roofing material to specification.
- 9 Roof trim (corrosion resistant), details to project requirements; a minimum gap of 5 mm should be kept between the surface of the panel and the trim to ensure ventilation.
- 10 Accoya®; board thickness 15 19 mm.
- 11 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
 Point side penetration ≥ 6xd
 (ring shank) / 12xd (smooth)

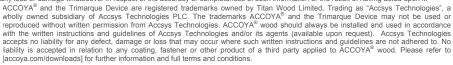














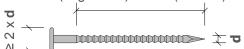


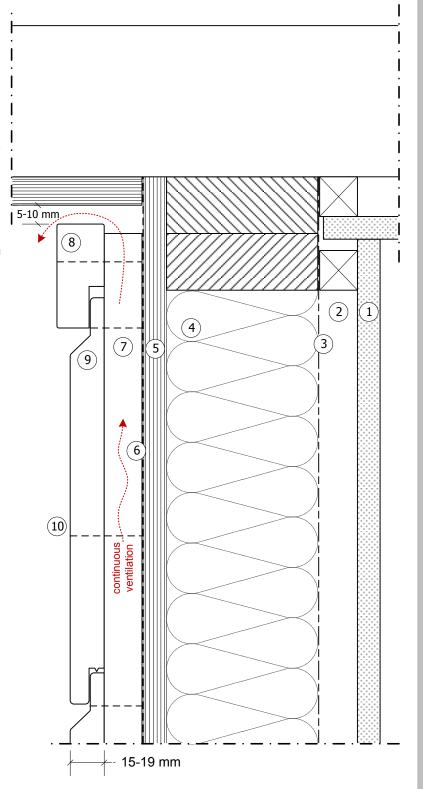
Title	Horizontal cladding - UK		
Detail Overhang			
Section	vertical	Date	26.08.2015

Version 2.0 / HWI

Scale

- 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 of sufficient thickness to achieve required values).
- 5 Structural sheathing board.
- 6 Water repellent breather membrane UV resistant in case of open joints.
- 7 Vertical timber battens of at least 38 x 19 mm of durability class 1 or 2.
- 8 Accoya® frieze board
- 9 Accoya®; board thickness 15 19 mm.
- 10 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
 Point side penetration ≥ 6xd
 (ring shank) / 12xd (smooth)

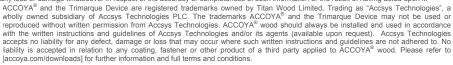










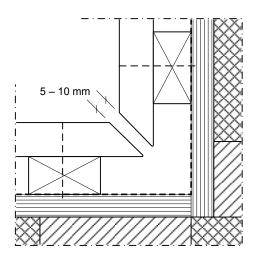


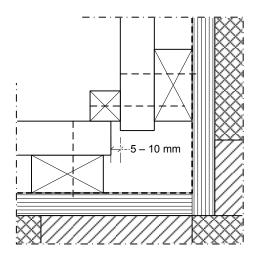


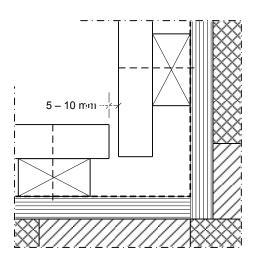


Detail Interior corners

Section	horizontal	Date	26.08.2015
Scale	1:2	Version	2.0 / HWI







Joints

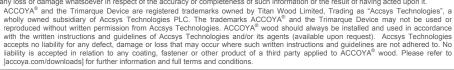
Accoya[®] cladding boards need to be installed with a mutual distance of at least 1 mm. When meeting other construction elements and/or between the length of two boards, a free space of 5 - 10 mm should be allowed for.

When open jointed, a vermin mesh might be required at certain joint widths. Please check local building codes to verify requirements.









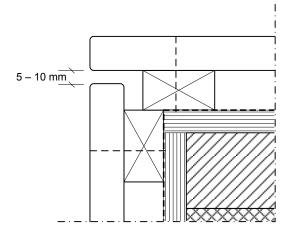


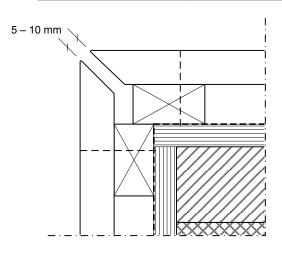


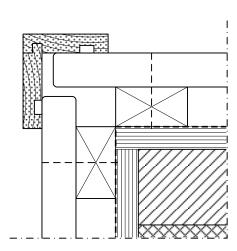
Title Horizontal cladding - UK

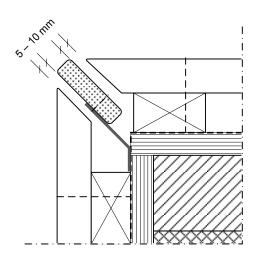
Detail Exterior corners

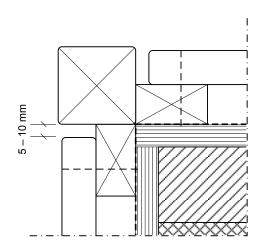
Section vertical Date 26.08.2015 Scale 1:2 Version 2.0 / HWI

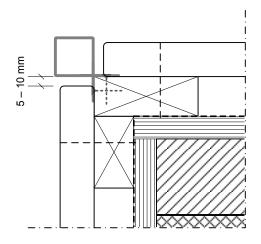












Joints

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. When open jointed, a vermin mesh might be required at certain joint widths. Please check local building codes to verify requirements.

The drawing shows the rough principles but are not meant to contain actual products. The system used must be designed to the specific project requirements, in accordance with all applicable building standards and regulations. The strength of the total system - spacing, number and type of fasteners required for the occurring wind load - must always be checked by a licensed engineer. To the best of the knowledge and belief of Accesys Technologies PLC the information contained in this document is in accordance with common building practice and is provided on the basis that Accesys Technologies and/or any of its affiliates, officers, employees or advisers are not liable for any loss or damage whatsoever in respect of the accuracy or completeness of such information or the result of having acted upon it.







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