external cladding

Each and every piece of IRO external cladding is crafted using an intricate seven-step process that combines an eye for detail with the latest timber technology.

maintenance

The frequency of maintenance required will differ from project to project and can depend on the colour used and weather conditions.

UV colour stability will last up to 5 years and the water pearling will typically reduce in 2 -3 years.

Recommended cleaning of the product is by hose and sponge. Please do not use a high pressure washer to clean or maintain IRO products under any circumstance.

To refresh IRO and return the product to its original state, simply apply the relevant wood cream, which can be purchased from one of our distributors.

product information

product	external cladding
species	homegrown larch
profile	square edge
nominal size (mm)	25 x 150
finished size (mm)	22 x 145
lengths available (mm)	3300, 3600
pack size	160
kiln dried	yes
charred	yes
brushed	yes
treated	high pressure

heat
enhanced
architectural
timber

BSW Timber

installation recommendations

Because IRO cladding is square edged, it can also be fixed from the back and/or the sides for a smoother finish.

new buildings

horizontal cladding

Battens should be at least 2 times the thickness of the board. Batten centres should be 600mm.

Softwood battens shall be pre-treated by an industrial process in accordance with BS8417 for a BSEN335:1 Use Class 3 application.

Battens at 400mm centres should be used for diagonal cladding.

Where horizontal boards abut one another, additional support shall be provided by a second batten that extends at least the width of one board either side of the abutting boards.

A ventilation gap of at least 19mm shall be incorporated into the design to permit air circulation and unrestricted drainage of rainwater that penetrates the cladding. The more open the cladding joints then the width of the cavity shall be increased.

Insect mesh shall be fitted to all cavity openings.

vertical cladding

Counter battens are an essential design detail for vertical cladding to permit unrestricted drainage and air circulation in the cavity. Counter battens may be any thickness but 16mm shall be the minimum.

Cladding support battens should be at least 2 times the thickness of an individual board. The top edge should be machined, prior to preservative treatment, to an angle (15°) sufficient to shed water running down the back of the cladding into the ventilation cavity.

Softwood battens shall be pre-treated by an industrial process in accordance with BS8417 for a BSEN335:1 Use Class 3 application

A cavity of at least 19mm shall be incorporated into the design to permit air circulation and unrestricted drainage of rainwater that penetrates the cladding.

All openings into the cavity should be fitted with insect mesh.

existing buildings

Cladding may be fixed to an existing property in one of three ways:

1. Fixed to cladding battens that are fastened directly to the outer wall through the vapour barrier and non compressable insulation using special fixings or, more preferably;
2. Fixed to cladding battens and counter battens (if used) over secondary battens/studding attached separately to the wall or;
3. Where there is concern about additional loads being attached or the wall is uneven/out of true, the cladding may be fixed to battens attached to a self-supporting treated timber frame.

Solid walls shall be protected from water penetration by either a water repellent coating or breather membrane. Fitting a breather membrane between cladding battens attached to a cavity wall structure is not essential.

If adequate insulation already exists within the walls of the building, the batten supports can be fitted directly to the external wall.

Battens should be at least 2 times the thickness of the board profile. Battens at 400mm centres should be used for diagonal cladding. Where horizontal boards abut one another, additional support shall be provided by a second batten that extends at least the width of one board either side of the abutting boards.

A cavity of at least 19mm shall be incorporated into the design to permit air circulation and unrestricted drainage of rainwater that penetrates the cladding. The more open the cladding joints then the width of the cavity shall be increased. All openings into the cavity should be fitted with insect mesh.

Softwood battens/studding/support frame shall be pre-treated by an industrial process in accordance with BS8417 for a BSEN335:1 Use Class 3 application.

Nails for fixing cladding to battens should be ring shanked and a minimum diameter of 2.1mm. The head should be a minimum of 1.78 times the nail diameter as per nail spec. The length should be such that it provides at least 19mm penetration into the battens. A minimum of one nail per board for battens at up to 600mm centres is structurally satisfactory in low and medium risk cladding categories. However additional fasteners might be needed to help minimise distortion as the boards wet and dry.

Please refer to the TDCA website for further guidance: www.tdca.org.uk/timber-cladding