

SCHEDULE B

Installation Requirements

5th June 2003

The Supplier may alter these installation standards and requirements from time to time, as product improvements are made or an issue of safety arises. The Supplier will advise the Distributor, giving 30 (thirty) days notice in writing of any impending changes that affect either the installation standard, requirements, safety and/or any changes to the types of fastenings (screws, clouts etc) or components that are to be used. The Distributor will be required to make the necessary changes 30 (thirty) days from receipt of the notice.

- 1) It is the responsibility of the builder/owner to ensure that the roof trusses have been manufactured correctly and/or cut on site to the specifications set out by the architect. Fix in place all fly rafters and any other supporting trusses for corners, both internal and external, eaves framing or any other roof framing timber that will directly impact on the fixing of the solid timber fascia. **It is preferable to leave the soffit sprockets off until after the fixing of the fascia system.**
- 2) It is the responsibility of the builder/owner to have safe, suitable scaffolding in place on the day fascia and/or spouting is to be fixed. Scaffolding supports need to be around the complete line where fascia and/or spouting are to be fixed and sufficient planking should be available to cover around 50% of the job. Ideally the width of the scaffold outrigger should be at least the soffit width plus 400mm and there should be a vertical clearance of 1.8 metres from the end of the truss to the top of the scaffold outrigger. Corner outriggers should be set out at 45 degrees in plan.
- 3) Unless prior arrangement is made, a charge of \$2.00 per metre plus any materials and labour will be added to the cost of the job if suitable scaffolding is not in place. In addition, if scaffolding equipment has to be hired this will be charged at the hire company's rate and will include any delivery/pickup charges etc.
- 4) **Installers who have been trained by and are registered with Total Fascia Limited must fit fascia. Failure to comply with this invalidates the BRANZ Appraisal and the warranties offered by Total Fascia Limited.**
- 5) This fascia board should not be fitted so far ahead of a planned building schedule that it is exposed to the elements for a long period of time. Such a case would occur where the builder/owner decides to fit soffits long before the roof is to be completed. In such a case it would be advisable to leave the soffits off until the roof is on. Soffits can fill with water, which in turn will swell the timber fascia affecting its durability.
- 6) All fascia board supplied to jobs should be visually checked for any damage prior to being fitted. The fascia board is processed with each end cut squarely, however the ends should be checked for square. If they are not square they should be trimmed accordingly and a primer coat and two coats of touch up paint applied (see Paragraph 9).

- 7) Once the fascia board levels have been established all the internal and external corner fascia brackets are fitted. Do not fit fascia brackets to the hip truss at this time. **Within 500 metres of the sea or other corrosive environments our stainless steel fascia and gable brackets must be used. Please refer to our technical brochure for complete details.** (Prior to fitting the fascia brackets the toe of each bracket can be trimmed back approximately 3mm. This will assist installation when hooking the fascia board onto the brackets and enables the installer to slide the fascia board along the bracket line). A string line is drawn between these corner brackets giving the installer the alignment required for the remaining brackets. When fixing long runs of fascia board, in addition to the corner brackets, the installer should fit one or two other brackets along that run of fascia checking the levels and soffit width before fixing the brackets. This will prevent any sag or wandering of the fascia relative to the correct soffit height and width. Correct set up ensures maximum tolerances of 3mm out of alignment are usually negated. When setting out fascia brackets across the front of a double garage the two centre most brackets should be set 10mm higher than the chosen set out height, with the brackets either side of that falling proportionately back to the original set out height. This allows for deflection of the door lintel to occur. All fascia brackets are fixed to the left hand side of the rafters using 4 x 30mm x 2.8mm stainless steel clouts. Once the fascia board has been positioned 2 x 20mm x 3mm stainless steel screws are screwed through the bracket into the back of the fascia board. Ensure the bracket is sitting square and the toe of the bracket is sitting tight to the top of the soffit groove. The toe will not interfere with the fitting of the soffit sheets. The tab at the top of the fascia bracket is bent over the sloping top of the fascia board and 1 x 30mm x 2.8mm stainless steel clout is nailed through the pre drilled hole in the tab. When joining both internal and external fascia corners, check them for square and fix together with a minimum of 3 x 40mm x 4.2mm stainless steel screws. External corners must have at least one fascia bracket fixed to the hip truss. This must be bent to suit the angle of the hip truss relative to the fascia. When heavier roofing materials are used such as concrete tiles, set the corner fascia bracket and the brackets either side to rise gradually between 3mm and 5mm to the corner. This allows for deflection of the roof to occur once the heavier roofing material is in place. The external corner fascia brackets are fitted after the fascia is in place and the fascia corners have been screwed together.
- 8) All gable brackets must be fixed to the back of the barge/gable board with 3 x 20mm x 3mm stainless steel screws. The barge fascia board is then slipped over the fly rafter and the gable bracket tabs are nailed top and bottom with 2 x 30mm x 2.8mm stainless steel clouts. The tabs are then bent over so the two holes at the end of the tabs are aligned and 1 x 20mm x 3mm stainless steel screw is screwed through both tabs into the side of the flying rafter. In some cases, because of the design of the gable, it is not possible to bend the tabs around the back of the fly rafter. In these cases tabs can be cut short and the holes through the

top and bottom parts of the remaining tabs used to fix to the top and bottom of the fly rafter with 2 x 30mm x 2.8mm stainless steel clouts.

- 9) At the apex or ridge of the gable/barge board a prepainted stainless steel ridge joint soaker should be fitted at the join. The ridge joint soaker is fixed to one of the ends with 3 x 20mm x 3.0mm stainless steel screws. At the underside of the apex the back of the soaker is cut at 45° and bent back and formed around the bottom edge of the board and trimmed off.
- 10) All cut ends of the fascia and gable/barge boards must be painted with the fascia touch up paint, which is supplied with every job. This paint is reasonably quick drying and a minimum of three coats should be applied to seal the ends of the boards. Particular attention should be paid to this when using the Band Sawn Cedar Look Alike as no joiner plates are normally used when joining these boards. **No cut end should ever be left unpainted even when a corner or joiner plate is to cover it.** If a barge board is required to run past an opposite run of fascia the ends will require three coats to that cut end. Coats can be applied at various times while the rest of the job is being completed.
- 11) When joining straight runs of fascia (with or without joiner/soaker plates) an off cut of fascia board is trimmed to around 350mm x 120mm and is screwed to the back of the fascia using 8 x 40mm x 4.2mm stainless steel screws. The inner screws are positioned in a skewed manner such that the action of tightening the screw pulls the fascia join tightly together. Make sure when positioning the joins that the truss layout does not interfere with the position of the intended join.
- 12) When joining a run of barge/gable board **longer than 6 metres** adopt the following procedure. Use the shorter of the pieces of barge/gable board at the apex of the barge/gable. Carry out the following before fixing to the fly rafter. Assuming there is only one join in the run of barge/gable, firstly flatten out one of the fascia brackets. Trim top of fascia bracket near tab to match barge/gable width. In some cases, depending on the width of the barge/gable it may be necessary to trim the length of the tab back to suit. **Do not trim the toe on the fascia bracket.** Drill extra holes in the fascia bracket to take 20mm x 3.0mm stainless steel screws (as per pattern supplied). The flattened fascia bracket is positioned on the back of the barge/gable at the join with half the toe locked into the bottom groove of the barge/gable board and the other half protruding past the intended join. Fix the fascia bracket in position using 6 x 20mm x 3.0mm stainless steel screws into pre-drilled holes in the timber barge/gable board. Cut ends of the barge/gable board must be painted as described in Paragraph 9. Position and fix the next section of barge/gable board by firstly locking the protruding toe into this board and fix with 3 x 20mm x 3.0mm stainless steel screws. Bend over the tab at the top of the flattened fascia bracket and drill two new holes on either side of the join and skew nail 2 x 20mm x 1.5mm stainless steel nails through the tab. Fix barge/gable brackets along the length of the barge/gable board as described in Paragraph 8. No supporting block is required to be fitted at the back of the join. This flattened fascia bracket is purely in place for supporting the

barge/gable fascia join and carries no load however it does prevent any movement of the joint.

- 13) Pre painted, colour matched stainless steel corner plates/soakers must be used on all installations. These are fixed using 20mm x 1.5mm stainless steel nails through the pre-drilled holes. The bottom end of the plate is mitre cut and folded and nailed to provide a neat finish in the corner. All the nail heads have been etched and must be painted using the supplied touch up paint. Two coats are required.
- 14) Pre painted, colour matched stainless steel joiner/soaker plates must be used with the Profile or Classic fascia board. These plates are not normally used with the Band Sawn fascia board unless the client requests them. The joiner/soaker plates are designed to wrap around the bottom edge of the fascia and be nailed in place with the 20mm x 1.5mm stainless steel nails. Paint as per the corner plates.
- 15) As required cut out fascia internal corners to allow for valley trays. Touch up paint must be applied to the cut timber edges.
- 16) When the fascia installation is completed check any areas that require touch up paint and apply accordingly. It is recommended that all exposed ends of boards and nail heads receive further coats of paint. If the fascia board should have any nicks, grazes, chips it is best to apply the touch up paint only to the area concerned rather than liberally coating the area. This can lead to a colour variation of the final painted surface. It is recommended that any damaged area be given sufficient applications of paint to build up the paint. The remaining paint should be left with the building owner/client for any future touch up work.
- 17) The above information should be read in conjunction with our brochure and drawing details.
- 18) Note that fascia and gable boards are not painted for at least two weeks after the LOSP treatment to allow sufficient time for the solvent to diffuse out of the timber.
- 19) Preprimed fascia and gable boards must be over coated with a good quality exterior house paint within four (4) weeks.