Cladding installation guide

This step by step guide is intended to help you install cladding easily;

Basic Method

Step 1: To begin with secure and seal all sheets to the wall, slide them into joints and edge pieces which are screwed to the wall through the wider back sections.

Step 2: Fit the internal and external angles in and on corners, and also fit around doors and windows. They're secured by plastic drive rivets.

Step 3: Use beads of quality silicone sealant within and behind the installation so that it makes the whole surface watertight.
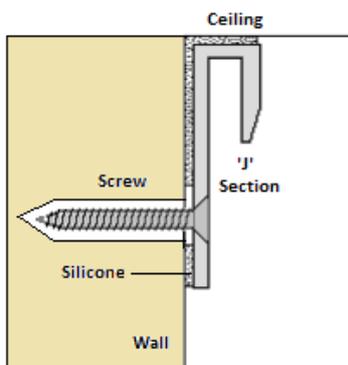
Step 4: If fitting polypropylene sheets it should be a totally mechanical fix. If using one of the PVC sheets then the appropriate adhesives may be used.
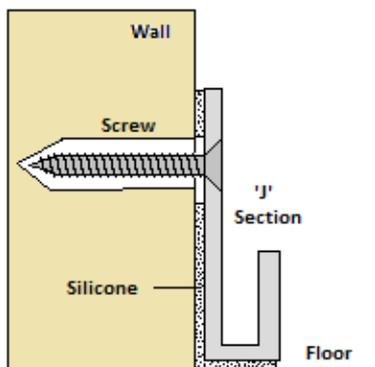
The 'J' section is used at the base of the wall
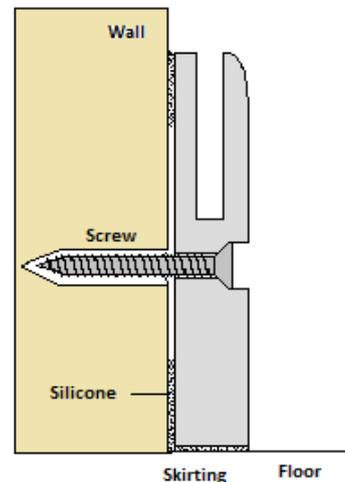
Ceiling or top edge

Here is a diagram to help you fit the ceiling and top edge.

Fit the 'J' edge to the top of fig 3. If you're fitting it to a ceiling, you may prefer to trap the top of the sheets with the ceiling, or instead finish with the 2-piece internal corner as a coving. Make sure you always leave room for expansion.

Cladding installation guide
Step by step guide on how to fit sheet

Step 1: Flex a sheet into the top and bottom of edges of 'J' and fit into joint 'H' (The vertical edge of the sheet.)

Step 2: When installing make sure you leave plenty of room for any expansion in the sheet before drilling through and securing the joint to the wall.

Step 3: When cutting an inch off the back of the 'H' joint, it will let it sit flush to the wall where it meets the 'J' edge.

Step 4: Flex in a second sheet, followed by another joint and so on.

Step 4: Use the silicone beads on the back legs of the 'H' joints and the 'J' edges to seal the sheets as you build.

Step 5: Make sure you allow extra room for expansion.

Step 6: If fitting polypropylene the fitter can choose to either put one or two drive rivets on the centre line of each sheet to help stability.

Step 7: If you're fitting PVC then you will need to use the appropriate adhesives.
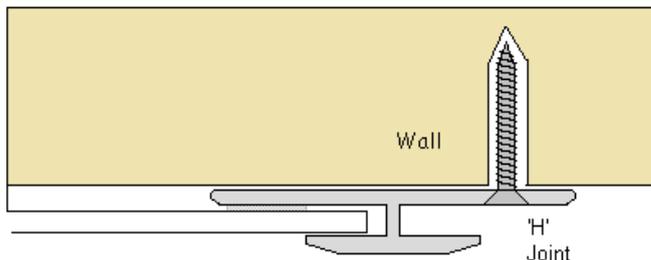
Corners

The most commonly used corner is the Internal or External Angle. The internal angle is slightly more than 90 degrees. The external edge is slightly less to ensure that it has a snug fit. The edges are chamfered opposite ways to be smooth to the wall. Angles are usually secures with drive rivets, although the universal angle is preferable when fixing by adhesive.

Non-square corners

For non-square corners it is best to use a Universal angle. It will come as a flat profile with a flexible centre and it bends to the exact angle that is required.

2-piece internal corner, but in hygienic environments the voids created behind them can be considered a hazard. However, this option is ideal for the use as coving.

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Windows and Doors

If the window or door has a reveal the off cut sheet can be used in the sides, and the external angle is able frame the whole thing smoothly. If there is a moulded frame around the wall then frame it with the 'J' section instead.

Ceiling step by step guide

Step 1: Decide on a method of holding the first plank edge in place and fix the leading edge to the ceiling structure through the thin flange which should be on the upper surface.

Step 2: Fit each plank into the preceding one thus hiding all the fixings as you go.

Step 3: If the ceiling is longer than the planks, complete a whole area up to the length of the plank and apply a joint strip along the edge and carry on.

Ceiling

Combined ceiling and wall –
Ceiling trapping wall

Combined ceiling o
Wall 'J' holding u
of ceiling

Ceiling

Ceiling

Next Pl