Design Pine®
Innovative Timber Ideas
designpine.com.au

DESIGN PINE® CLADDING
SPECIFIER AND INSTALLER GUIDE

June 2026, V1.0

ITI Australia
Innovative Timber Ideas
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Brands to build with®

Contents

1. Product Overview

Design Pine® Cladding comprises durable, pre-primed radiata pine weatherboards manufactured using finger-jointed construction, available across a range of cladding profiles with compatible corner and junction solutions.

Recognised as one of Australia's leading primed timber brands, Design Pine® Cladding offers proven performance in exterior applications, combining durability, consistent finish quality, and ease of installation.

Developed for Australian conditions, Design Pine® Cladding provides a reliable and well-established timber cladding solution trusted by builders and designers.

Design Pine® Cladding is also available in a FLAMEfixx dFx® treated variant for bushfire-prone areas. Such applications are outside the scope of this guide and are covered by the separate Design Pine® FLAMEfixx Specifier and Installer Guide.

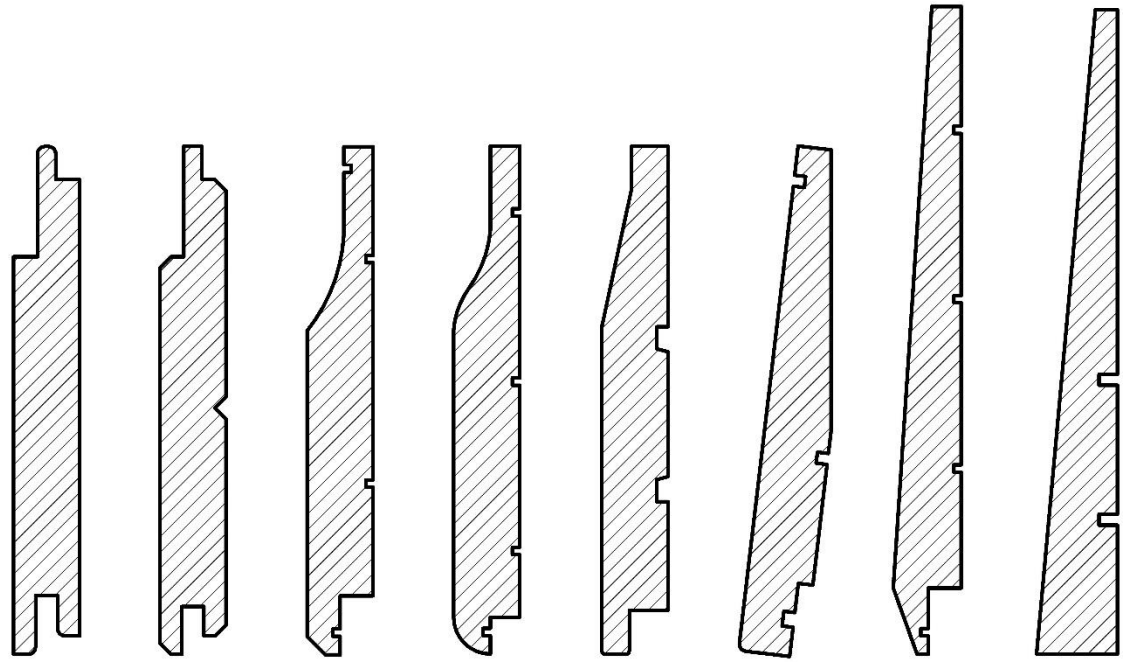
1.1 Product Benefits

- Proven history of use in Australia with established design and installation practices.
- Factory-primed to support consistent coating performance.
- Comprehensive range of weatherboard profiles.
- Manufactured from plantation-grown radiata pine.
- Lightweight and easy to install using standard timber framing methods.
- H3 LOSP treated for above-ground exterior durability.

1.2 Product Specification

Design Pine® Cladding is available in a range of profiles, surface finishes, and lengths. The following illustrations and table outline product availability. Stock and special-order items may vary by state. Refer to the Design Pine® website for current availability.

Design Pine® Cladding Weatherboard Profiles



Shiplap | *VJ Shiplap* | *Rusticated* | *Rusticated Rolled* | *Colonial* | *Classic* | *Chamfer* | *Full Splay*

Design Pine® Cladding Weatherboard Profile Variants

Profile	3.6m	4.2m	4.8m	5.4m	6m	7.2m
90x18 Smooth Edge Shiplap						
90x18 Colonial						
138x18 Smooth Edge Shiplap						
138x18 Sawn Edge Shiplap						
138x18 VJ Shiplap						
138x18 Rusticated						
138x18 Rolled Rusticated						
138x18 Classic						
138x18 Colonial						
166x18 Chamfer						
176x18 Chamfer						
175x22 Full Splay						
185x18 Rusticated						
185x18 Classic						
185x18 Colonial						

State-Dependant Stock Available Special Order

1.3 Treatment & Factory Finish

Factory Primed Finish
Design Pine® Cladding is supplied factory-primed to provide a consistent substrate for site-applied coatings and support long-term coating performance.

- Uniform base for paint systems.
- Supports adhesion and finish compatibility.
- Improves handling on site.

LOSP H3 Treatment
Design Pine® Cladding is preservative treated to H3 for above-ground exterior applications, providing protection against decay and insect attack.

- Suitable for exterior use in accordance with AS 1604.
- Supports long-term durability when correctly detailed and maintained.

Structural Bonding & Adhesive Performance
Design Pine® Cladding is manufactured using structural adhesives suitable for exterior applications, supporting bond durability and dimensional stability.

- Designed for variable moisture conditions.
- Supports long-term product performance and consistency.

2. Scope of Use

Design Pine® Cladding weatherboards are intended for use as external wall cladding on residential and light commercial buildings specified and installed within the scope of Forest & Wood Products Australia (FWPA) Standard D01 – Design and Installation of Exterior Timber Wall Cladding (2025).

Design Pine® Cladding may be used on Class 1–10 buildings as defined by the National Construction Code (NCC), where timber external wall cladding is permitted, and when designed, detailed, and installed in accordance with this documentation and FWPA Standard D01 – Design and Installation of Exterior Timber Wall Cladding (2025).

2.1 Limitations

Design Pine® Cladding shall not be used in the following applications within the scope of this guide:

- Where site conditions exceed an Ultimate Limit State (ULS) design wind speed of 50 m/s, unless specifically engineered for the application.
- Below the flood hazard level.
- On sites assessed as having a site exposure risk factor greater than 20, unless specifically engineered for the application.
- In bushfire-prone areas requiring compliance with AS3959 or BAL-rated construction. Refer to the Design Pine® FLAMEfixx Specifier and Installer Guide.

3. Compliance

When installed and maintained in accordance with this documentation and FWPA Standard D01, Design Pine® Cladding forms part of an external wall system capable of being designed to meet the relevant performance requirements of the NCC.

Assessment of compliance with the NCC, including structural performance, weatherproofing, fire performance (where applicable), and condensation management, remains the responsibility of the building designer, certifier, and installer.

This Design Pine® Cladding Specifier and Installer Guide should be read in conjunction with the following key standards and reference documents:

- AS/NZS 1170 Series – Structural Design Actions.
- AS 4055 – Wind Loads for Housing.
- AS/NZS 4200.1:2017 – Pliable Building Membranes and Underlays (Materials).
- FWPA Standard D01: Design and Installation of Exterior Timber Wall Cladding (2025).
- Relevant NCC (BCA) and state or local building regulations.

4. Responsibilities

This Specifier and Installer Guide outlines recommended design and construction practices and is intended as a general reference for typical external weatherboard applications. It is not a substitute for the expertise and responsibility of qualified building professionals in designing projects and carrying out installations, nor does it cover every possible situation. Architects, designers, and installers remain responsible for confirming that the details provided are suitable for the specific application and installers must ensure all fixings, sealants, and finishes are suitable.

5. Sustainability

ITI Australia supports responsible sourcing practices through certified supply chains, with timber products available under FSC® and PEFC certification schemes, providing assurance of legal and sustainable forest management.

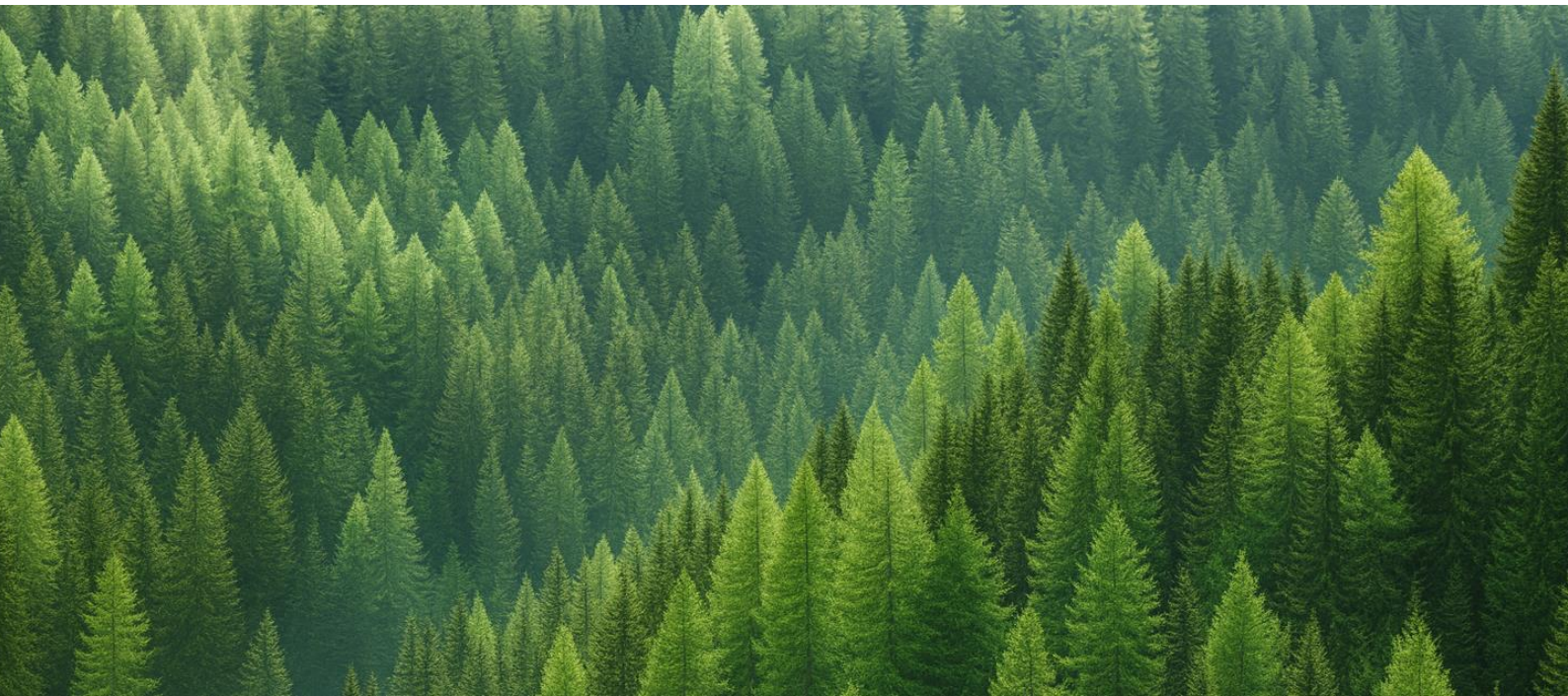
Design Pine® Cladding is manufactured from plantation-grown radiata pine sourced from sustainably managed forests, supporting the long-term availability of renewable timber resources. These plantation systems are designed to provide a continuous, responsibly managed supply of timber while reducing pressure on native forests.

Radiata pine is a fast-growing, renewable resource that absorbs carbon dioxide during growth, contributing to carbon storage within the built environment. In addition, timber production requires comparatively low energy input, supporting a lower environmental impact relative to many alternative building materials.

FSC
www.fsc.org
FSC® C109057
The mark of responsible forestry

Comparing Carbon

	Timber	Steel	Concrete	Aluminium
Fossil fuel energy used in production (ML/m³)	750	266000	4800	1100000
Carbon released (kg/m³)	15	5320	120	22000
Carbon stored (kg/m³)	250	0	0	0



6. Design

6.1 Structure

Timber Framing

Design Pine® Cladding is installed on timber framing that complies with:

- Design of timber structures: AS 1720.1; or
- Residential timber-framed construction – noncyclonic areas: AS 1684.2; or
- Residential timber-framed construction – cyclonic areas: AS 1684.3; or
- Residential timber-framed construction – noncyclonic areas (simplified) AS 1684.4; or
- For mass timber, designed in accordance with the design of timber structures specified in AS 1720.1.

Steel Framing

Steel framing is not the preferred substrate for Design Pine® Cladding. Where steel framing is specified, the cladding must be fixed to timber battens installed over the steel frame, rather than directly to the steel members.

Design Pine® Cladding is installed on steel framing that complies with:

- Residential and low-rise steel framing:
    - Design: NASH Standard Residential and Low-Rise Steel Framing Part 1; or
    - Design solutions: NASH Standard Residential and Low-Rise Steel Framing Part 2; or
- Steel structures: AS 4100; or
- Cold-formed steel structures: AS/NZS 4600.

6.2 Durability

Design Pine® Cladding is manufactured from preservative-treated radiata pine to H3 in accordance with AS 1604, providing durability suitable for above-ground exterior wall applications. When installed, coated, and maintained in accordance with this documentation and relevant Australian Standards, Design Pine® Cladding offers reliable long-term performance against decay and insect attack.

6.3 Condensation Management

Design Pine® Cladding is generally installed over a drained and ventilated cavity. Installation without a cavity shall only be considered where it can be demonstrated, through hygrothermal analysis, that moisture conditions will not occur that could promote mould growth or moisture accumulation.

The requirement for a cavity shall be determined using the risk assessment methodology outlined in Table 2.1 of FWPA Standard D01, considering the specific wall cladding system and building conditions.

Separate assessments shall be undertaken where building conditions vary, including changes in storey height, exposure, roof-to-wall junctions, eaves width, envelope complexity, and the presence of decks, porches, or balconies.

Cavity-Fixed Construction

Cavity-fixed cladding systems require a pliable building membrane to serve as the primary water control layer. The membrane shall be tested to AS/NZS 4200.1 and installed in accordance with AS 4200.2, such as ITI Australia ClimaGuard, and located between the wall framing and the cavity battens.

Cavity battens shall be specified based on their intended function and whether they are required to carry structural loads.
Spacer battens are used to create separation between the wall framing and the external cladding and do not provide structural support.
Structural battens are designed to support the cladding system directly, allowing fixings to secure the cladding to the batten without penetrating through the batten into the supporting wall structure.

Structural cavity battens are required when Design Pine® Cladding is installed vertically.

Direct-Fixed Construction

Direct-fixed cladding systems rely on a pliable building membrane acting as the primary water control layer. The membrane shall be tested to AS/NZS 4200.1 and installed in accordance with AS 4200.2, such as ITI Australia ClimaGuard, and located between the wall framing and the external cladding.

6.4 Weatherboard Orientation

Design Pine® Cladding Shiplap weatherboard profile variants may be installed in both horizontal and vertical orientations. All other profiles are recommended for horizontal installation only.

6.5 Finishing & Trims

Design Pine® Cladding includes a range of finish and transition trims, suitable for use at junctions including window trims. Refer to the installation section of this guide and supporting architectural details for further information. All trims shall be detailed and installed in accordance with FWPA Standard D01 and good industry practice to support effective water management and direct moisture away from junctions.

6.6 Flashings

All openings and transitions, including relevant joinery openings, shall be flashed using materials complying with AS 2904 and the requirements of Section 3.3 of FWPA Standard D01.

6.7 Ground Clearance & Foundations

The minimum clearance from the bottom of Design Pine® Cladding to the adjoining finished ground level shall be:

- 50mm above impermeable (paved or concreted) areas that slope away from the building; or
- 100mm in low rainfall intensity areas or sandy, well-drained areas; or
- 150mm in any other case.

Design Pine® Cladding shall extend a minimum of 50mm below the lowest horizontal part of the suspended timber floor framing.

Design Pine® Cladding shall extend a minimum of 50mm below the top surface of the slab.

7. Installation

7.1 Health & Safety

Standard health and safety precautions should always be followed when working with timber.

For Australian work health & safety requirements, the national WHS policy framework developed by Safe Work Australia can be a helpful resource (along with state/territory specific toolkits). These resources provide practical checklists and support in meeting duties under the Work Health and Safety Act and Regulations. Relevant topics include:

- Site Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment.
- Safe Work Method Statements (SWMS) & Work Procedures.
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Requirements.
- Tool, Equipment & Plant Safety.
- Slips, Trips, Falls & Working at Heights Control Measures.

When cutting, drilling, or fixing weatherboards, equipment should be fitted with dust collection systems and used in well-ventilated areas. Personal protective equipment (PPE) should be worn at all times, including safety glasses, hearing protection, and a P1 or P2 dust mask.

Before operating power tools, ensure:

- The correct tool, saw, or blade is being used for the task.
- All tools and machinery are maintained in good repair.
- Safety devices and guards are fitted, secure, and operating correctly.
- Operators are trained and competent in safe use.

For more detailed product specific information, refer to relevant Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) on the ITI Australia website.

7.2 Storage & Handling

Solid timber absorbs and releases moisture primarily through the end grain. Correct storage is therefore critical to minimise dimensional movement prior to installation. Storage areas should be level, dry, and protected from the weather. Weatherboards are best kept flat on bearers at even spacing, no more than 1.5m apart, to avoid distortion. Cladding packs shall remain sealed in their original packaging during transport and storage to protect from moisture, dust, UV exposure, and surface contamination.

Prior to installation, boards shall be removed from packaging and allowed to acclimatise to site conditions in a dry, well-ventilated environment. During acclimatisation, boards shall be stacked flat and protected from direct weather exposure, with all lengths supported evenly to prevent warping or bowing.

When handling weatherboards, use appropriate manual-handling techniques or mechanical aids where possible. Long or heavy lengths should be lifted by two people. Maintain clear site access and ensure packs are stacked securely to prevent slipping or collapse. Weatherboards shall be lifted from the stack rather than dragged to avoid surface damage.

Personal protective equipment (PPE), including gloves and safety footwear, shall be worn. Care shall be taken to ensure the safety of nearby workers and the public during handling and movement of materials.

7.3 Pre-Installation

Design Pine® Cladding shall be installed by a suitably qualified and experienced installer, in accordance with this documentation and FWPA Standard D01 – Design and Installation of Exterior Timber Wall Cladding (2025).

Pre-Installation Checklist

- Confirm that weatherboards have been allowed to acclimatise to site conditions and moisture content is appropriate to the in-service environment.
- All required tools and accessories are available on site.
- All weatherboards are free from contamination resulting from sub-trades, moisture, or adverse site conditions.
- Any defects or damage has been filled with an approved filler.
- Sand any uneven surfaces and apply Design Pine® Primer to any cuts or end grain.

Preparing Weatherboard Laps

It is important that one coat of the colour matched exterior grade paint is applied to at least the area of the exposed face of the primed board adjacent to and under the overlap of the board that will be above it. This prevents the appearance of a line of different colour just under the overlap of the upper board if there is any shrinkage when the moisture content of the boards comes into equilibrium with the conditions on the building site or when, during the service life, there is an extended period of hot, dry weather.

Weather During Installation

During installation, care shall be taken to minimise water ingress into the wall cavity and to protect framing and cladding materials from excessive moisture exposure.

Radiata pine cladding is sensitive to changes in moisture content. Exposure to rain or high humidity during installation may result in board movement, swelling, or reduced coating performance, which can affect long-term appearance and durability.

Where installation occurs in wet or high-humidity conditions, wall framing, cavity components, and cladding boards should be protected using temporary flashings, protective sheeting, or tarpaulins as required.

Cladding should not be installed when saturated or excessively wet. Materials should be allowed to return to a suitable moisture condition prior to fixing.

Effective moisture management during installation is essential to support long-term system performance and finish quality.

7.4 Components & Accessories

Weatherboards

See *Product Specification* section for the full range Design Pine® Cladding profiles and variants.

Fixings

All fixings are required to meet the requirements of FWPA Standard D01 Design and Installation of Exterior Timber Wall Cladding (2025) section 4 and table 4.1. Fasteners must have the appropriate level of durability required for the intended application.

Timber Framing Fixings

- Nail fixings are the typical and recommended method for Design Pine® Cladding.
- Nails shall be suitable for exterior timber cladding and compatible with treated radiata pine.
- Fixings shall achieve adequate embedment into structural framing, nogging, or structural battens, with fixing length determined by profile depth, and batten thickness.
- Screws may be used as an alternative fixing method where permitted by FWPA Standard D01.

For coastal or high-salt environments within 5km of the shoreline, use 316- grade stainless steel fasteners.

Adhesive Sealant

Best practice (FWPA Standard D01:2025) is to install Design Pine® Cladding using mechanical fixings, with ITI Australia Spec Fix + Seal exterior-grade adhesive sealant (or equivalent such as Sikaflex® 11FC) used as a supplementary measure.

Adhesive sealant shall be applied as discrete daubs at fixing locations and at board joints to support fixing performance, improve joint stability, and limit moisture ingress at board ends.

Board ends and edges terminating within trims shall be sealed using appropriate gaskets and/or adhesive sealant to maintain weathertightness. Sealant shall be applied neatly in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, with excess removed to prevent surface contamination. ITI Australia Spec Fix + Seal adhesive sealant is available as cartridge or sausage.

Product Code	Description
ADSF300	Spec Fix + Seal Adhesive Sealant 300ml
ADSF600	Spec Fix + Seal Adhesive Sealant 600ml

7.5 Framing

Design Pine® Cladding shall be supported at maximum frame centres in accordance with FWPA Standard D01, with support spacing determined by board profile, thickness, and design wind conditions.

Ensure frames are straight and true before installing Design Pine® Cladding. A recommended tolerance of 3 to 4mm over a 3m length of framing is good practice. ITI Australia recommends using LVL stud framing for superior dimensional stability and load performance.

7.6 Flexible Underlay

Flexible underlays or building membranes act as the primary water control layer while allowing internal moisture vapour to escape.
In direct fixed applications, the membrane is located between the wall framing and the external cladding.
In cavity-fixed applications, the membrane is located between the wall framing and the cavity battens.

Flexible membranes/building underlays must comply with AS/NZS 4200.1, such as ITI Australia ClimaGuard, and installed in accordance with AS 4200.2.

- The membrane must have taped joints and be both high-performance and waterproof. Ensure all joints and penetrations are sealed in accordance with the manufacturer's guidelines.
- Upper sheets must overlap lower sheets by not less than 150mm, or 50mm if using a manufacturer-approved exterior tape.
- Fixings should be spaced at no more than 300mm centres.

7.7 Cavity Battens

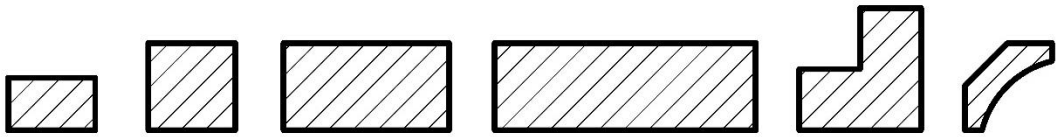
Design Pine® Cladding is most commonly installed horizontally, where spacer battens can be used. Spacer battens should be 18mm minimum thickness (FWPA Standard D01 2025) and ITI Australia recommends that spacer battens are Durability Class 1 (above ground). Spacer battens are fixed vertically over the membrane to the studs.

When installing Design Pine® Cladding vertically, structural battens are required. Structural battens should be 70x35mm minimum in size, Durability Class 1 (above ground), and fixed horizontally over the membrane to the studs. ITI Australia recommends castellated battens for enhanced ventilation, but they are not mandatory where proven airflow is achieved.

Each batten shall span at least three supporting elements. Where an envelope preservative treatment is used, reinstatement of treatment around cuts, notches, etc, is required.

7.8 Trims & Finishes

Design Pine® Cladding includes a range of trims for corners and cladding transitions, allowing flexibility in achieving the desired aesthetic outcome.



30x18 *30x30* *57x30* *90x30* *42x42 Corner* *30 Scotia*

Primary finishing trims, including external corners, internal corners, and end stops, shall be installed prior to fixing the cladding boards, or as required to suit the installation sequence.

Board ends and edges terminating within trims shall be sealed against moisture ingress using appropriate gaskets and/or Spec Fix + Seal exterior grade adhesive sealant (or equivalent). Sealant shall be applied neatly to form a continuous seal, with excess material removed to prevent surface contamination or staining.

7.9 Starting Out

Design Pine® Cladding weatherboards must be installed with the bottom edge positioned 50mm below the bearer or the lowest horizontal part of the subfloor to allow for adequate ventilation and water runoff.

Cut all bottom edges of Design Pine® Cladding boards inwards and upwards at a 15° angle to promote effective water runoff and prevent moisture from collecting along the lower edge.

Horizontal Starting Board

Install a venting strip or perforated cavity closure, in drained cavity applications, along the base of the wall to allow continuous airflow within the wall cavity while preventing insects, rodents, and debris from entering. The venting strip should be durable, corrosion-resistant, and designed to maintain the required ventilation gap for long-term performance.

Ensure the starter boards are perfectly level, correctly orientated, and securely fixed in place.

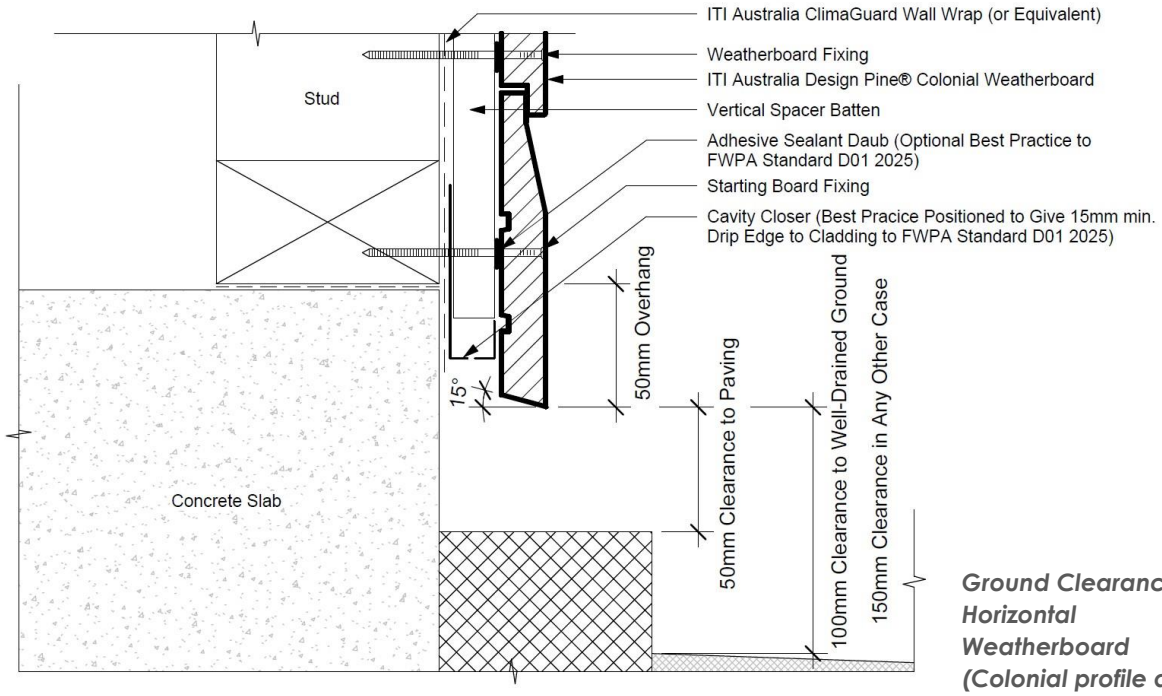
Vertical Starting Board

For a cleaner, more balanced appearance when installing Design Pine® Cladding vertically, ensure the first and last boards are equal in width. Before installation, measure across the wall span to calculate the required board widths. Adjust your layout if necessary so the final board does not appear undersized.

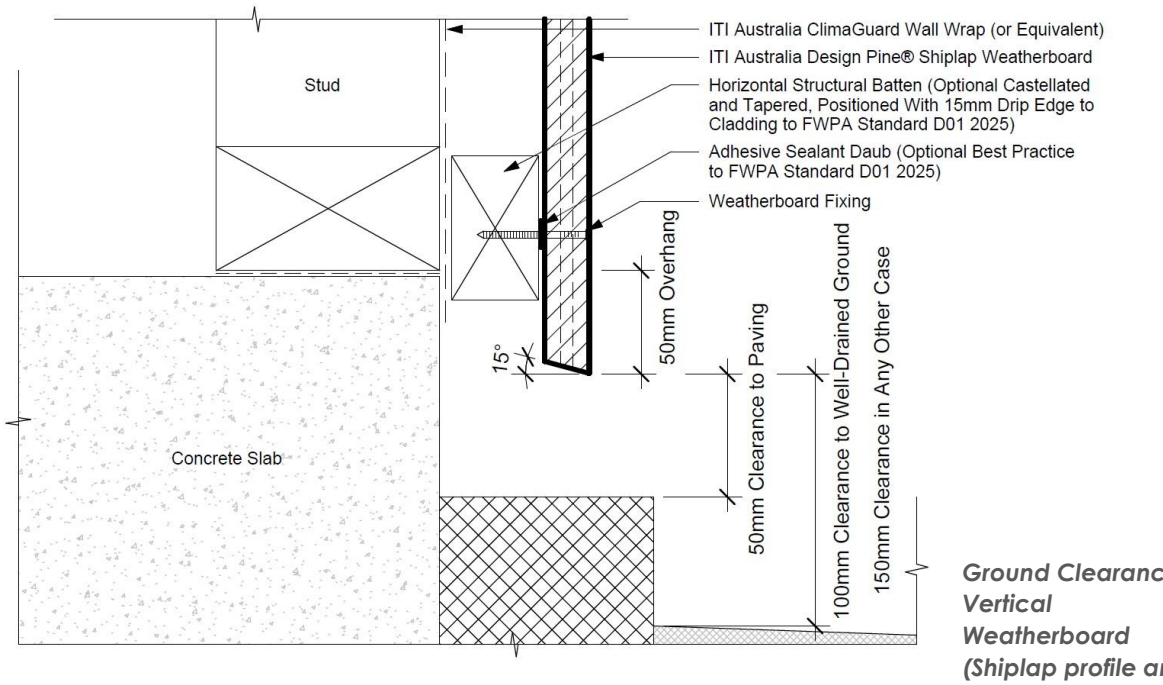
Ground Clearance

All clearances between Design Pine® Cladding and paved or unpaved ground must adhere to FWPA Standard D01 – Design and Installation of Exterior Timber Wall Cladding (2025), section 2.14.

Maintain the following minimum ground clearances measured from the bottom edge of the cladding, as illustrated.



Ground Clearance Horizontal Weatherboard (Colonial profile and drained cavity shown)



Ground Clearance Vertical Weatherboard (Shiplap profile and drained cavity shown)

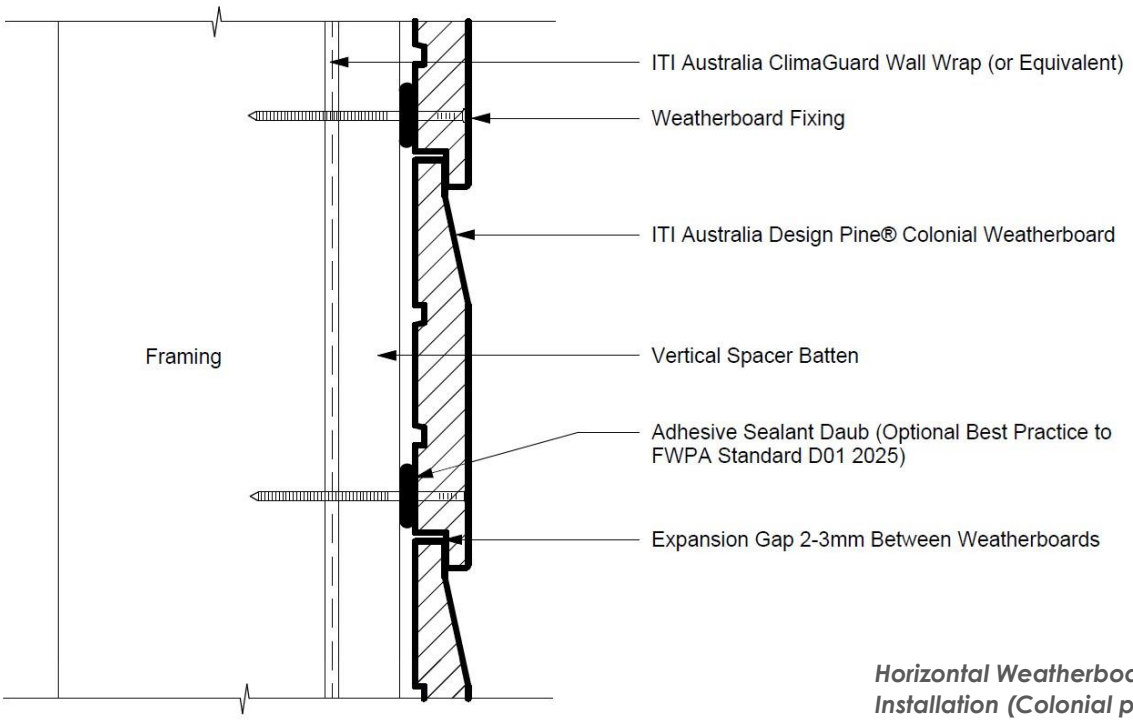
7.10 Horizontal Orientation & Fixing

Working from the bottom starting board upward, position each board with the tongue or narrow tip of the profile facing upward.

- Fixings shall be installed into framing or structural battens.
- Unless otherwise specified, use one fixing per support to allow each board to expand and contract independently. Fixings shall be positioned to suit the cladding profile, typically within the lower quarter of the board width, or centrally where required.
- Where multiple fixings are required, they shall be spaced across the board face, set back a minimum of 25mm from edges, and staggered to avoid alignment. Fixing positions shall minimise restraint and reduce the risk of splitting.
- Fixings shall not penetrate or restrain adjacent boards and shall not interfere with normal seasonal movement.
- Fixings shall be driven flush and not overdriven. Care shall be taken when using nail guns to avoid distortion or damage to the board, particularly where fixings are not directly supported.

Position the next board above. Expansion gaps are required to allow for the expansion of timber and must meet FWPA Standard D01 section 3.2.

Lapped profiles rely on an overlapping configuration, where each board overlaps and restrains the board below. Lap dimensions shall be in accordance with the cladding profile.
Tongue and groove boards require clearance within the joint to allow for expansion and natural timber movement (typically 2–3mm).



Horizontal Weatherboard Installation (Colonial profile and drained cavity shown)

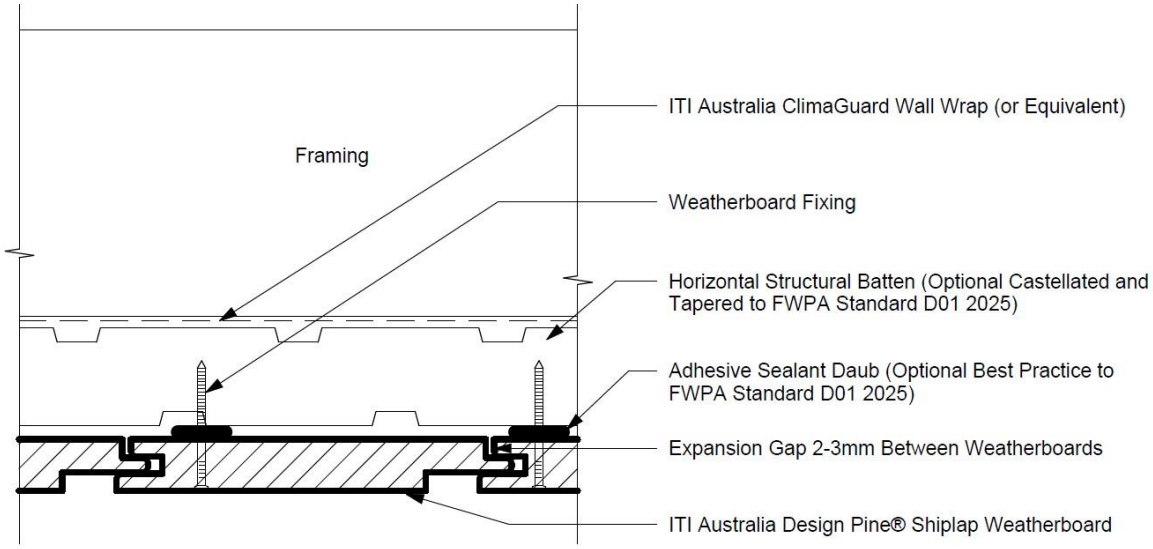
After securing each row, check horizontal alignment at regular intervals using a level or straightedge to maintain a consistent, professional finish across the wall surface.

7.11 Vertical Orientation & Fixing

Working from an external or internal corner, position each board with the tongue facing toward the next board to be installed. Boards should be installed with the tongue facing the prevailing weather direction.

- Fixings shall be installed into framing or structural battens.
- Unless otherwise specified, use one fixing per support to allow each board to expand and contract independently. Fixings shall be positioned to suit the cladding profile, typically within the female groove quarter of the board, or centrally where required.
- Where multiple fixings are required, they shall be spaced across the board face, set back a minimum of 25mm from edges, and staggered to avoid alignment. Fixing positions shall minimise restraint and reduce the risk of splitting.
- Fixings shall not penetrate or restrain adjacent boards and shall not interfere with normal seasonal movement.
- Fixings shall be driven flush and not overdriven. Care shall be taken when using nail guns to avoid distortion or damage to the board, particularly where fixings are not directly supported.

Press the next board into place so that the tongue and groove joint interlocks securely. Expansion gaps are required to allow for the expansion of timber and must meet FWPA Standard D01 section 3.2. Tongue and groove boards require clearance within the joint to allow for expansion and natural timber movement (typically 2–3mm).



Vertical Weatherboard Installation (Shiplap profile and drained cavity shown)

After securing each row, check vertical alignment at regular intervals using a level or straightedge to maintain a consistent, professional finish across the wall surface.

7.12 Weatherboard Joints

Where practicable, Design Pine® Cladding shall be installed using full-length boards to minimise the number of joints.

Where end joints are required, weatherboards shall be joined using either square-cut or scarf joints. For vertically installed boards, scarf joints are required and shall be formed at 45° to shed water away from the joint, in accordance with FWPA Standard D01.

Unless correctly sized metal flat soakers or joiners are used, all weatherboard joints shall be located over and fixed to framing.

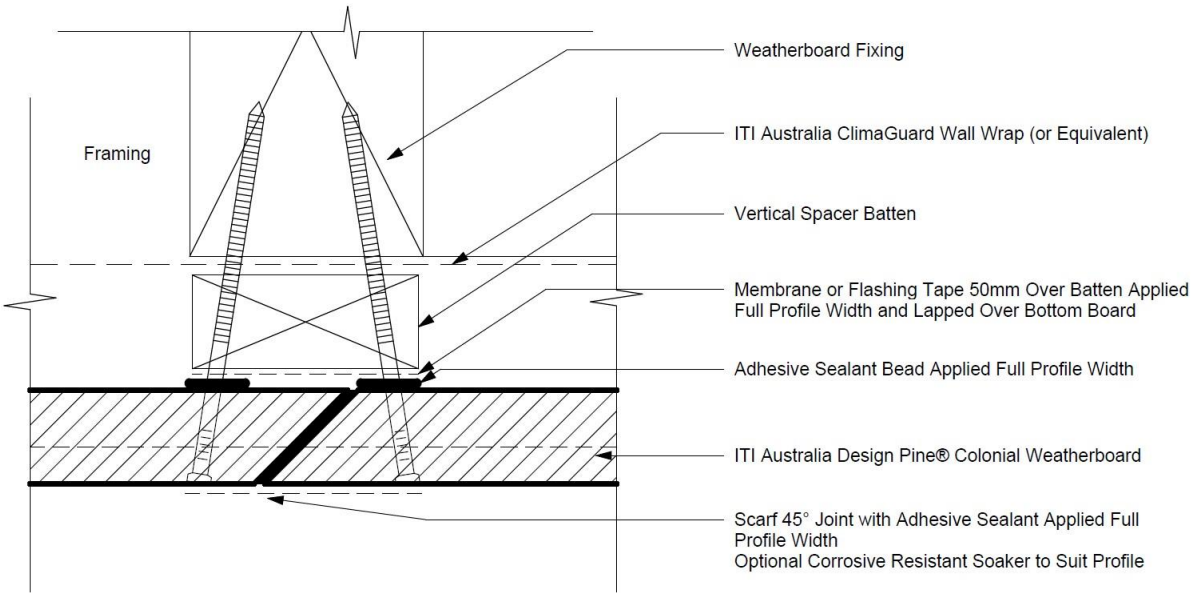
Board joints shall be staggered to avoid alignment on adjacent boards. Continuous vertical joint lines shall be avoided.

Horizontal Joints

Design Pine® Cladding horizontal weatherboards shall be jointed using square-cut or scarf joints, or correctly sized flat soakers.

Where scarf joints are used, the angled cut shall be oriented to face the prevailing weather direction to assist water shedding and reduce the risk of moisture ingress at the joint. ITI Australia recommends that a waterproof membrane or flashing tape is applied directly behind all joints and should continue 100mm past the top and bottom of the join or lap over the top section of the below board.

Apply a continuous bead of ITI Australia Spec Fix + Seal adhesive sealant (or equivalent) at the joint. Press the boards firmly together to create a tight seal, then wipe away all excess sealant immediately.

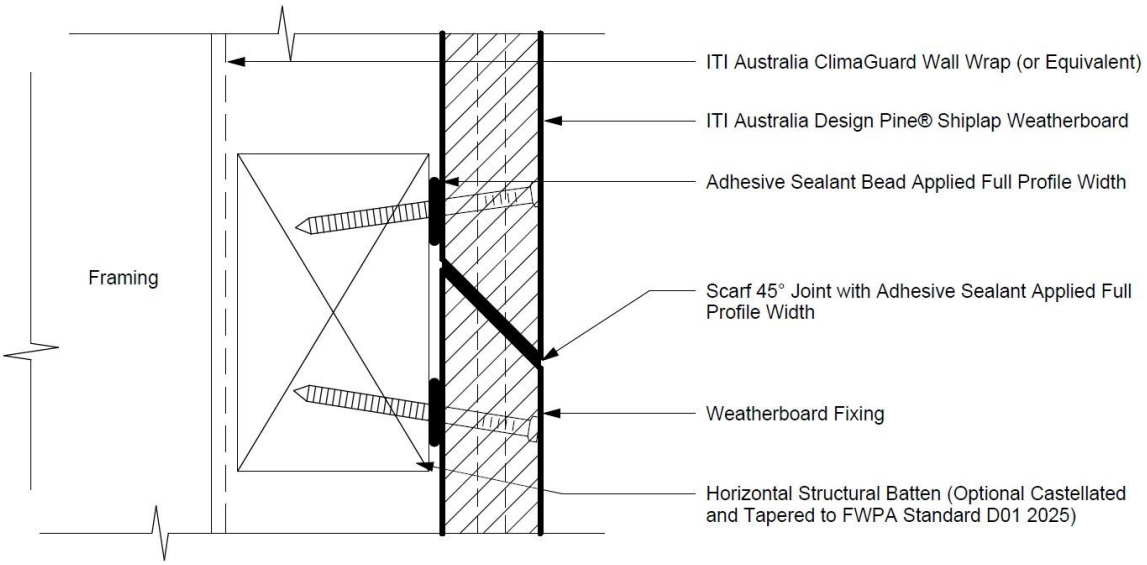


Horizontal Weatherboard Joint (Colonial profile and drained cavity shown)

Vertical Joints

Design Pine® Cladding vertical weatherboards shall be jointed using scarf joints and shall be formed at 45° to shed water away from the joint, in accordance with FWPA Standard D01.

Apply a continuous bead of ITI Australia Spec Fix + Seal adhesive sealant (or equivalent) at the joint. Press the boards firmly together to create a tight seal, then wipe away all excess sealant immediately.



Vertical Weatherboard Joint (Shiplap profile and drained cavity shown)

7.13 Sealing Cut Timber

All cut ends, edges, and notches shall be sealed immediately prior to installation using an approved preservative re-sealer (e.g. Tanalised EnSeal or similar). This is required to restore the preservative treatment at exposed end grain and limit moisture ingress, which may otherwise result in swelling, profile distortion, staining, or premature deterioration.

Following preservative treatment, all exposed timber surfaces, including cut ends, shall be primed using Design Pine® Exterior Primer (or equivalent) prior to application of finishing coats.

Where additional protection is required, an end-grain sealer (e.g. Dulux Timber End Sealer or equivalent) may be applied to cut ends and vulnerable areas to further reduce moisture uptake and improve coating performance.

EnSeal Clear Timber Preservative

ITI Australia Design Pine® Exterior Primer

Dulux Timber End Sealer

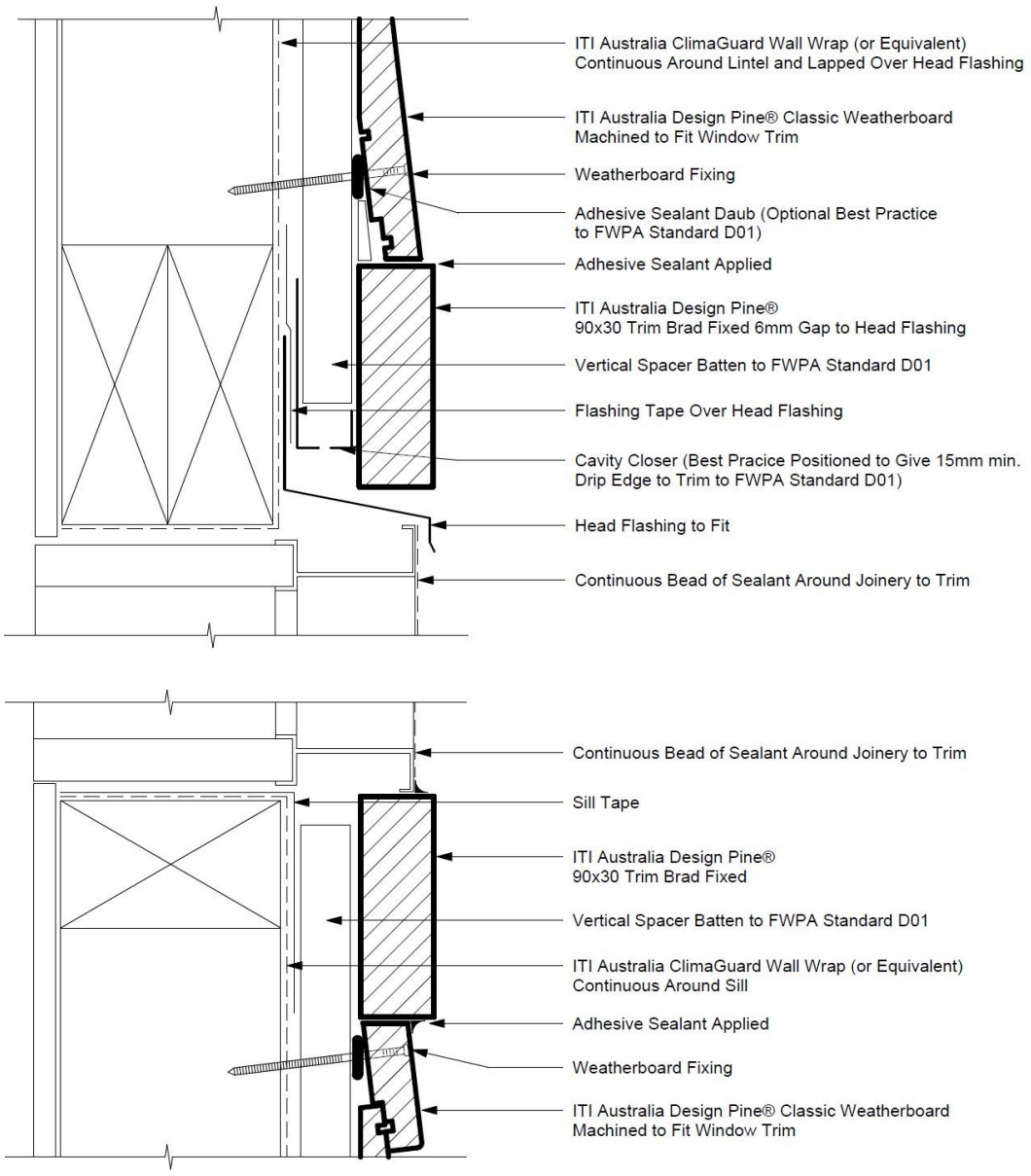
7.14 Window Trims

Where a defined window trim aesthetic is required, Design Pine® 90x30 trims may be used in conjunction with horizontal Classic bevelback weatherboards to form a boxed trim detail.

Window trims project the cladding line away from the window opening. To accommodate this and maintain consistent cavity performance and fixing support:

- Double studs shall be installed at window jambs.
- Double vertical cavity battens shall be provided to align with trim thickness and ensure adequate fixing for both trims and weatherboards.

Where practicable, a full weatherboard is preferred at the window head to maintain profile continuity and minimise junction complexity. Where full boards cannot be achieved, avoid visually narrow or unstable weatherboard pieces and ensure all cut edges are sealed and protected.



Window Trim at Head and Sill (Classic profile and drained cavity shown)

7.15 Movement Joints

All cladding applications extending over more than one storey or forming a gable end wall exceeding 3.0m in height, shall incorporate expansion gaps to accommodate movement.

Expansion gaps shall be a minimum of 10mm (unless otherwise required by FWPA Standard D01) and shall be located at:

- Inter-storey junctions, and
- Under window sills, where continuous cladding height exceeds the limits above.

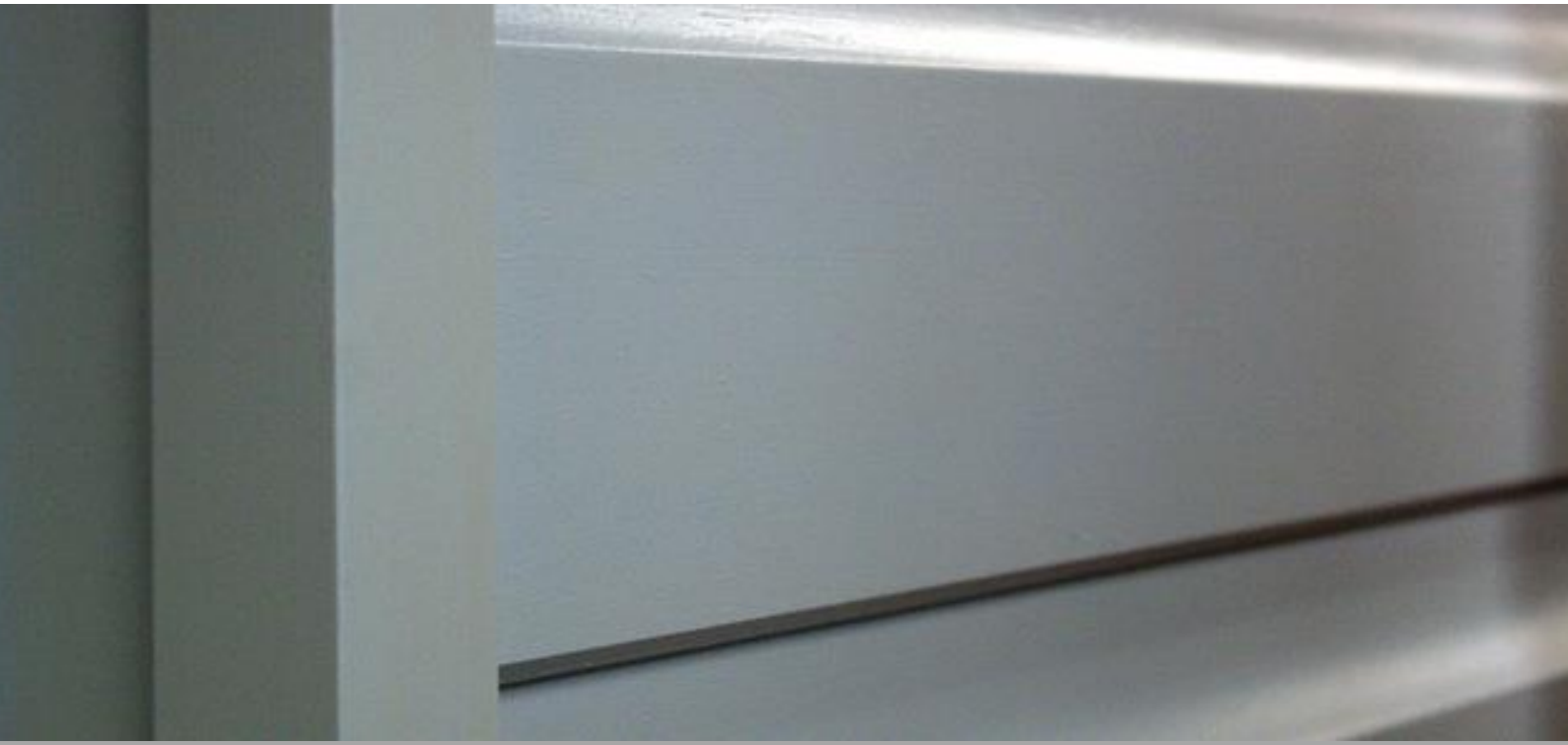
Movement joints shall be detailed and installed in accordance with FWPA Standard D01 section 3.2.6.

7.16 Finishing

The painter is responsible for assessing the substrate and ensuring it is suitable and adequately prepared prior to painting. Any coating system shall be approved for use with Design Pine® Cladding and the specified primer.

For Design Pine® products, exterior paint colours should have a Light Reflectance Value (LRV) greater than 30% to reduce heat absorption and thermal movement, unless otherwise approved by the coating manufacturer.

Typically, a first coat of exterior-grade preliminary topcoat, colour matched to the final finish coat, will have been applied prior to installation of the weatherboards. Apply two additional coats of quality exterior paint within 12 weeks of installation to achieve the specified finish and optimum performance. Additional coats may be required in accordance with the coating manufacturer's recommendations.



8. Construction Details

The following details are available from the Design Pine® website.

NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
ITIDP-01	DESIGN PINE® CLADDING - HORIZONTAL WEATHERBOARD LAYOUT
ITIDP-02	DESIGN PINE® CLADDING - VERTICAL WEATHERBOARD LAYOUT
ITIDP-03	DESIGN PINE® CLADDING - HORIZONTAL WEATHERBOARD SPLAY JOINT
ITIDP-04	DESIGN PINE® CLADDING - VERTICAL WEATHERBOARD SPLAY JOINT
ITIDP-05	DESIGN PINE® CLADDING - HORIZONTAL WEATHERBOARD FOUNDATION
ITIDP-06	DESIGN PINE® CLADDING - VERTICAL WEATHERBOARD FOUNDATION
ITIDP-07	DESIGN PINE® CLADDING - HORIZONTAL WEATHERBOARD EXTERNAL CORNER
ITIDP-08	DESIGN PINE® CLADDING - HORIZONTAL WEATHERBOARD EXTERNAL CORNER ALTERNATIVE
ITIDP-09	DESIGN PINE® CLADDING - VERTICAL WEATHERBOARD EXTERNAL CORNER
ITIDP-10	DESIGN PINE® CLADDING - HORIZONTAL WEATHERBOARD INTERNAL CORNER
ITIDP-11	DESIGN PINE® CLADDING - VERTICAL WEATHERBOARD INTERNAL CORNER
ITIDP-12	DESIGN PINE® CLADDING - SOFFIT AT HEAD HORIZONTAL WEATHERBOARD
ITIDP-13	DESIGN PINE® CLADDING - SOFFIT AT HEAD HORIZONTAL WEATHERBOARD
ITIDP-14	DESIGN PINE® CLADDING - TYPICAL PENETRATION
ITIDP-15	DESIGN PINE® CLADDING - INTER-STOREY EXPANSION JOINT
ITIDP-16	DESIGN PINE® CLADDING - MASONRY ABUTMENT
ITIDP-17	DESIGN PINE® CLADDING - WINDOW TRIM AT HEAD
ITIDP-18	DESIGN PINE® CLADDING - WINDOW TRIM AT SILL
ITIDP-19	DESIGN PINE® CLADDING - WINDOW TRIM AT JAMB

9. Warranty & Maintenance

Warranty

ITI Australia provides a limited guarantee for Design Pine® Cladding against fungal decay, termite attack, and insect borers, subject to published terms, conditions, and exclusions.

The guarantee provides up to 10 years for product replacement and labour, and up to 25 years for product replacement only, from the date of supply. This guarantee applies where the product is used, installed, and maintained in accordance with ITI Australia requirements and does not cover other product properties or surface performance. Refer to the current ITI Australia / Design Pine® guarantee for full terms and conditions.

Maintenance

Design Pine® Cladding is a natural timber product and requires periodic inspection and maintenance to maintain performance and appearance. Coating systems shall be maintained in accordance with the coating manufacturer's recommendations.

Regular inspection is recommended to identify any damage, coating breakdown, or moisture ingress. Recoating frequency will vary depending on exposure, colour, and coating system.

10. More Information

ITI Australia imports and supplies a wide variety of timber for different applications such as plywood, hardwood T&G flooring, cladding and hardwood decking. For more information, contact ITI Australia.

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ITI Australia
Innovative Timber Ideas
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ITI NSW (Sydney)
59 Dunheved Circuit, St Marys, NSW 2760
02 8805 5000 | salesnsw@iti.net.au

ITI NSW (Newcastle)
19 Nelson Rd, Cardiff, NSW 2285
02 4953 7666 | salesnc@iti.net.au

ITI WA (Perth)
102-108 Bannister Rd, Canning Vale, WA 6155
08 9256 5700 | saleswa@iti.net.au

ITI QLD (Brisbane)
62 Creek St, Bundamba, QLD 4304
07 3436 8400 | salesqld@iti.net.au

ITI QLD (Townsville)
54–62 Enterprise St, Bohle QLD 4818
07 4724 5509 | salestsv@iti.net.au

ITI SA (Adelaide)
82–94 Grand Trunkway, Gillman, SA 5015
08 8447 0400 | salessa@iti.net.au

ITI VIC (Melbourne)
68–80 Kirkham Rd W, Keysborough, VIC 3173
03 9932 8400 | salesvic@iti.net.au

ITI TAS (Tasmania)
17 Bell Bay Rd, Bell Bay, TAS 7253
03 9111 9300 | salestas@iti.net.au