

CEMINTEL®



TEXTURE BASE SHEET
External Installation



INTRODUCTION

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Introduction

Cemintel® Texture Base Sheet (“Texture Base Sheet”), when properly installed using a proprietary jointing, framing and coating system, enables the creation of a seamless, weather resistant facade that is ideal for timber and steel framed construction.

The Texture Base Sheet cladding system essentially covers the exterior walls of a building and is a key component in providing weather resistance, acoustic, thermal and fire resisting performance. Refer to the CSR Gyprock® The Red Book™ for the Texture Base Sheet wall systems and associated performance properties.

The lightweight properties of fibre cement, combined with the wide range of textured and coloured coating options available, make the product ideal for both new construction and additions to existing buildings.

This installation guide has been prepared as a general guide and includes information on design and installation, system engineering and construction details. It assumes that the user has an intermediate knowledge level of building design and construction. In no way does it replace the services of the building professionals required to design projects nor is it an exhaustive guide of all possible scenarios.

It is the responsibility of the architect, designer and various engineering parties to ensure that the details in this installation guide are appropriate for the intended application. For further design information this guide should be read in conjunction with the CSR Cemintel® Facades and Cladding – Design Guide and CSR Gyprock® The Red Book™ publications.



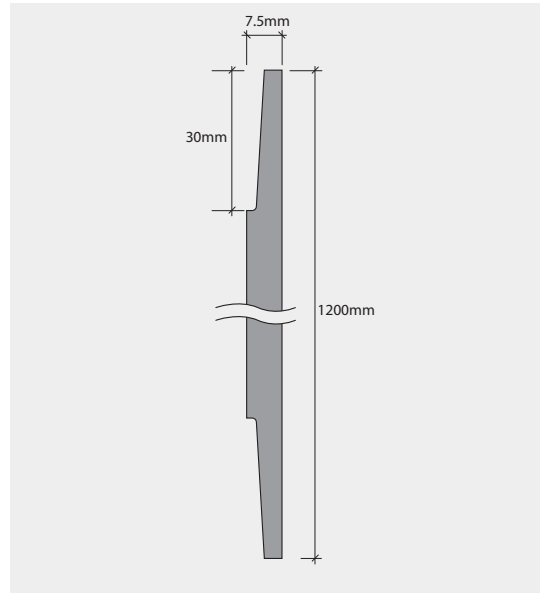
PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Panel Information

Texture Base Sheet is a nominal 7.5mm thick fibre cement panel consisting primarily of Portland Cement, sand, cellulose fibres, air and water. It is manufactured in accordance with AS/NZS 2908.2:2000 'Cellulose-cement products Part 2: Flat sheets.'

Texture Base Sheet is light blue in colour and features a 30mm wide by 2mm deep recess on the two long edges to facilitate concealed joint construction. It is sealed on the face and edges using the proven CeminSeal® embedded micro water block technology which prevents water penetrating into the panel.

When correctly installed and combined with a proprietary jointing, framing and textured coating system, Texture Base Sheet provides a strong, highly durable and affordable lightweight wall cladding system with a seamless monolithic appearance.



Product Specifications

A Technical Data Sheet can be downloaded from cemintel.com.au

Texture Base Sheet cladding sheet is a nominal 7.5mm thick autoclaved, cellulose fibre reinforced cement sheet with a nominal cover of 1200mm and is available in a range of lengths. Texture Base Sheet is light blue in colour and features a recess on the

two long edges which facilitates concealed joint construction. Once installed a proprietary coating system is applied to provide a seamless finish that is weatherproof, strong and durable.

Product Code	Thickness (mm)	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Mass (Nominal)	Panels per pack
10237	7.5	900	2440	11.7kg/m ²	30
10239	7.5	900	3000	11.7kg/m ²	30
10240	7.5	1200	2440	11.7kg/m ²	30
10241	7.5	1200	2725	11.7kg/m ²	30
10242	7.5	1200	3000	11.7kg/m ²	30

Property	Performance	Reference/Relevant Standard
Thickness	+0.5mm / -0.0mm	AS/NZS 2908.2
Width	+0.0mm / -3.0mm	AS/NZS 2908.2
Length	+0.0mm / -4.0mm	AS/NZS 2908.2
Nominal Mass	11.7kg/m ²	AS/NZS 2908.2



SYSTEM OVERVIEW

02

PRODUCT OVERVIEW



Applications

Class 1 and 10

Texture Base Sheet may be used for residential housing projects (Class 1 and Class 10 buildings), and can be used in many external applications including:

- New homes;
- Re-cladding of existing homes;
- Extensions and upper storey additions; and
- Over-cladding existing walls.

Typically, the Texture Base Sheet systems are installed on timber or steel framing built in accordance with the relevant Australian Standards, and suitable for buildings within the geometrical limits of wind classifications presented in Clause 1.2 of AS 4055:2021 “Wind loads for housing” for wind zones N1 to N5/C3.

For larger building geometries, the Texture Base Sheet support frame and fixing arrangements for a range of design ultimate limit state wind pressures are provided in this guide.

Class 2 to 9

Texture Base Sheet may be installed on Class 2 to Class 9 buildings to a maximum height of three storeys above ground. This height limit is to allow convenient access for the maintenance requirements of texture coating systems. It is required that buildings of Type A and B Construction use a cavity-fix wall system to reduce the weatherproofing risk factors as set out in NCC. All components must be of non-combustible materials unless they are exempted by the NCC.

The support frame and fixing arrangements for a range of design ultimate limit state wind pressures are provided in this guide.

NB: Cemintel recommend the use of an ExpressWall system for Type A construction above 3-storeys due to its ability to better withstand the wind-pressures and panel movement typical in high-rise construction. Please contact your local Cemintel representative for further information.

Benefits of Cemintel® Texture Base Sheet Systems

- Lightweight sheets are designed to be fixed to industry standard timber or steel structural frames;
- Durable and weather resistant;
- Concealed jointing for a seamless finish;
- Accepts a wide range of coatings, making it an excellent choice for contemporary designs where multiple building materials are being used (e.g., brick, timber, stone), and is a popular choice for building additions.
- Fire resistance – Fibre cement sheets can be used where non-combustible material is required under NCC provisions;
- Systems are available for thermal, acoustic and fire requirements as part of an overall solution.
- Termite resistant; and
- Bushfire performance – suitable for Bushfire Attack Level up to 29 (BAL-29) when constructed in accordance with AS 3959.

System Solutions

Property	Performance	Reference/Relevant Standard
Fire Resistance Limits (FRLs)	Up to 90/90/90 in a system with Gyprock fire grade plasterboard	Refer to Gyprock® The Red Book™
Bushfire Construction	BAL-29 (Construction for Bushfire Attack Level 29 for an external wall). Higher BAL ratings are possible with the inclusion of fire-resistant layers.”	AS 3959
Weatherproofing	Suitable for serviceability wind pressures of +1.19kPa/-1.79kPa and ultimate limit state wind pressure up to 2.5kPa with Enviroseal CW sarking.	NCC 2022 F3V1 [2019: FV1.1] and NCC 2022 H2V1 [2019: V2.2.1]
Cyclonic Conditions	Suitable for wind classification up to C3.	AS 4055 (Wind loads for housing) AS/NZS 1170.2

PRODUCT OVERVIEW



Direct Fix and Cavity Fix Cladding Systems

Texture Base Sheet wall systems have concealed joints and a textured coating finish to create a large monolithic appearance. The sheets are easily fixed to timber or steel frames using common fasteners. Sheets can be either installed by DIRECT FIX to the stud framing or installed with a ventilated and drained CAVITY FIX system, depending on the degree of weather resistance required and NCC Weatherproofing Risk Factor of the building. A cavity system provides a beneficial path for airflow, ventilation and drainage.

For Texture Base Sheet wall systems, no 'Risk Severity' items in the NCC Risk Factor calculation shall have a 'very-high' rating, and the maximum Building Total Risk Score shall be 12 for Direct Fix and 20 for Cavity Fix cladding installations. For further information, refer to the NCC and Cemintel Facades and Cladding – Design Guide.

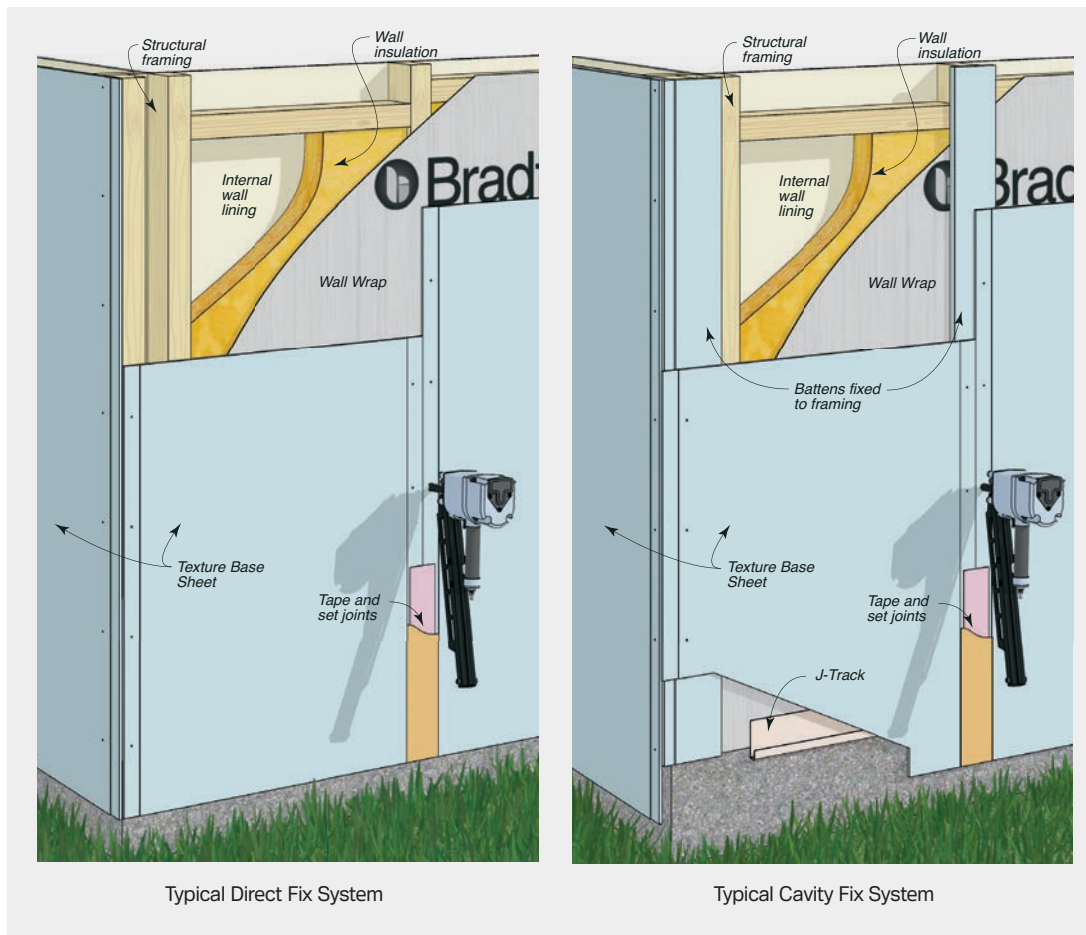
Direct Fix System

Many Australian residential applications are low risk (where homes are low rise and subject to low wind pressures), cladding is fixed directly to the frame. A degree of sealing is required at joints and gaps to prevent water ingress. Although not as effective as ventilated and drained cavity fix systems, direct fix systems can be an effective means of weatherproofing low risk buildings.

Ventilated and Drained Cavity Fix System

For buildings that are subject to higher wind loads or have features associated with a higher risk level for weatherproofing, a ventilated and drained cavity is required (refer to NCC 2022 F3V1 [2019: FV1.1] and NCC 2022 H2V1 [2019: V2.2.1] for verification methods). Typically, a ventilated and drained cavity or "Rainscreen" has openings at the joints that provide a rear-ventilated cladding system.

FIGURE 3.01 Typical Direct Fix System and Cavity System Arrangements



To achieve a ventilated system, battens or top hats are fixed over an air barrier to the face of studs or structural framing to form a cavity to enable air flow at the base and/or head of the external cladding wall via J-Track and/or eaves, respectively.

Design and installation considerations are provided in this guide for both methods. A unique weatherproofing solution can be also achieved through a combination of these two methods. The weatherproofing performance of the cavity is further enhanced by allowing sufficient air flow into the cavity behind the cladding, so that the pressures on either side of the cladding are similar and creates a pressure equalised cavity. This feature reduces the risk of moisture and water entering the cavity by means of pressure equalisation and provides a path for any water that does enter the cavity to effectively drain away and evaporate, leaving the building shell dry.

The weatherproofing performance of the Texture Base Sheet wall systems have been independently assessed and certified. For further information contact CSR DesignLINK.

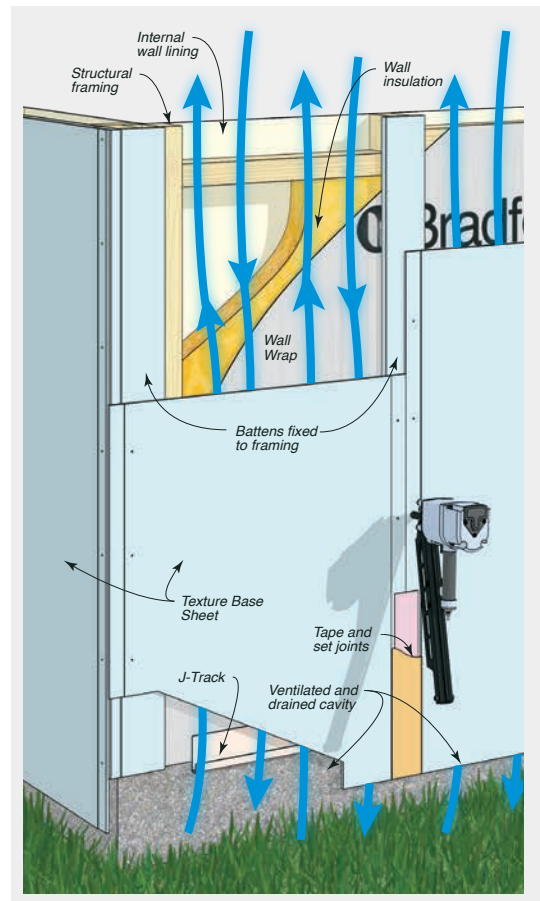
Cavity Battens and Top Hats

The cavity can be formed with the following batten/top hat components:

- Non-structural – 18mm to 20mm deep/thick Cemintel FC Batten or timber battens with a minimum 70mm face width; and
- Structural – 18mm to 50mm deep steel top hats with a 38mm minimum face width, or 35mm to 50mm deep timber battens with a minimum 42mm face width.

The non-structural battens and top hats are fixed 'On-stud' to the structural stud framing and acts as a spacer with the Texture Base Sheet direct fixed to the framing. For structural battens and top hats, the Texture Base Sheet can be direct fixed to batten or top hats. Note, for steel framed buildings the designer will advise on the thermal break requirements. The timber battens will require a minimum H3 protective treatment. The steel top hats will require a protective treatment or stainless steel material in C4: High Corrosivity Zones. Horizontal surfaces of battens must have a minimum fall of 5° to the horizontal to allow drainage of any moisture. Refer to the Cemintel Facades and Cladding Design Guide for further information.

FIGURE 3.02 Air Flow in the Ventilated Cavity System



Air Barriers

The air barrier is required to reduce air leakage between the exterior and internal areas of the building to achieve the pressure equalised self-draining cavity system and the 'building envelop sealing' level for energy efficiency performance. This guide considers the internal plasterboard lining as the predominant air barrier. Refer to the CSR Gyprock® The Red Book™ for further information on plasterboard linings and Texture Base Sheet wall systems.

Alternatively, the internal cavity lining (i.e., wall wrap, rigid air barrier, waterproofing layer, backpan) of ventilated and drained cavity can be the air barrier. The construction details for a soft air barrier and rigid air barrier are presented in the CSR Cemintel Facades & Cladding – Design Guide and the CSR Cemintel Rigid Air Barrier – Design & Installation Guide, respectively.

04

DESIGN + AESTHETIC
CONSIDERATIONS

This guide provides detailed installation information for external wall systems clad with Texture Base Sheet panels in timber, steel, concrete and masonry construction. This section outlines some important areas for consideration in determining an appropriate design of the Texture Base Sheet facade. The following points are not exhaustive. It is the responsibility of the architect / building designer to ensure the design conforms to NCC requirements and other relevant building standards that may exist for that location. It is recommended that the architect/building designer assigns the responsibility for the façade design to the project engineer.

This installation guide should be read in conjunction with the NCC, and for design information presented in the CSR Cemintel Facades and Cladding – Design Guide and CSR Gyprock The Red Book publications.

Design Considerations – Façades and Cladding Systems

CSR recommends that a comprehensive assessment of the performance requirements for the facades and external wall cladding systems be undertaken to address the areas of:

- **Structural Design** – framing and substrate options, direct fix and cavity fix installation requirements, earthquake loading, wind loading, stud set-out, cyclonic zones, structural bracing, internal linings and curved walls;
- **Weatherproofing** – water ingress management;
- **Moisture Management** – condensation risk, wall wrap/sarking selection and air barriers;
- **Energy Efficiency/Thermal Design** – thermal performance, thermal break requirements, building envelop sealing and thermal bridging;

- **Climates Zones for Thermal Design;**

- **Fire Resistance Performance** – fire rated external wall systems, supplementary fire zone protection, wall framing fire resistance, framing and lining, spread of fire, bushfire prone zones and roof & eaves design;

- **Acoustic Performance;**

- **Extreme Climate Conditions** – coastal areas, corrosive zones/categories and temperature extremes; and

- **Other Design Considerations** – window selection, services, renovations, termite management, specialist profiles and product limitations.

Panel Layout

For direct fixed Texture Base Sheet cladding the panel layout can be in a vertical or horizontal orientation. For the cavity system the Texture Base Sheet cladding the panel layout can be in the vertical orientation only, as there is no support for the horizontal joint. Vertical sheeting is generally preferred as it can provide the following benefits:

- Joints are generally less obvious after coating;
- Minimises sheet wastage; and
- Noggings may be staggered.

All sheet joints must be backed by framing, battens, top hats or noggings. Plan the sheet layout so that wherever possible, full sheets are installed to form straight joints using the two recessed sheet edges.

Where required, recesses can be created in cut sheets using bevelling tool or grinder.

Sheet Layout of Openings

Where possible, cut sheets around small openings, refer to Figure 4.01. For larger openings, horizontal sheets may be used above and below windows, thereby minimising vertical joints, refer to Figure 4.02.

FIGURE 4.01 Sheet Layout Around Small Openings

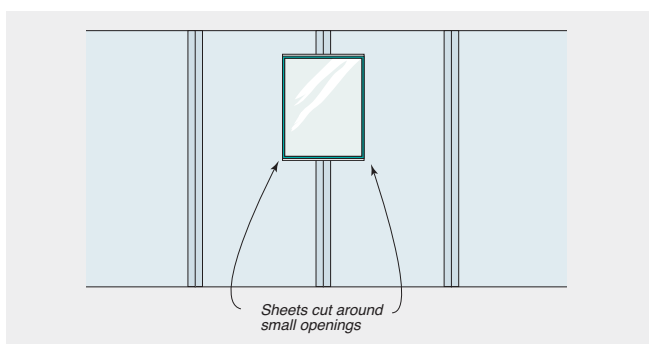
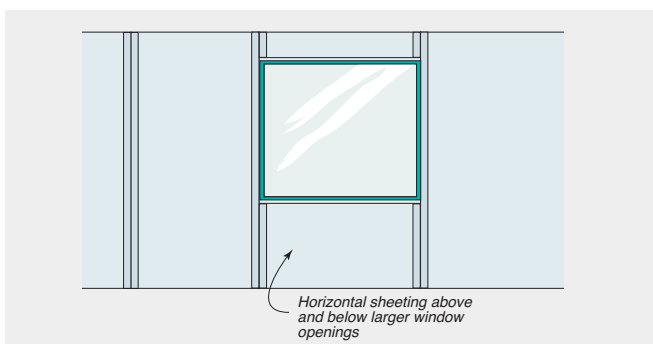


FIGURE 4.02 Sheet Layout Around Large Openings



DESIGN + AESTHETIC CONSIDERATIONS



Control Joints

Control joints are installed in the Texture Base Sheet system to allow differential movement and provide relief at high stress locations, which can include:

- Openings and penetrations (i.e., windows and doorways);
- Internal re-entrant corners;
- Junctions of different structural elements and framing (i.e., wall-to-floor framing, wall-to-roof framing, framed construction-to-masonry wall, and framed additions or extensions to existing buildings). Refer to “Construction Drawings + Details”;
- At junctions of existing and new framing and cladding systems, the framing and cladding must be discontinuous at the junction. Refer to “Construction Drawings + Details”;
- Movement joints provided in framing should be carried through the cladding and support framing; and
- For two-storeys construction, a horizontal control joint should be provided at the upper floor level unless specifically stated to the contrary in the relevant product installation guide.

Indicative control joint locations are shown in Figures 4.03 to 4.06.

At vertical control joints, provide two studs with a 15-20mm gap and sufficient gap between the cladding sheets to accommodate expected vertical and/or horizontal movements.

Frame shrinkage will require consideration by the building designer in all cases.

Where **dark colours** are to be used for coatings (i.e., absorptance ≥ 0.75 , as defined in BASIX), the control joint spacing should be reduced to 3,600mm maximum. Refer to ‘Jointing Solutions & Surface Finish’ section in ‘Design +Aesthetic Considerations’.

Vertical Control Joints

Vertical control joints are recommended at the following locations:

- 5,400mm maximum spacing inclusive of external corners, and within 3,600mm maximum of external corners;
- The cladding should not extend around two (2) external corners without the installation of a control joint;
- Align with control joints in the supporting structure and anywhere of significant structural movement;
- Control joints must extend the full height of the cladding and must be constructed in accordance with Figures 8.12 to 8.18 in “Construction Drawings + Details”.
- At sheet joints that coincide with the edge of an opening, refer to Figure 4.03;
- At corners of openings and penetrations of height greater than 900mm (i.e., large windows, doorways, sliding doors);
- All re-entrant corners;

- At junction of different or discontinuous structural framing or cladding;
- At sheet joints in slender areas of cladding (i.e., aspect ratio (length/width) ≥ 5), unless the supporting framing, battens or top hats bridge the joints and the cladding is fixed either side of the joint. Ideally the slender area of cladding should comprise of a single sheet;
- At the change in wall height that is greater than 20%;
- At breaks and discontinuity of the cavity battens or top hats.

Horizontal Control Joints

A horizontal control joint is required at every floor junction, and at the junction of wall framing and roof framing at gable ends to accommodate deflection, movement and shrinkage of framing. Refer to Fig 4.04 and 4.06. The magnitude of the deflection must be verified by the project engineer.

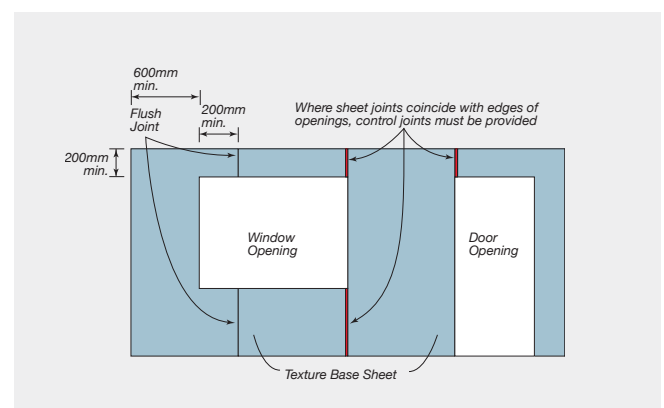
Horizontal control joints are commonly installed at the underside of the slab level. Where vertical battens or top hats are used to form a cavity behind the Texture Base Sheet cladding, they are required to be broken (i.e., discontinuous) to allow for continuity of the horizontal control joint.

Decorative cover strips may be used. Refer to details in the “Construction Drawings + Details” section. When a decorative cover strip is used at a horizontal control joint, the trim must only be fixed to the upper sheet. Clearance must be maintained between the trim and the lower sheet, and this gap must not be obstructed by the coating system.

Control Joint Filling

For best results, control joints should be filled with polyurethane sealant after the texture coating has been applied. Refer to the coating specification for instruction on the coating and accessories (i.e., corner beading, control joints, jointing) properties to satisfy the performance requirements of the project (i.e., durability, fire and non-combustibility).

FIGURE 4.03 Joints Coinciding with Openings



04

DESIGN + AESTHETIC CONSIDERATIONS

FIGURE 4.04 Typical Sheet Layout and Control Joint Locations – Two Storey Construction

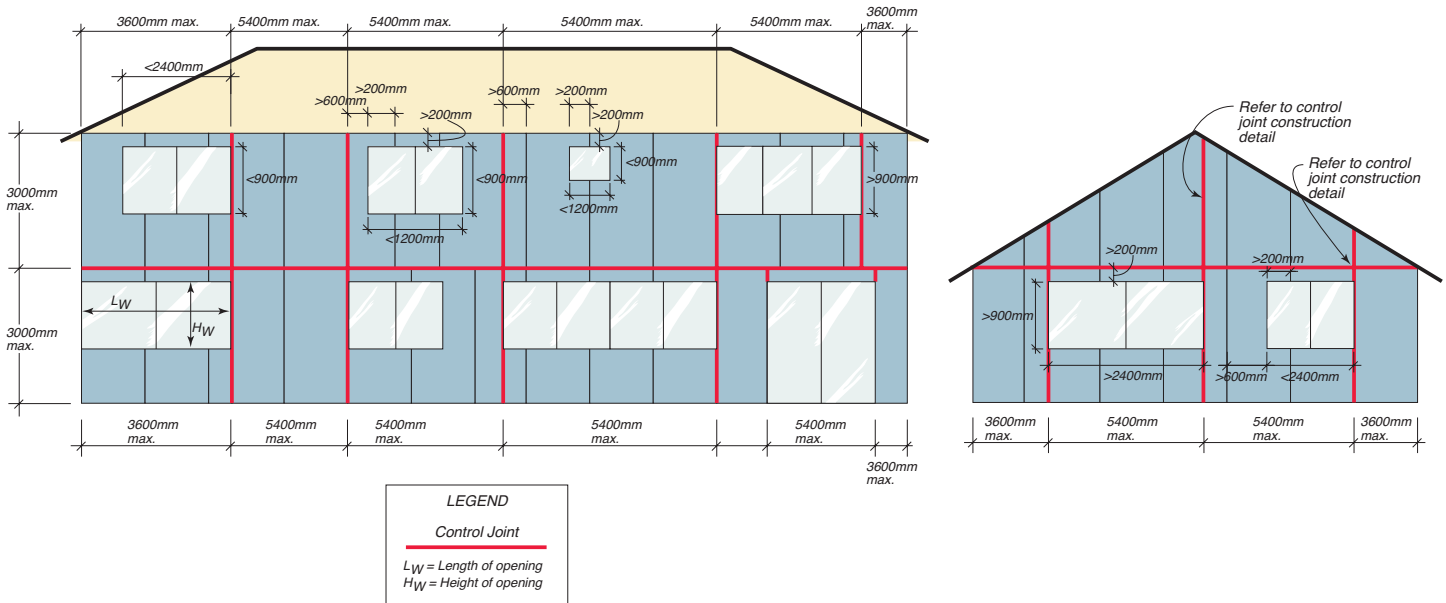


FIGURE 4.05 Sheet Layout for Single Storey Over 3000mm Height

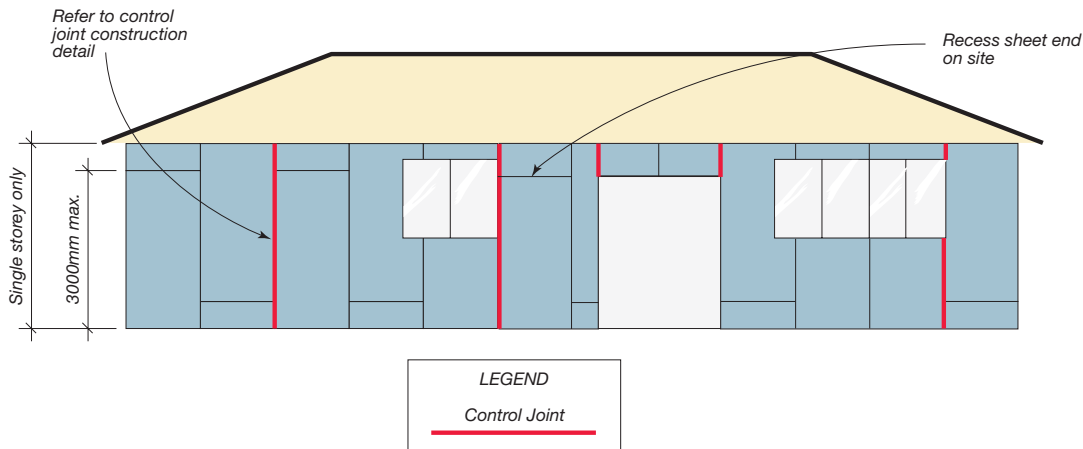
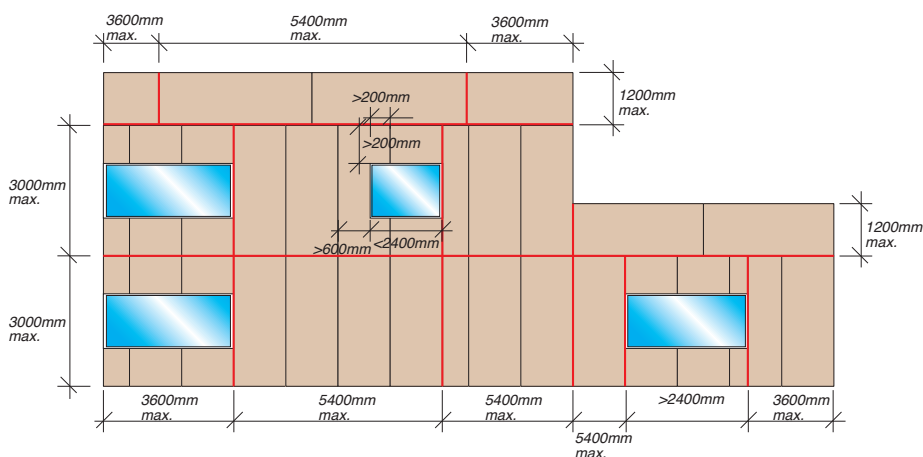


FIGURE 4.06 Typical Sheet Layout and Control Joint Spacing – Parapet Roof Construction



1. $H_w < 900\text{mm}$ and $L_w < 1,200\text{mm}$, then no control joints at the vertical edges of the opening are considered necessary.
 2. $H_w < 900\text{mm}$ and $L_w \geq 1,200\text{mm}$, then a control joint located at one of the vertical edges of the opening is suggested.
 3. $H_w \geq 900\text{mm}$, then control joints at both vertical edges of the opening are suggested.
- Note: For narrow depths of cladding under or over the opening, control joints at the vertical edges of the opening are recommended.

DESIGN + AESTHETIC CONSIDERATIONS

Bushfire Prone Zones

Bushfire Attack Level (BAL)

A Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) rating is a means of measuring the severity of a building's potential exposure to ember attack, radiant heat and direct flame contact. It is the responsibility of the project designer to assess the bushfire adequacy of the wall system and determine any additional details to satisfy the project bushfire requirements (refer to the NCC, AS 3959 and any other relevant regulatory requirements).

Protection against bushfire attack requires a comprehensive and systematic approach to ensure the construction of the whole wall system is considered, that includes the specification of fire-resistant linings, framing, cavity treatment and other materials (e.g., insulation, external wall cladding), and construction details for the external walls and junctions to neighbouring elements (e.g., eaves, decks and floors). Bushfire zone walls require specific treatments, such as but not limited to, all joints in the external surface material (cladding) of walls shall be covered, sealed, overlapped, backed or butt-jointed, inclusion of a sarking-type material applied over the frame prior to fixing any external cladding, and at all gaps (e.g., vents and weepholes) in external walls shall be screened with a mesh with a maximum aperture of 2mm, made of corrosion-resistant steel or bronze. Also mesh coverings maybe required at the wall head, base, all gaps, eaves and junctions with roofs, etc., to ensure appropriate protection from fire and ember attack.

In accordance with AS 3959, the Cemintel Texture Base Sheet sheets comply with the minimum thickness requirements of fibre-cement external cladding of Section 8 Construction Requirements for Bushfire Attack Level 29 (BAL-29) for an external wall. Texture Base Sheet wall systems can be suitable for use on buildings constructed in accordance with AS 3959 with a BAL rating up to and including BAL-29.

Cemintel Texture Base Sheet wall systems can achieve a 30/30/30 FRL rating (or higher) from the outside with the addition of a suitable Gyprock Fyrchek MR plasterboard lining to the outside of the framing, (refer to Gyprock The Red Book 01 Design Guide) and installed according to regulations and AS 3959 Section 9 Construction Requirements for Bushfire Attack Level FZ (BAL-FZ) for an external wall. Note that a 10m setback applies from the edge of the classified vegetation to the building.

Fire Resistance Performance

Fire Rated External Wall Systems

The Cemintel guides and Gyprock The Red Book publications provide design and installation information on the FRL rating of the Texture Base Sheet wall systems. Along with the Texture Base Sheet cladding, the fire rated wall systems are achieved with the inclusion of other CSR products, such as, Gyprock fire-resistant plasterboard, and Bradford insulation and sarking/wall wraps.

In accordance with NCC 2022 C2D10 [2019: C1.9] and NCC 2022 H3D2 [2019: 3.7.1.1], the following CSR products are deemed suitable for use wherever a non-combustible material is required, as:

- Cemintel Texture Base Sheet cladding is a fibre-reinforced cement sheeting material;
- Gyprock fire-resistant products are a plasterboard material; and
- Bradford Enviroseal and Thermoseal products are sarking-type materials that do not exceed 1mm in thickness and have a Flammability Index ≤ 5.

Design Fire Requirements

The design engineer is responsible for approving and specifying the wall system solution to ensure compliance with applicable NCC provisions, project specification, Australian Standards and any other regulatory requirements. These may include, but not limited to, the following:

- Nominating the length of fasteners to allow for the extra thickness of the fire-rated linings and maintain fastener capacity and minimum embedment;
- Specification of the external fire-resistant lining and fixing requirements; and
- When the internal (room) wall linings that form part of the fire rated wall system, design of the areas where the linings are omitted (such as the junctions of walls, floor and roof framing, in the roof space, and at service penetrations) and determine the necessity of additional treatment such as the provision of Supplementary Fire Zone Protection.

For further information, refer to the Cemintel Facades and Cladding – Design Guide and Gyprock The Red Book publications.



DESIGN + AESTHETIC CONSIDERATIONS

Jointing Solutions & Surface Finish

Texture Base Sheet is designed for application of texture coating to provide a solid, 'monolithic' appearance. The quality and appearance of the surface finish depends on a number of factors including:

- Jointing and coating products applied; and
- Quality of workmanship.

Texture Base Sheet joints require reinforcement prior to application of texture coatings. Cemintel recommends that the joint system and the texture coat used are supplied by the same manufacturer to ensure compatibility of materials and the best result. Cemintel warrants only the Texture Base Sheet component of the system. Joint setting and finishing remains the responsibility of the joint setting & finishing system manufacturer.

All products should be painted within three months of delivery to site. A priming coat may also be required when coating Texture Base Sheet.

Where Cemintel cladding products are exposed to the elements for more than three months from delivery, CSR recommends the application of a priming coat before applying the decorative coatings. Refer to the coating manufacturer's recommendations.

All cut edges should be pre-painted with an exterior sealer and then finished as for the face.

It is important to seek advice from the texture coat manufacturer to ensure you select the most appropriate products for Texture Base Sheet. Considerations should include:

- Prior to the application of the external texture coating system, walls must be washed down with clean fresh water to remove salt spray build-up from sheets and fixings. Sheets must be allowed to dry before coating. Refer to Section 10 for additional information;
- Compatibility between the jointing, coating and Texture Base Sheet products;
- The straightness of the substrate framing;
- Sheet layout around openings to minimise visibility of sheet jointing;

- The strength and flexibility of the jointing system must allow for movement at joints to avoid unsightly cracking of the surface coating;
- The coating systems suitable for use with Texture Base Sheet systems are usually 100% acrylic, high performance, elastomeric membrane weatherproofing coating, e.g., Dulux Acratex 955 or Watty! GranolImpact or similar;
- The movement joint systems for use with Texture Base Sheet systems are appropriate for external use, e.g., UV stabilised;
- On-Site Recessing – Where it is necessary to produce a sheet recess on-site, a dustless angle grinder can be used. Alternatively, CSR recommends using the Hitachi Easy Bevel with vacuum extraction system, which fits most 125mm grinders, and produces a superior finish. The recess should be approximately 2mm deep and 35mm wide. Where edges have been recessed on-site, priming may be required. Always follow the texture coating manufacturer's recommendations;
- Thickness at joints – variation in sheet thickness is a normal part of the manufacturing process. While sheet joints are recessed, the thickness of the jointing material applied may highlight joints in glancing light conditions. Design features such as eaves can reduce the amount of glancing light that appears at joints;
- Colour – light colours are more forgiving. They also do not absorb as much heat so there is less stress on the jointing system; and
- Level of gloss – spectral reflectivity is lower with matt finishes than gloss finishes. Cemintel recommends low gloss or matt finishes as light is diffused and there is less chance of visual phenomena like patchiness, undulations etc.

Refer to coating manufacturer to determine suitable coatings. Cemintel recommends using trained applicators that are approved by the coating manufacturer. It is the responsibility of the applicator to use the appropriate components and compounds sufficient to eliminate cracking under normal building conditions.

DESIGN + AESTHETIC CONSIDERATIONS



Wash Down Process

The Texture Base Sheet product is sealed on the face and edges with CeminSeal® embedded micro water block technology.

An external coating system must be applied and maintenance of the coating system shall be in accordance with coating manufacturer's recommendation. The following is recommended as a minimum maintenance regime:

- Where sufficiently exposed, rain can perform a natural wash down of the wall and ongoing maintenance should be limited to occasional rinse down or using a soft cloth or soft brush (like a dust pan brush).
- Walls which are protected by soffits above must be washed down twice per year to remove salt and debris build up particularly at joints.
- Normal dirt can be removed with a soft brush and warm water up to 50degrees, to which a small amount of dishwashing liquid or soap has been added. The panels should be rinsed with clear water before they dry.
- Calcifications should be removed with a 5% sulfamic acid solution or with a commercial lime remover. The façade should be rinsed with clear water after cleaning.
- Panels discoloured by algal growth should be treated with an algicide without bleaching agents. This application should be allowed to take effect for several days. Afterwards, clean the panels using the 'normal dirt' procedure above.
- When rinsing down panels, use no more than 700 psi (50kg/cm²) of water pressure at a minimum of 3m to 3.5m distance from the face of the wall. Water pressure should be applied downward to avoid forcing water into joints and gaps.
- Use neutral detergent with a soft cloth or soft brush when removing dirty spots from a panel. When diluting the neutral detergent, follow the manufacturer's instructions and use the weakest solution possible.

Inspection, Repair and Maintenance

The durability of the Cemintel Texture Base Sheet system can be enhanced by periodic inspection and maintenance. Inspections should include examination of the coatings, flashings and seals. Any cracked or damaged finish or seals which would allow water ingress must be repaired immediately by resealing the affected area, or by removing the panel and replacing sealant. Any damaged flashings, sheets or sealant must be replaced as for new work.

Regularly inspect panel surfaces and follow washdown procedures when required.

Ensure ventilation and drainage gaps between panels and flashings are clear of any debris.

It is recommended storing additional panels in case any panels are damaged in the future.

05

COMPONENTS + ACCESSORIES

COMPONENTS + ACCESSORIES

05









Note: Codes can change from time to time. Refer to the website for the current list of components prior to ordering.

Panels

	Product Code	Thickness (mm)	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Nominal Mass (kg/m ²)	Panels per pack
Cemintel Texture Base Sheet	10237	7.5	900	2440	11.7 kg/m ²	30
	10239	7.5	900	3000	11.7 kg/m ²	30
	10240	7.5	1200	2440	11.7 kg/m ²	30
	10241	7.5	1200	2725	11.7 kg/m ²	30
	10242	7.5	1200	3000	11.7 kg/m ²	30

Accessories

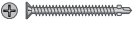




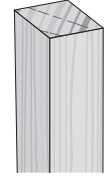
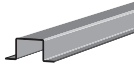



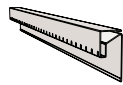
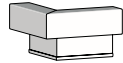
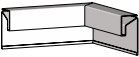
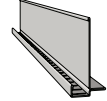
Note: The length of the fixings will need to be increased to ensure the same or greater embedment depth is obtained when additional layers are added, such as a Rigid Air Barrier (RAB), fire-rated linings, and/or thermal break materials. Nail fixing through multiple layers can be difficult and screw fixings are the preferred method of construction.

Product	Description	Size/Colour	Quantity	Product Code
CLADDING FIXINGS				
	Cladding Nails for Timber Framing and Battens – Manually driven nails, Class 3 Hot Dipped Galvanised (HDG) or Class 4 Stainless Steel (S/S). Used for direct fixing Cemintel Texture Base Sheet cladding to timber framing and 35mm minimum depth structural battens.			
	• Cemintel fibre cement nails (Not for use in coastal areas.)	2.8mmø x 30mm	2kg	77257
	• Galvanised 30mm minimum embedment	2.8mmø x 40mm	2kg	77258
	Cladding Nails for Timber Framing – Machine driven nails, Class 3 Hot Dipped Galvanised (HDG) or Class 4 Stainless Steel (S/S). Used for direct fixing Cemintel Texture Base Sheet cladding over 20mm maximum thickness non-structural battens to timber framing.			
	• Paslode 2.87mmø x 65mm HDG	2.87mmø x 65mm	Supplied by others	
	• Paslode 2.87mmø x 65mm Screw HDG Dome 15°			
	• Paslode 2.87mmø x 65mm Ring HDG Dome 15°			
	• Paslode 2.87mmø x 65mm Screw S/S Dome 15°			
	• Paslode 2.87mmø x 65mm Ring S/S Dome 15°			
	Cladding Screws for Steel Framing and Top Hats – Used for direct fixing Cemintel Texture Base Sheet cladding to steel framing and steel top hat battens over a thermal break. To suit 0.75mm BMT to 1.15mm BMT framing.			
	• Buildex Wing Teks self-embedding CSK Rib head, Phillips drive, Climacoat finish	8-18 x 35mm	Pack of 1000 (loose)	26626
	• Buildex Fibre Teks self-embedding CSK Rib head, Phillips drive, Climaseal 4 finish	10-18 x 30mm (M4.8-18 x 30mm)	Pack of 1000 (loose)	125614
	Cladding Screws for Steel Framing – Used for direct fixing Cemintel Texture Base Sheet cladding to steel framing over 20mm maximum thickness non-structural battens and thermal break. To suit 0.75mm BMT to 1.15mm BMT framing.			
	• Prolnx winged self-drilling, CSK self-embedding head, Class 3 finish	10-16 x 55mm	Pack of 500 (loose)	195881
BATTEN AND TOP HAT FIXINGS				
	Batten Nails for Timber Framing – Manually driven nails, Hot Dipped Galvanised (HDG). Used for fixing 35mm maximum depth structural battens to timber framing.			
	• HDG Flat head nail, 30mm minimum embedment	3.75mmø x 75mm	Supplied by others	
	Batten Nails for Timber Framing – Machine driven nails, Hot Dipped Galvanised (HDG). Used for fixing 35mm maximum depth structural battens to timber framing.			
	• Paslode 3.15mmø x 90mm HDG	3.15mmø x 90mm	Supplied by others	
	• Paslode 3.15mmø x 90mm Screw HDG Dome 15°			
	• Paslode 3.15mmø x 90mm Ring HDG Dome 15°			
	• Paslode 3.15mmø x 90mm Screw S/S Dome 15°			
	• Paslode 3.15mmø x 90mm Ring S/S Dome 15°			
	Batten Screws for Timber Framing – Class 3, wood screw. Used for fixing 35mm maximum depth structural battens to timber framing.			
	• Type 17 CSK Rib head, Phillips drive screw	8-10 x 57mm	Supplied by others	

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COMPONENTS + ACCESSORIES

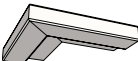





Note: Codes can change from time to time. Refer to the website for the current list of components prior to ordering.

Product	Description	Size/Colour	Quantity	Product Code
BATTEN AND TOP HAT FIXINGS (CONT'D)				
Batten Screw for Steel Framing – Class 3 screw. Used for fixing 35mm maximum depth structural battens to steel framing (To suit 0.75mm BMT to 1.15mm BMT framing).				
	• Wing Tek, CSK Rib head, Phillips drive screw	6-20 x 50mm	Supplied by others	
	• Prolnx winged self-drilling, CSK self-embedding head, Class 3 finish	10-16 x 55mm	Pack of 500 (loose)	195881
Top Hat Screws for Timber Framing – Class 4 screw. Used for fixing intermediate top hats to timber framing.				
	• Type 17, Hex head screw	12-11 x 40mm	100	84883
Top Hat Screws for Steel Framing – Class 4 screw. Used for fixing intermediate top hat to steel framing over a thermal break. To suit 0.50mm BMT to 1.15mm BMT framing.				
	• Self-drilling Hex head screw	12-14 x 20mm	Pack of 500 (loose)	183075
	Cemintel FC Batten – Non-structural battens are fixed to the structural framing to create a 19mm deep drained cavity system.	70mm x 19mm 2.7m lengths	1 each	125431
	Timber H3 Batten – Non-structural timber battens are fixed to the structural framing to create a 19mm deep drained cavity system. 35mm minimum width and greater than stud framing width. (minimum of 20mm thick batten required for R Value of 0.2 thermal break layer).	35mm min. x 18-20mm	Supplied by others	
Structural Timber Battens – F5 grade, structural timber battens are used for support of the Texture Base Sheet cladding at vertical joints and create the 35mm deep drained cavity system.				
	• Use 45mm (w) x 35mm (d) F5 for on-stud joints.	45mm x 35mm F5 grade timber	Supplied by others	
	• Use 70mm (w) x 35mm (d) F5 for off-stud joints. May also be used as alternative to 45mm (w) x 35mm (d) battens.	75mm x 35mm F5 grade timber	Supplied by others	
	Cemintel® Intermediate Top Hat – Used for support and fixing of the Texture Base Sheet at vertical joints in off-stud locations. Manufactured from galvanised (Z275) steel of 0.75mm base metal thickness with a mass of 0.95kg/m.	3.0m lengths x 35mm deep	1 each	126144
	Cavity Baffle – PVC profile used at base of wall to exclude vermin and moisture. To suit 35mm wide cavity. For non-combustible construction, use a folded metal flashing to be supplied by others.	3.0m lengths	1 each	38651
	J Track (Batten closer) – PVC extrusion fitted at base of battens to provide drainage, air flow and vermin proofing. To suit 18mm wide cavity.	19 x 19 x 70mm x 3000mm	1 each	134845
	Internal Corner Backing – metal angle flashing used at internal corners. Manufactured from steel galvalume AZ150 corrosion resistantcoating. (reference: FC 133).	50x50x3030mm	1 each	111498
	Cemintel Eaves Trim – provides an attractive finish at eaves junction and provides cavity ventilation. Powder coat finish on 0.35mm BMT steel with Galvalume AZ150 corrosion resistant coating.	60 x 26mm x 3030mm White	1 each	134451
	Cemintel Eaves Trim External Corner – provides an attractive finish at eaves trim corner. Powder coat finish on 0.35mm BMT steel with Galvalume AZ150 corrosion resistant coating.	150 x 150mm White	1 each	134426
	Cemintel Eaves Trim Internal Corner – provides an attractive finish at eaves trim corner. Powder coat finish on 0.35mm BMT steel with Galvalume AZ150 corrosion resistant coating.	100 x 100mm White	1 each	134429
	Cemintel Soffit Trim – provides an attractive finish at soffit edge as well as cavity ventilation and cavity closure below battens. To suit 18mm wide cavity. Powder coat finish on 0.35mm BMT steel with Galvalume AZ150 corrosion resistant coating.	60 x 18mm x 2000mm White	1 each	134452

COMPONENTS + ACCESSORIES

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


Note: Codes can change from time to time. Refer to the website for the current list of components prior to ordering.

Product	Description	Size/Colour	Quantity	Product Code
BATTEN AND TOP HAT FIXINGS (CONT'D)				
	Cemintel Soffit Trim External Corner – provides an attractive joint at soffit trim corner. To suit 18mm wide cavity. Powder coat finish on 0.35mm BMT steel with Galvalume AZ150 corrosion resistant coating.	76.5 x 76.5mm x 18mm White	1 each	134431
	Cemintel Soffit Trim Internal Corner – provides an attractive joint at soffit trim corner. To suit 18mm wide cavity. Powder coat finish on 0.35mm BMT steel with Galvalume AZ150 corrosion resistant coating.	91.5 x 91.5mm x 18mm White	1 each	134432
	Trim-Tex UV Stabilised PVC Control Joint Bead (72-2710) – moulding used at vertical and horizontal control joints.	3m lengths	1 each	10351
	Rondo EP17 Finishing Bead – For use at edges around windows or door frames, the base of walls and where one wall intersects another. Corrosion resistant with a grey powder coat finish.	3m lengths	1 each	60455
CSR RIGID AIR BARRIER/WALL WRAPS				
	Cemintel Rigid Air Barrier*	1200mm x 3000mm x 6mm	Pack of 30 sheets	170076
	Enviroseal™ RW Classification – Class 4 Vapour Permeable	1500mm x 25m	1 roll	141306
		1500mm x 30m	1 roll	192726
		1500mm x 50m	1 roll	120923
	Enviroseal™ CW Classification – Class 4 Vapour Permeable	1500mm x 50m	1 roll	118593
	Enviroseal™ CW-IT Classification – Class 4 Vapour Permeable	1500mm x 50m	2 rolls	153675
	Thermoseal™ Wall Wrap Classification – Non-permeable reflective Water Barrier	1350mm x 30m 1350mm x 60m	1 roll 1 roll	40483 10576
	Thermoseal™ Firespec Classification – Non-permeable reflective Water Barrier	1500mm x 30m	1 roll	164674
	Enviroseal Hightack Tape – used to seal wall wrap at overlap joints, around openings, for repairs and at flashings. Black, single sided, aggressive adhesive tape with a high initial grab and flexible carrier.	60mm x 25m	1 roll	160950
	Enviroseal SLS Flexi Tape – used to tape corners of openings.	60mm x 5m	1 roll	124872
	Enviroseal™ Double Sided Tape	24mm x 50m	1 roll	124873
	Reinforced Aluminium Foil Tape	48mm x 50m	1 carton (24)	13054
	Bradford Plasti-Grip Washers	45 x 5mm	1 carton (1000)	136770
INSULATION				
	Bradford Gold HP Wall Batts – R2.0 (75mm)	1160mm x 420mm	12 pack	153643
		1160mm x 570mm	12 pack	153648
	Bradford Gold HP Wall Batts – R2.5 (90mm)	1160mm x 420mm	9 pack	181430
		1160mm x 570mm	9 pack	181471
	Bradford Gold HP Wall Batts – R2.7 (90mm)	1160mm x 420mm	5 pack	152191
		1160mm x 570mm	5 pack	152197
	Sealant – polyurethane. Used to seal control joints, junctions, gaps around windows/doors/other penetrations. Can be painted over with most paints.	310mL tube (GREY) 310mL tube (BLACK)	1 each 1 each	11378 39488
	Backing Rod – 10mm polyethylene foam bead for insertion to joints prior to enable correct filling of joints with sealant. Also used as an air seal at window openings and construction junctions. The diameter of backing rod must be appropriate for the width of the gap being filled.	10mm diameter x 50m roll	1 each	11177

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COMPONENTS + ACCESSORIES




Note: Codes can change from time to time. Refer to the website for the current list of components prior to ordering.

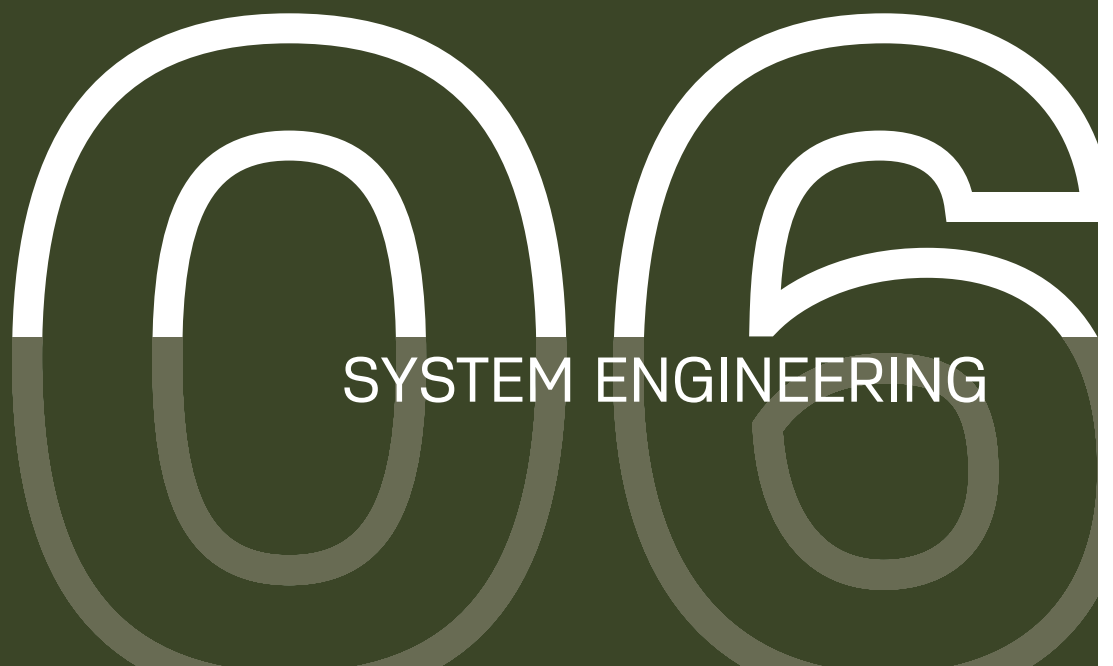
Product	Description	Size/Colour	Quantity	Product Code
INSULATION (CONT'D)				
	Thermal Break – Used with steel stud framing to achieve thermal performance.	7mm x 38mm x 1250mm	396 strips per pack	466163
	Bond Breaker Tape – Used behind Texture Base Sheet cladding at sealed joints.	3mm x 30mm x 25m	1 each	195703
	Cemintel Edge Sealer – for sealing panel edges after on-site cutting.	200ml	1 each	100166
		2ltr	1 each	180928
Flashings and Cappings – flashings are to be designed and installed in accordance with SAA-HB39 2015 and good building practice.			Supplied by others	
* Cemintel Rigid Air Barrier can be made to order. Minimum order quantities and lead times apply. Refer to Cemintel for more information.				

* Cemintel Rigid Air Barrier can be made to order. Minimum order quantities and lead times apply. Refer to Cemintel for more information.

Other Tools

CSR recommends the use of the following tools in conjunction with appropriate dust reduction methods.

Product	Description	Size	Quantity	Product Code
	Makita Plunge Saw Kit (1300W) includes 1400mm guide rail and bonus 165mm fibre cement saw blade – excellent for cutting cement based sheets	165mm	1	165485
	Makita 165mm Fibre Cement Saw Blade – ideal for use with the Makita Plunge saw and other 165mm circular saws fitted with vacuum extraction systems	165mmx20x4T	1	165486
	Hitachi Easy Bevel with vacuum extraction system, which fits most 125mm grinders, and can produce a recess approximately 2mm deep and 35mm wide	Supplied by others		



SYSTEM ENGINEERING



SYSTEM ENGINEERING

Design, Detailing and Performance Responsibilities

Cemintel engages independent testing laboratories to test and report on the performance of a wall in accordance with the relevant Australian Standards. Consultants use these reports as the basis for opinions (estimates of laboratory performance) they issue for variations or different arrangements to the tested system. Using their experience, the consultant will make judgement about on-site installed performance of various walls.

Project Consultants (Structural, Fire, Acoustic, Façade etc.)

These consultants are typically responsible for the following:

- Opinions on expected laboratory performance of wall configurations that vary from actual test configuration, such as substitution products and components;
- Judgements about expected field performance using laboratory test reports and practical experience; and
- Design, specification and certification of structural, fire, acoustic, durability, weather tightness and any other required performance criteria for individual projects.

This involves the design and selection of building elements, such as wall and floors and their integration into the building considering the following:

- Interface of different building elements and to the structure / substrate;
- Wall and floor junctions;
- Penetrations;
- Flashing issues;
- Room / building geometry; and
- Acoustic and water penetration field-testing.

Design Responsibility

Cladding, air barrier, battens and top hats, and structural framing are required to resist wind and earthquake loads that are specific to the building and the site. Additional 'local pressure factors' can apply to cladding and the supporting battens and top hats in accordance with the Australian Standard AS/NZS 1170.2 – Structural design actions - Wind actions. It is recommended that the Architect/Building Designer assigns the responsibility for the façade design to the Project Engineer. Once loads have been determined, the battens and top hat spans, fastener spacing, air barrier construction details, and cladding fixing details may be selected from the appropriate tables in this guide. It is also the responsibility of the Architect / Building Designer to select the appropriate corrosivity category. Refer to appropriate details in this guide.

The performance levels of walls documented in this guide and CSR Gyprock® The Red Book™ are either what is reported in a test or the documented opinion of consultants. Performance in projects is typically the responsibility of:

Project Certifier and/or Builder

These professionals are typically responsible for:

- Identifying the performance requirements for the project in accordance with the NCC and clearly communicating this to the relevant parties;
- Applicability of any performance characteristics supplied by Cemintel including test and opinions for the project; and
- The project consultant's responsibilities detailed above if one is not engaged in the project.

Cemintel does not provide consulting services. Cemintel only provides information that has been prepared by others and therefore shall not be considered experts in the field.

Any party using the information contained in this guide or supplied by Cemintel in the course of a project must satisfy themselves that it is true, current and appropriate for the application, consequently accepting responsibility for its use.

It is the responsibility of the architectural designer and engineering parties to ensure that the details in this design guide are appropriate for the intended application.

The recommendations in this guide are formulated along the lines of good building practice but are not intended to be an exhaustive statement of all relevant data.

Cemintel is not responsible for the performance of constructed walls, including field performance, and does not interpret or make judgements about performance requirements in the NCC.

Note: It is the responsibility of the Project Engineer/ Frame Designer to specify the connection of the structural noggings to the structural framing for off-stud top hats. It is also the responsibility of the project engineer to calculate the wind loads and earthquake loads for the cladding, air barrier and support framing of the façade on a project.

SYSTEM ENGINEERING



Batten and Top Hat Arrangements

Structural Support Framing

Texture Base Sheet cavity system can be used over most structural support framing systems, including horizontal girts, timber and steel studs, concrete panel and masonry walls, see Figures 6.01, 6.02 and 6.03.

When fixing to timber or steel studs, the frame must be designed to support the top hats at the top and bottom of the wall, and at horizontal supports (i.e., noggings) within the span of the wall. The connection of the nogging to the frame usually requires special design.

AS/NZS 1170.0 Table C1 suggests that support framing be designed for a maximum deflection of $\text{span}/250$.

The structural framing systems, and the connection of the top hats to the framing, unless noted otherwise, must be designed by the project structural engineer.

FIGURE 6.02 Fixing to Existing Masonry Wall

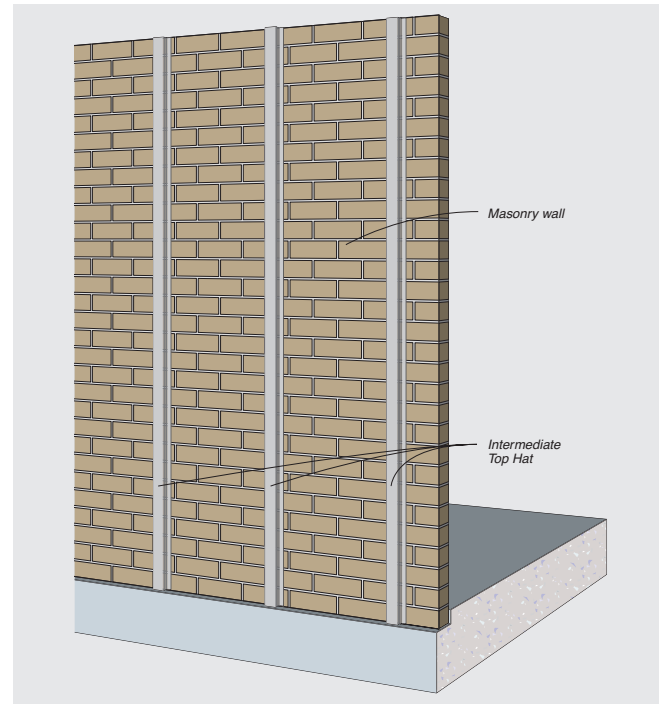


FIGURE 6.01 Fixing to Structural Steel Framing

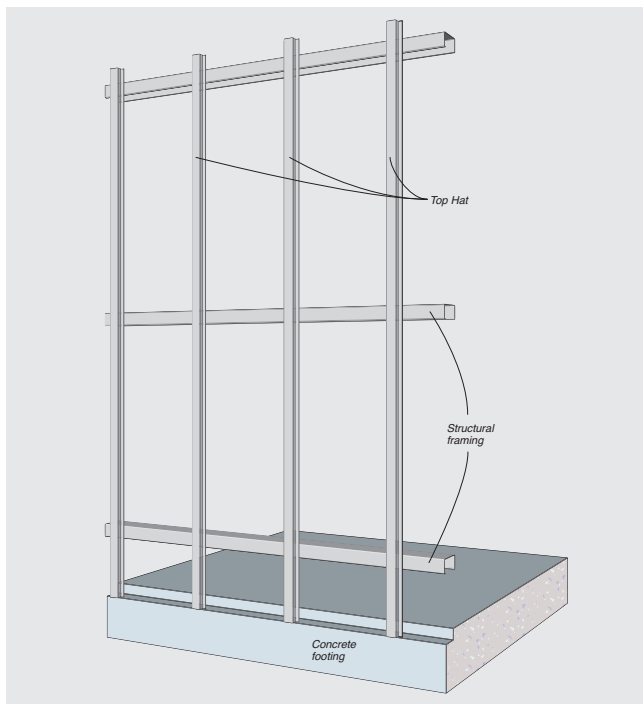
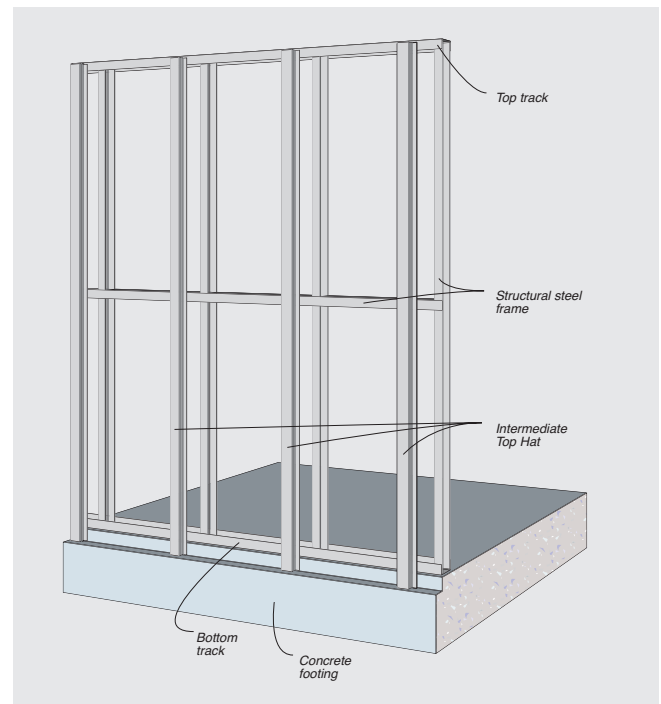


FIGURE 6.03 Fixing to Steel or Timber Stud Framing





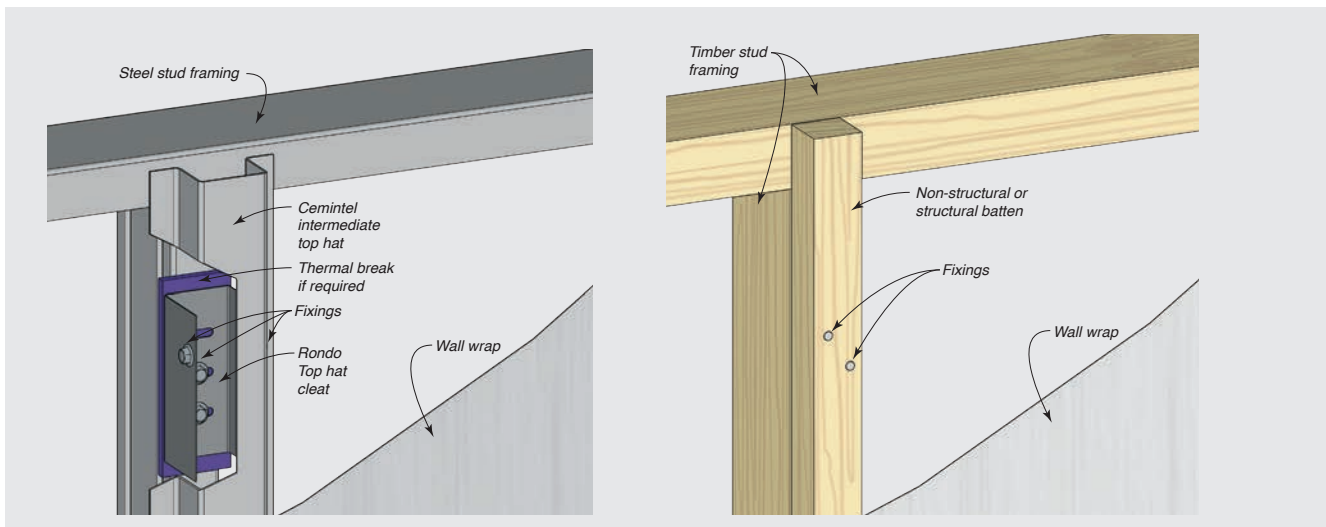
SYSTEM ENGINEERING

Stud Wall Support Framing – ‘On-Stud’ Fixing

Structural and non-structural timber battens and top hats may be fixed ‘on-stud’ to the stud of the structural wall framing designed from MGP10 or higher grade timber framing, or a minimum 0.75mm BMT steel framing. The battens and top hats should be arranged to not restrict the structural movement of the wall framing.

The stud frame walls designed to meet the structural requirements of the project, need to be designed to also support the Texture Base Sheet cladding and associated battens and top hats.

FIGURE 6.04 Structural Timber Battens and Steel Top Hats Fixed to Studs of the Structural Framing – ‘On-Stud’ Fixing

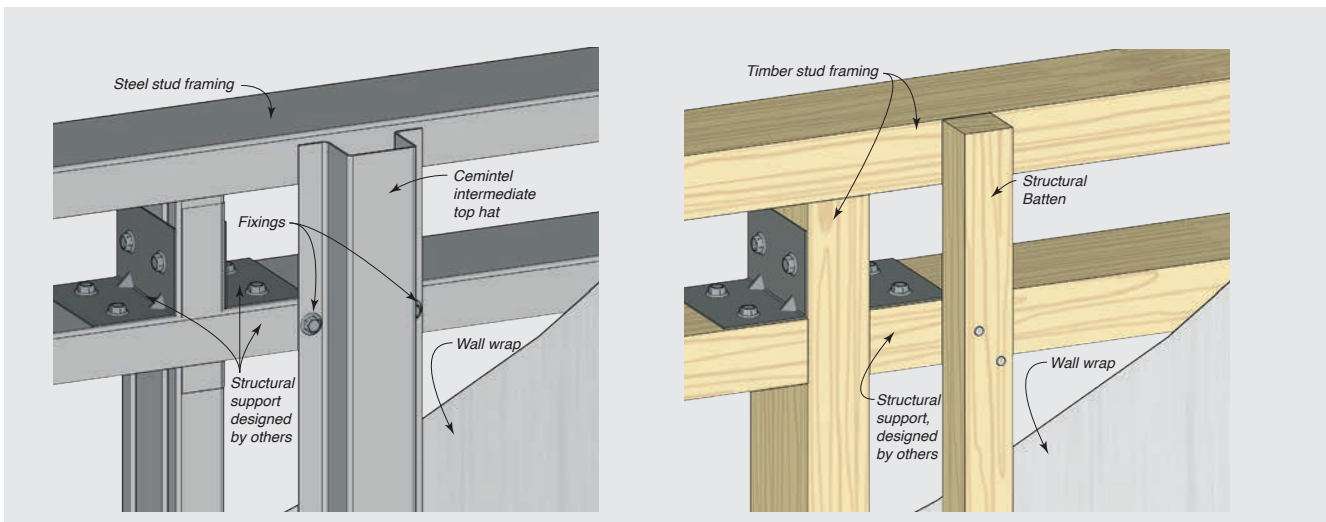


Horizontal Structural Wall Supports – ‘Off-Stud’ Fixing

Structural timber battens and steel top hats may be fixed ‘off-stud’ to horizontal structurally designed timber or steel support framing of a minimum 1.15mm BMT. It is the responsibility of the project engineer to specify this additional horizontal support structure and connections with an equivalent or better performance than those documented in this guide.

Where the top plates and bottom plates of the structural framing permit movement, such as deflection at an inter-storey junction, the wall framing will require additional horizontal structural supports near the plates for the battens and top hats. Also the battens and top hats will need to be discontinuous with an adequate gap to accommodate the structural movement.

FIGURE 6.05 Structural Timber Battens and Steel Top Hats Fixed to Additional Horizontal Structural Supports – ‘Off-Stud’ Fixing



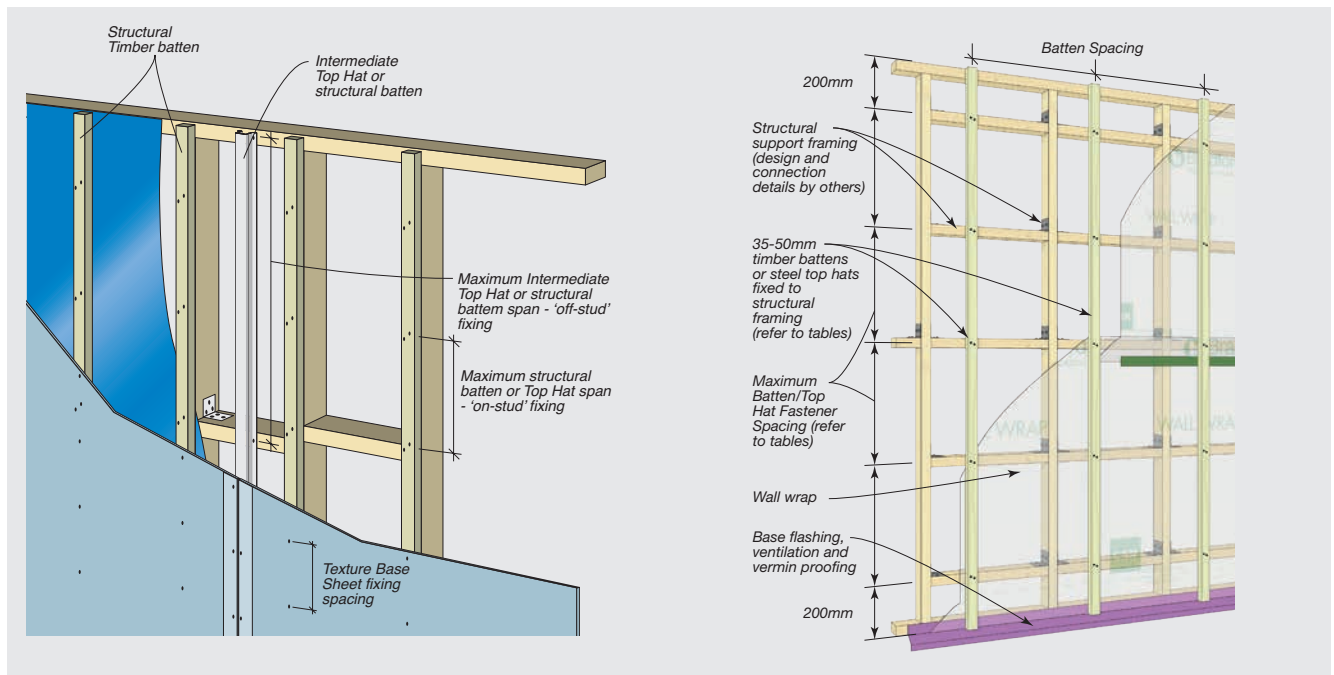
SYSTEM ENGINEERING



Design Tables

Fastener Spacings for Fixing Structural Battens and Top Hats to Support Framing

FIGURE 6.06 Batten/Top Hat Installation

TABLE 6.01 Maximum Fastener Spacing for Fixing Structural Battens and Top Hats to Framing
– RESIDENTIAL (Class 1 and Class 10)

NOTE: This table applies to the fasteners to fix the structural battens (45mm/70mm wide x 35mm thick F5/MGP10 minimum timber battens) and steel top hats (0.75mm BMT) to timber framing. Provide a double (2) nail or a single screw fixing, U.N.O., at the timber batten connections. The minimum structural grade of the timber framing is MGP10 and the minimum steel framing is 0.50mm BMT. The structural capacity of all support locations to be confirmed by the project engineer.

Maximum Batten Spacing (mm)	Wind Classification	Maximum Batten/Top Hat Fastener Spacing (mm)					
		Batten Type and Wind Load Zone					
		F5 Timber Batten* 45mm (w) x 35mm (d)		F5 Timber Batten* 70mm (w) x 35mm (d)		Intermediate Top Hat 35mm (d) x 0.75mm BMT	
		General Zone ①	Corner Zone ②	General Zone ①	Corner Zone ②	General Zone ①	Corner Zone ②
300	N2	1600	1000	1850	1000	2600	1450
	N3/C1	1200	650	1200	650	1700	900
	N4/C2	800	400	800	400	1150	600
	N5/C3	550	250	550	250	750	400
400/450	N2	1250	650	1250	650	1750	950
	N3/C1	800	400	800	400	1150	600
	N4/C2	500	250	500	250	750	400
600	N1	1250	700	1300	700	1850	1000
	N2	900	500	900	500	1350	700
	N3/C1	600	300	600	300	850	450

① GENERAL ZONES – Wall areas greater than 1200mm from an External Building Corner for Buildings satisfying the AS 4055 geometry limits.

② CORNER ZONES – Wall areas less than 1200mm from an External Building Corner for Buildings satisfying the AS 4055 geometry limits.

NOTE: Loads based on AS 4055:2021 with Factored external pressure coefficient, $k_1 C_{p,e} = -1.3 \pm 0.7$

* - denotes a 600mm maximum batten span where sheets are to be hand nailed.

U.N.O. – denotes unless noted otherwise.



SYSTEM ENGINEERING

TABLE 6.02 Maximum Fastener Spacing for Fixing Structural Battens and Top Hats to Framing
– COMMERCIAL (Class 2 to Class 9)

Type A and Type B Construction buildings must use steel frames and Intermediate Top Hats only. Type C Construction buildings may use either timber / steel frames, battens, or Intermediate Top Hats.

NOTE: This table applies to the fasteners to fix the structural battens (45mm/70mm wide x 35mm thick F5/MGP10 minimum timber battens) and steel top hats (0.75mm BMT) to timber framing. Provide a double (2) nail or a single screw fixing, U.N.O., at the timber batten connections. The minimum structural grade of the timber framing is MGP10 and the minimum steel framing is 0.50mm BMT. The structural capacity of all support locations to be confirmed by the project engineer.

Maximum Batten Spacing (mm)	Design Ultimate Limit State Pressure (kPa)	Maximum Batten/Top Hat Fastener Spacing (mm)					
		Batten Type and Support Framing					
		F5 Timber Batten* 45mm (w) x 35mm (d)		F5 Timber Batten* 70mm (w) x 35mm (d)		Intermediate Top Hat 35mm (d) x 0.75mm BMT	
		Timber	Steel	Timber	Steel	Timber	Steel
300	1	1250	1250	1450	1250	2550	2550
	1.5	1100	800	1100	800	1750	1200
	2	800	600	800	600	1550	900
	2.5	650	500	650	500	1350	700
	3	550	400	550	400	1200	600
	3.5	450	350	450	350	1100	500
	4	400	300	400	300	1000	450
	4.5	350	250	350	250	900	400
	5	300	250	300	250	850	350
400/450	1	1100	800	1100	800	2250	2250
	1.5	700	550	700	550	1450	800
	2	550	400	550	400	1200	600
	2.5	400	300	400	300	1050	450
	3	350	250	350	250	900	400
	3.5	300	200	300	200	850	300
600	1	800	600	800	600	2000	1800
	1.5	550	400	550	400	1200	600
	2	400	300	400	300	1000	450

NOTE: Loads based on AS/NZS 1170.2:2021 with Factored external pressure coefficient, $k_f C_{pe} = -1.3 \pm 0.7$

* - denotes a 600mm maximum batten span where sheets are to be hand nailed.

SYSTEM ENGINEERING



Fastener Spacings for Fixing Texture Base Sheet

FIGURE 6.07 Texture Base Sheet Cladding Installation

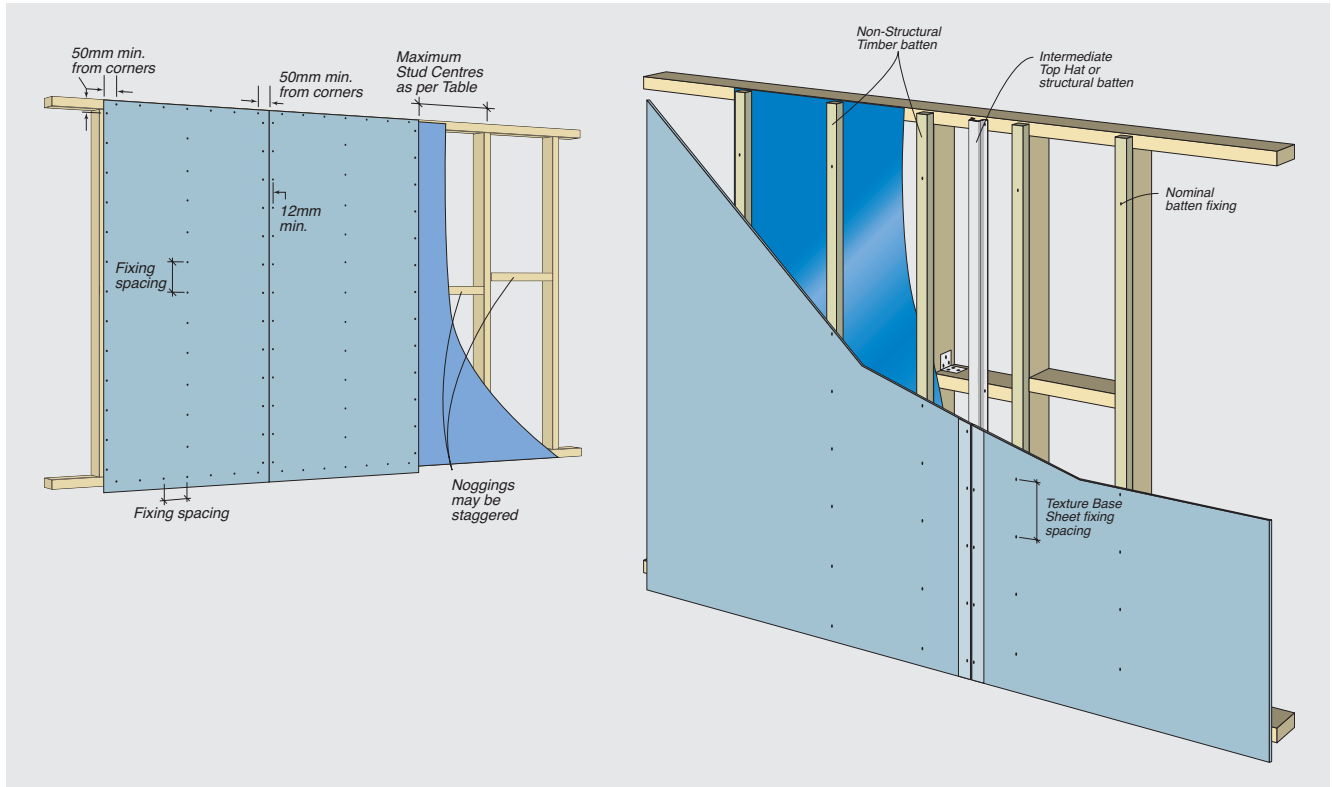


TABLE 6.03 Maximum Fastener Spacing for Fixing Texture Base Sheet Cladding – RESIDENTIAL (Class 1 and Class 10)

NOTE: This table applies to the fasteners to fix the cladding through the non-structural battens (Cemintel® FC Batten and timber battens) to the framing studs, or to the structural battens/top hats (45mm/70mm wide x 35mm thick F5/MGP10 minimum timber battens and 0.75mm BMT Intermediate Top Hats) fixed to the framing studs or support framing. When cladding is fixed through the Cemintel® FC Batten or 18-20mm timber battens and into the structural framing, then battens only require a nominal fixing to hold in-place during the cladding installation.

Maximum Stud/Batten Spacing (mm)	Wind Classification	Maximum Fastener Centres (mm)			
		Cladding Fixed to Two Spans		Cladding Fixed to Three or More Spans	
		General Zone ①	Corner Zone ②	General Zone ①	Corner Zone ②
300	N1, N2	300	300	300	300
	N3/C1	300	250	300	250
	N4/C2	300	150	300	150
	N5/C3	200	100	200	100
400/450	N1, N2	300	250	300	300
	N3/C1	300	150	300	150
	N4/C2	200	100	200	100
600	N1	300	250	300	300
	N2	300	200	300	200
	N3/C1	200	N/A	250	N/A

① GENERAL ZONES – Wall areas greater than 1200mm from an External Building Corner for Buildings satisfying the AS 4055 geometry limits.

② CORNER ZONES – Wall areas less than 1200mm from an External Building Corner for Buildings satisfying the AS 4055 geometry limits.

NOTE: Loads based on AS 4055:2021 with Factored external pressure coefficient, $k_f C_{p,e} = -1.3 \pm 0.7$

N/A – denotes the Texture Base Sheet panel is governing the design and a solution is 'Not Applicable'.



SYSTEM ENGINEERING

TABLE 6.04 Maximum Fastener Spacing for Fixing Texture Base Sheet Cladding
– COMMERCIAL (Class 2 to Class 9)

Type A and Type B Construction buildings must use steel frames and Intermediate Top Hats only. Type C Construction buildings may use either timber / steel frames, battens, or Intermediate Top Hats.

NOTE: This table applies to the fasteners to fix the cladding through the non-structural battens (Cemintel® FC Batten and timber battens) to the framing studs, or to the structural battens/top hats (45mm/70mm wide x 35mm thick F5/MGP10 minimum timber battens and 0.75mm BMT Intermediate Top Hats) fixed to the framing studs or support framing. When cladding is fixed through the Cemintel® FC Batten or 18-20mm timber battens and into the structural framing, then battens only require a nominal fixing to hold in-place during the cladding installation.

Maximum Stud/Batten Spacing (mm)	Design Ultimate Limit State Pressure (kPa)	Maximum Fastener Centres (mm)	
		Cladding Fixed to Two Spans	Cladding Fixed to Three or More Spans
300	1	300	300
	1.5	300	300
	2	250	250
	2.5	200	200
	3	150	150
	3.5	100	150
	4	100	100
	4.5	100	100
	5	100	100
400/450	1	300	300
	1.5	200	250
	2	150	150
	2.5	100	150
	3	100	100
	3.5	N/A	100
600	1	250	250
	1.5	150	150
	2	100	100

NOTE: Loads based on AS/NZS 1170.2:2021 with Factored external pressure coefficient, $k_f C_{pe} = -1.3 \pm 0.7$

N/A – denotes the Texture Base Sheet panel is governing the design and a solution is 'Not Applicable'.

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INSTALLATION



Check quality and quantity of panels and components before installing. If there is any sign of damage or visible defects in panels, or the colour/finish is not in keeping with the owners' aesthetic requirements **DO NOT INSTALL**. Contact Cemintel to address any issues.

CHECKLIST – Prior to Installation

The following pre-install checklist may assist with ensuring you have the best possible outcome when installing the Texture Base Sheet cladding.

- ☐ Ensure substrate is structurally sound and square. Texture Base Sheet cannot compensate for excessively misaligned framing and may show an uneven surface even after the coating has been applied. Cemintel recommends that alignment should be within 4mm over 3000mm (3mm over 1200mm or 2mm over 600mm when checked both horizontally and vertically). Pack to straighten if necessary (timber frames as per AS 1684, steel frames as per AS/NZS 4600). **Check with certifier or building certifier regarding packing materials.**
- ☐ Confirm bracing is in place. Where sheet bracing is used behind panels, the entire wall area needs to be braced or bracing sheet packers fixed to the frame to ensure a uniform fixing plane.
- ☐ Ensure studs and noggings are correctly located and of the appropriate width (Refer to "Design + Aesthetic Considerations" and tables in "System Engineering" section). Timber and steel studs must have a minimum fixing face width of 42mm and 38mm, respectively and be spaced at maximum 600mm centres to ensure they match sheet widths and fixing locations. If sheets are to be direct fixed and horizontally orientated, noggings must be positioned directly behind all sheet joints, and all sheet edges must be supported by framing members. Ensure all noggings are flush.
- ☐ Install additional studs, trimmers and noggings to support sheet edges, battens and top hats, prior to installation of the wall wrap.
- ☐ Install additional studs at control joints.
- ☐ Remove any concrete that may foul the cladding line, particularly at steps in slabs and isolated columns.
- ☐ Ensure there is adequate ground clearance to the bottom edge of the Texture Base Sheet, as per regulatory requirements (including for water/rain runoff and termite management). These can vary from 20-150mm depending on type of ground and termite requirements.
- ☐ Confirm your panel layout to determine the location of joints and identify whether additional studs are required.
- ☐ Confirm the chosen eaves and soffit details and prepare accordingly. Ensure cavity blocking has been installed in the stud, roof and floor framing.
- ☐ Arrange for a pre-cladding inspection by the appropriate local building authority if required.

INSTALLATION

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Installation Considerations

Fastener Placement

Panels are fixed to the batten and stud framing using nails or steel framing using screws. Fasteners must be positioned 12mm minimum from all sheet edges, 50mm minimum from all sheet corners as detailed

in Figures 7.01, 7.03 and 7.04. Fastener heads must be driven flush with the sheet surface as shown in Figure 7.02. Refer to the “Systems Engineering” section for screw spacing information.

FIGURE 7.01 Sheet Layout Around Small Openings

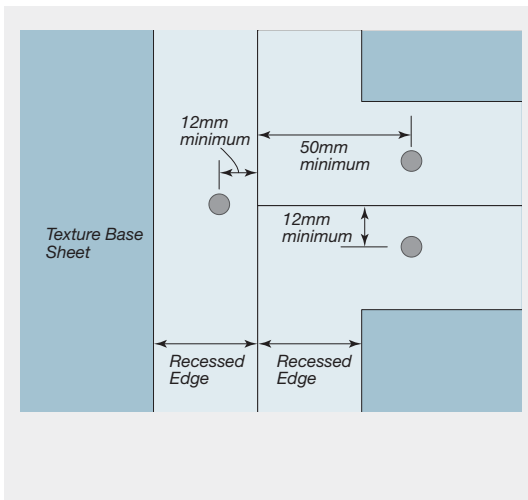


FIGURE 7.02 Fastener Driving

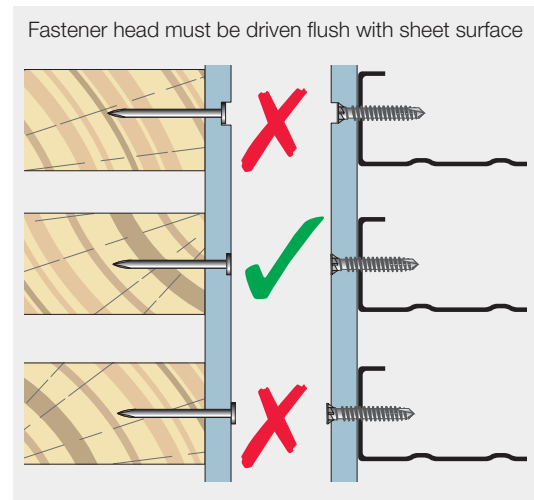


FIGURE 7.03 Vertical Fixing of Sheets to Framing

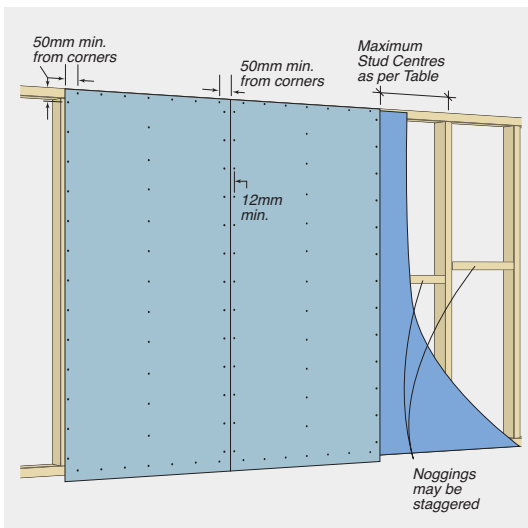
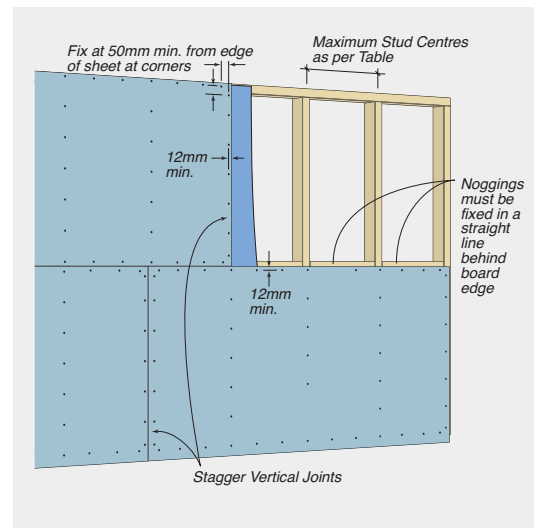


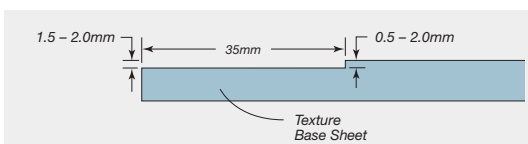
FIGURE 7.04 Direct Fixed Horizontal Sheets to Framing



On-Site Formed Recesses

On-site formed recesses should be ground as detailed in Figure 7.05.

FIGURE 7.05 Preparation of Site-Formed Recess



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INSTALLATION

Base Details

Flashing sheets must overlap footings and must be kept clear of the ground. Refer to base details in “Construction Drawings + Details”.

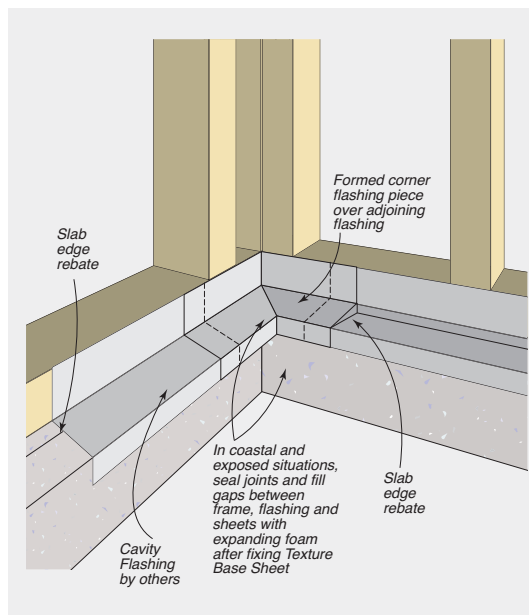
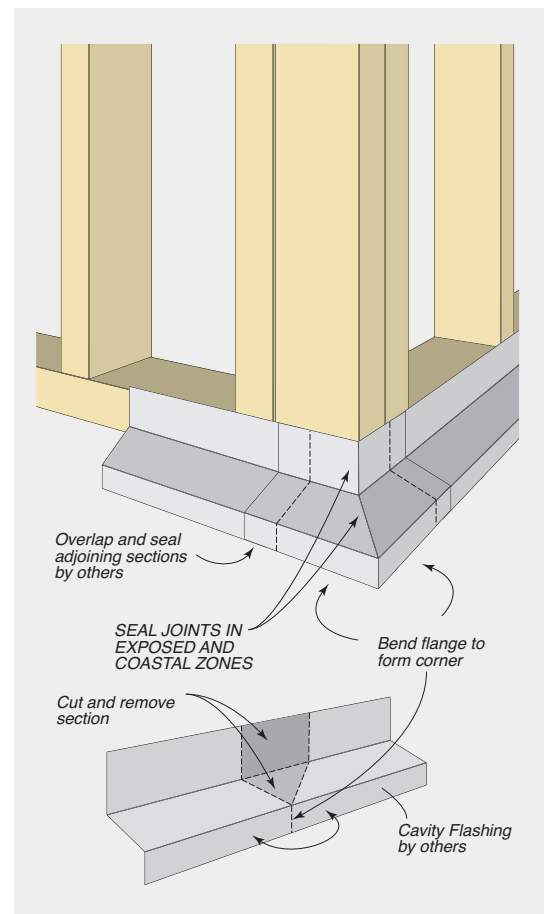
In addition to regulatory requirements (i.e., termite risk management, surface water drainage, etc.), Cemintel requires cladding clearances of:

- 20mm minimum to a paved surface; and
- 100mm minimum to an unpaved surface.

Cavity Flashing / J-Track

The cavity flashing and J-track provide a barrier to vermin and drafts from the cavity, while allowing moisture to freely escape.

At corners of the building, the flashing must be mitred and/or sealed to prevent wind and water from being driven behind the sheeting, refer to Figure 7.06 and Figure 7.07.

FIGURE 7.06 Base Flashing at Internal Corner**FIGURE 7.07** Base Flashing at External Corner

INSTALLATION

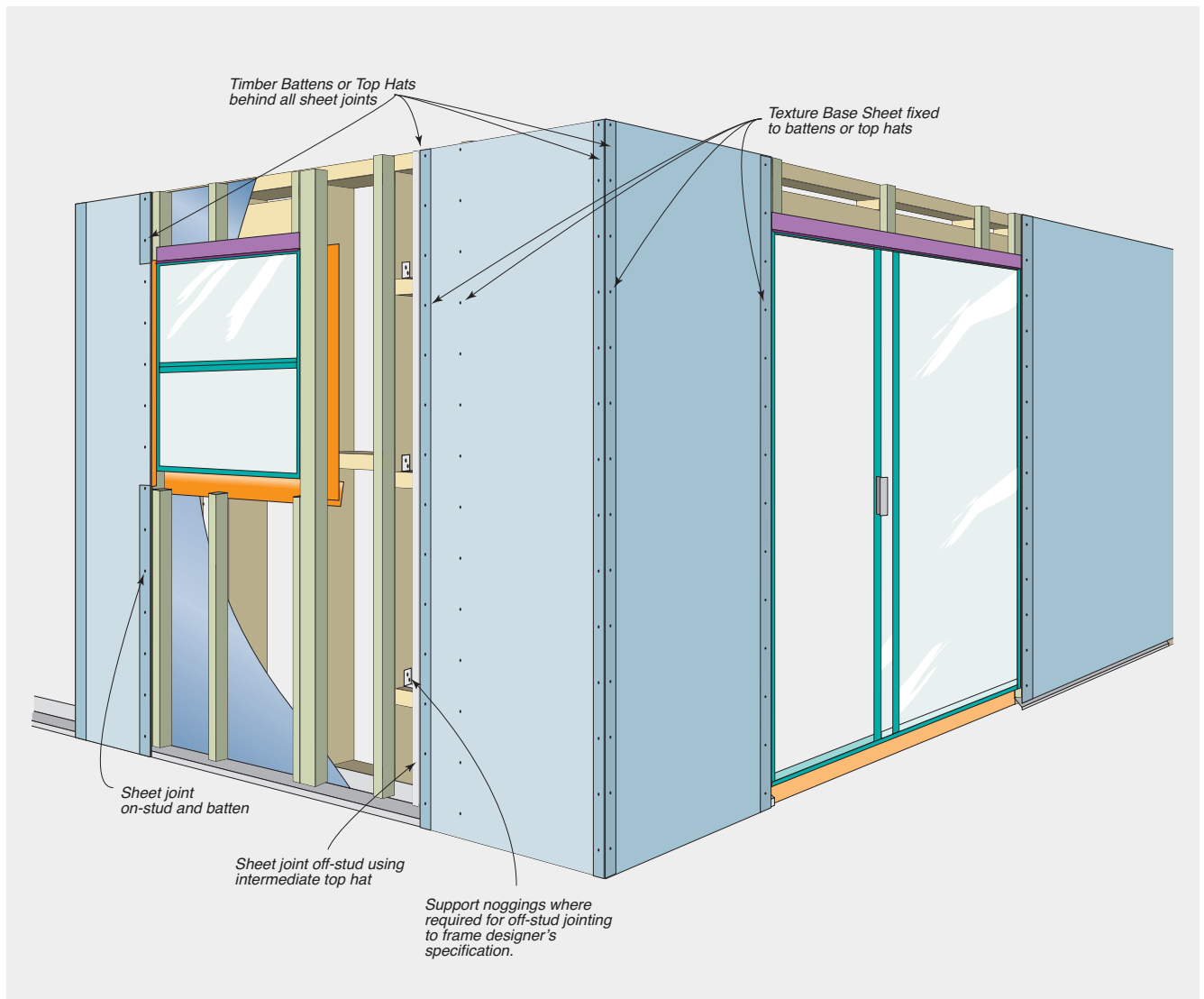
07

Corner Details

External corners must be reinforced with corner beads. Fix corner beads in accordance with coating suppliers' details. Refer to the coating specification for instruction on the coating and accessories (i.e., corner beading, control joints, jointing) properties to satisfy the performance requirements of the project (i.e., durability and non-combustibility).

Internal and external corners are to have PVC or metal flashing installed over wall wrap/sarking for additional water resistance. Refer to Corner Details in "Construction Drawings + Details".

FIGURE 7.08 Typical Set-out and Fixing of Cemintel Texture Base Sheet Cladding over Battens



Structural Support Framing – Cavity Fix System

Timber or steel stud framing is to be designed in accordance with the relevant standards, and maximum stud spacing is to be as shown in the design tables in 'Systems Engineering' section. The Texture Base Sheet Cavity System has the cladding installed vertically, and joints may be formed on battens between studs, therefore studs need not be set out to suit sheet widths. Alternatively, vertical sheet joints may be formed on the battened studs. Double studs are required at the sides of openings and additional studs should be installed at internal corners as shown in the 'Construction Drawings + Details' section.

Battens are to be fixed to each stud with screws or nails spaced at 200mm maximum from their ends

and at spacings as shown in Tables 6.01 to 6.04 and Figure 6.03. At the sides of openings, care must be taken with the location of battens to ensure that they do not interfere with the reinforced corners of preformed elements.

Battens must also be provided at the sides of openings for support and fixing of head reveals. Where vertical sheet joints are formed between studs, a batten or top hat is required behind the joint, see Figures 7.09 to 7.12. The battens or top hats must be supported by horizontal support framing spaced as shown in the design tables in 'Systems Engineering' section. Battens and framing are also required at any horizontal direct fixed sheet joints.

FIGURE 7.09 On-stud Fixing of Timber Batten to Stud

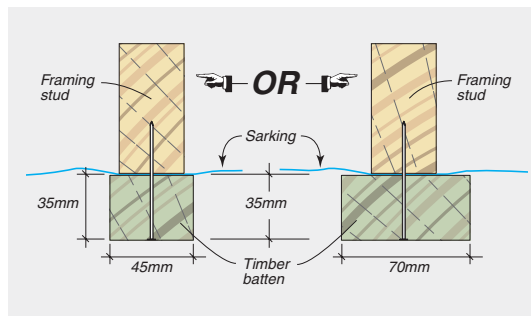
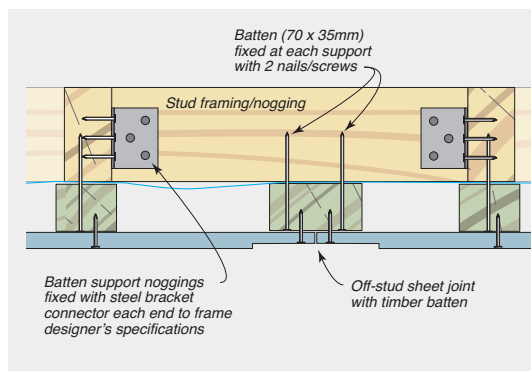


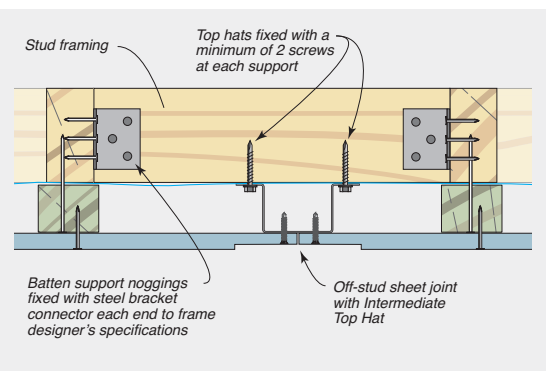
FIGURE 7.10 Off-stud Sheet Joint Location

(NOTE: Design of off-stud batten support framing is the responsibility of the frame designer)

With Timber Batten



With Intermediate Top Hat



INSTALLATION

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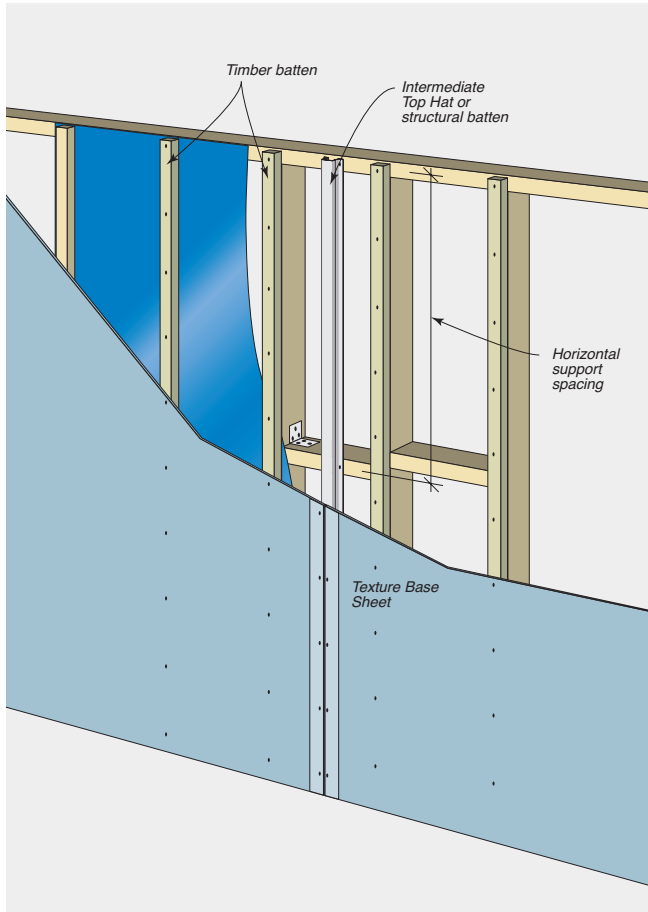
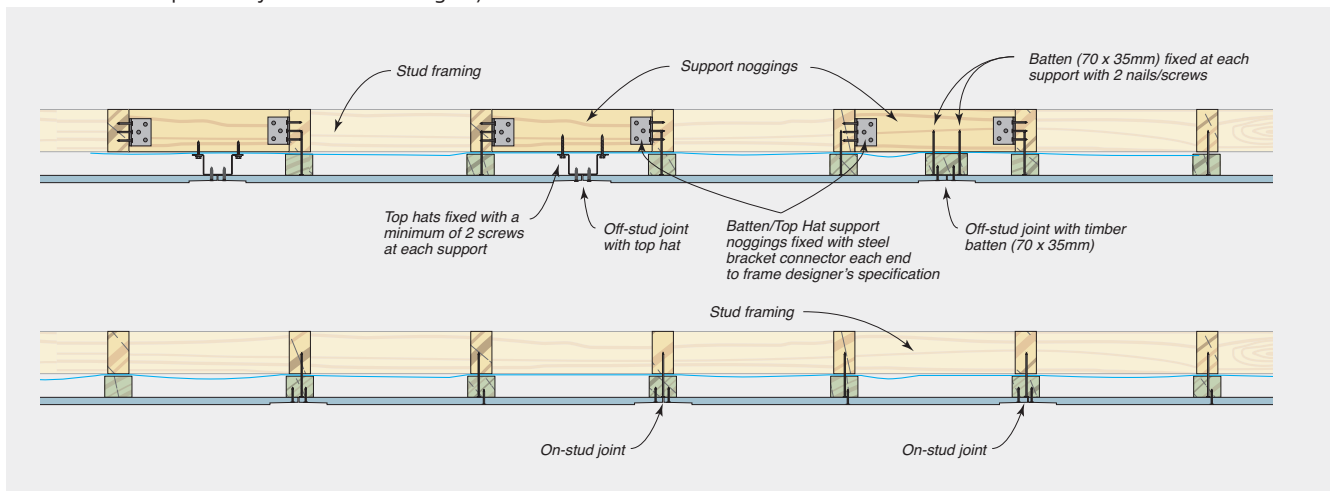
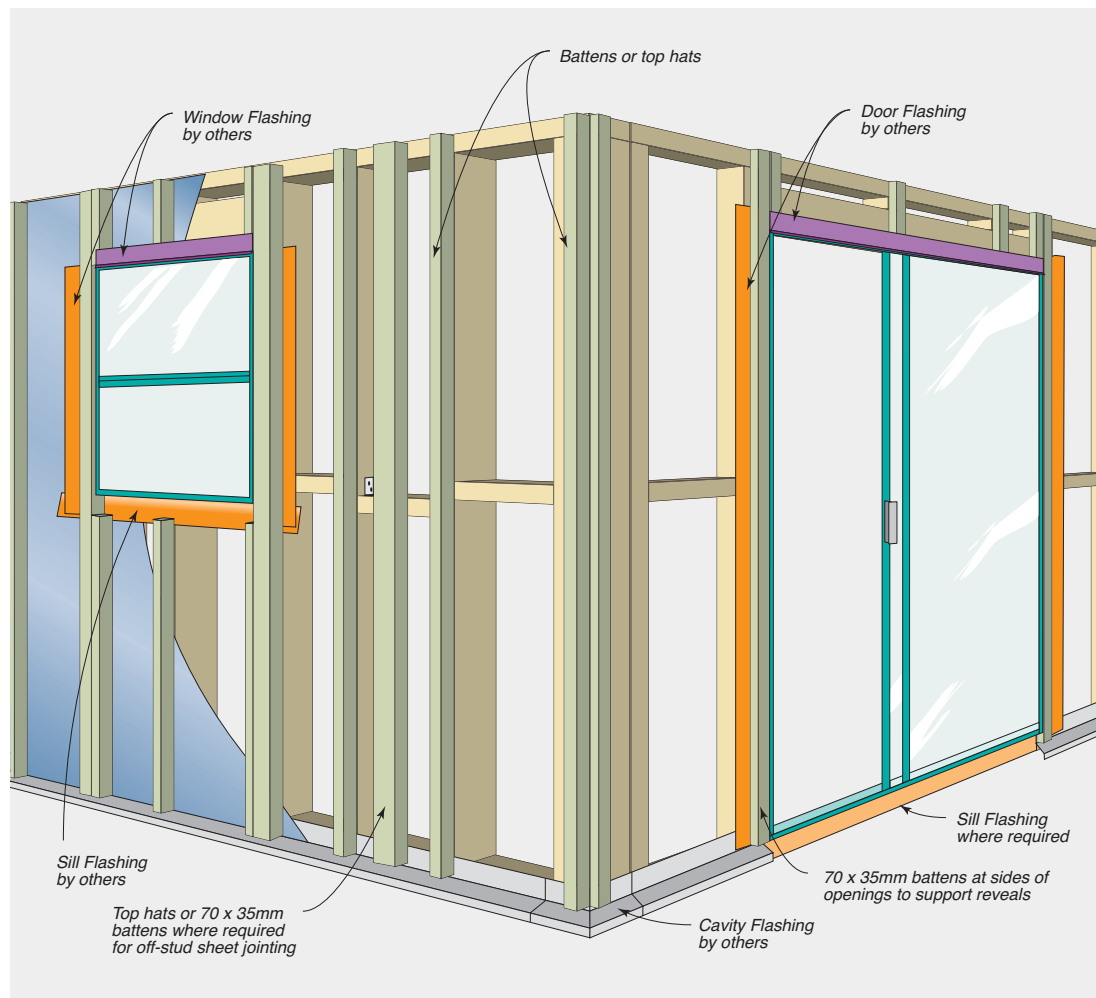
FIGURE 7.11 Fixing of Sheets to Battens on the Framing**FIGURE 7.12** Sheet Joint Location & Support (NOTE: Design of off-stud batten support framing is the responsibility of the frame designer)

FIGURE 7.13 Typical Setout for Texture Base Sheet Battens/Top Hats

INSTALLATION

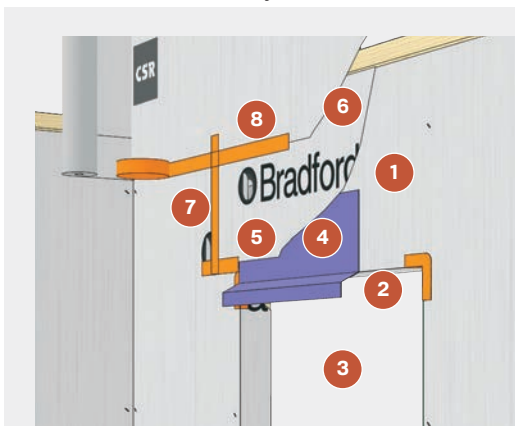
07

Installation of Wall Wrap

Whilst the requirement to seal joins and penetrations of the wall wrap may vary depending upon NCC and/or state requirements, CSR recommends sealing the external wall wrap/sarking to maintain vapour performance and draught proofing effectiveness, as well as to ensure water barrier integrity.

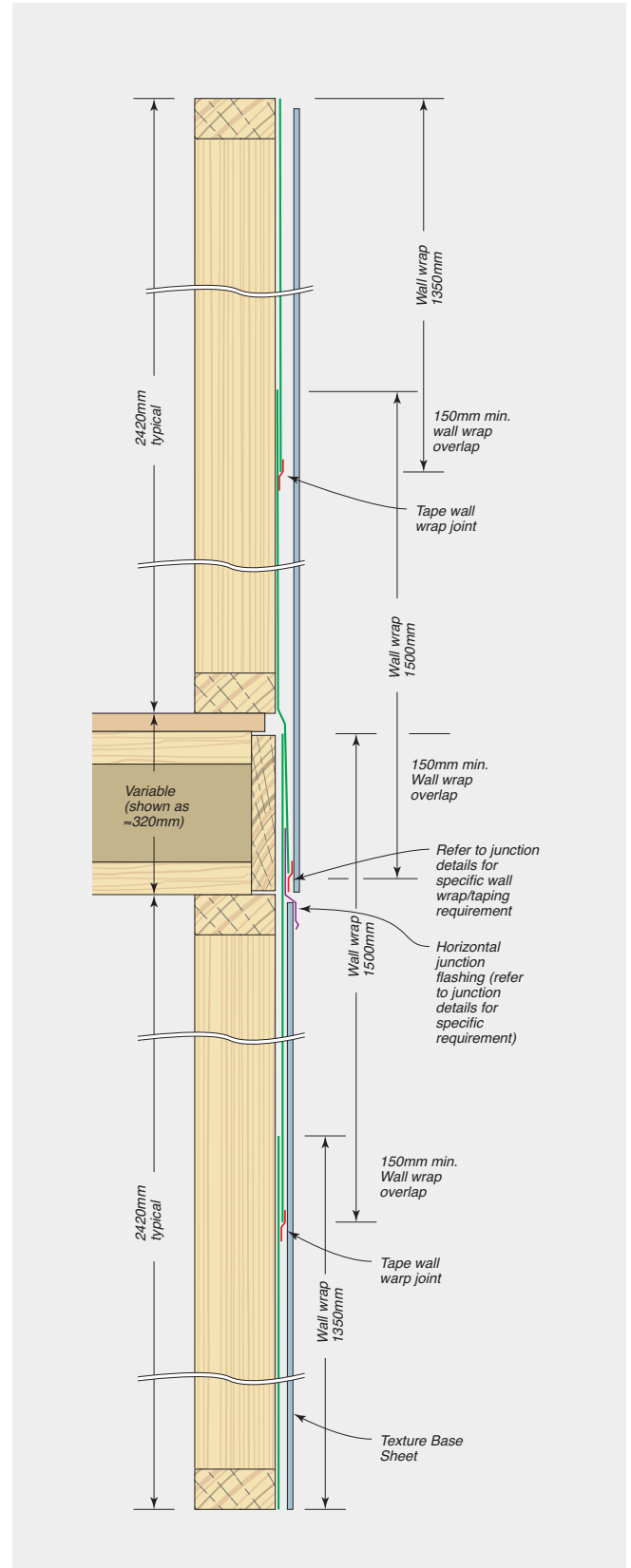
If the membrane is used to provide a continuous air tight layer, all overlaps should be sealed, and membrane installed in accordance with the construction detailing in the Cemintel Facades and Cladding Design Guide.

FIGURE 7.14 Typical Double Layer Wall Wrap Over Openings – Direct Fix System



- 1 Install wall wrap membrane to outside face of wall framing.
- 2 At the opening, cut and wall wrap around the framing and apply reinforcing tape at corners.
- 3 Install window frame (not shown here).
- 4 Install window head flashing.
- 5 Install additional layer of wall wrap above opening, extending 200mm minimum each side of opening.
- 6 Extend wall wrap up to soffit, or up and under next lap above with at least 150mm overlap.
- 7 Tape wall wrap laps at side of opening as shown.
- 8 Tape wall wrap laps at the bottom of each overlapping layer.

FIGURE 7.15 Typical Wall Wrap Layout for Two-Storey Framing

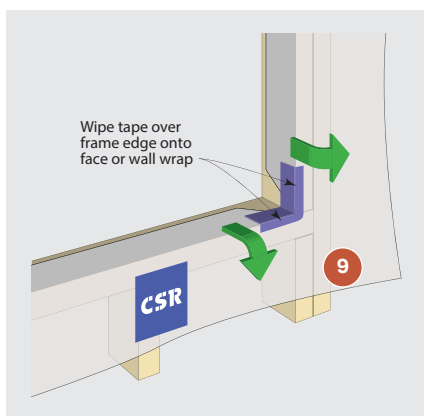
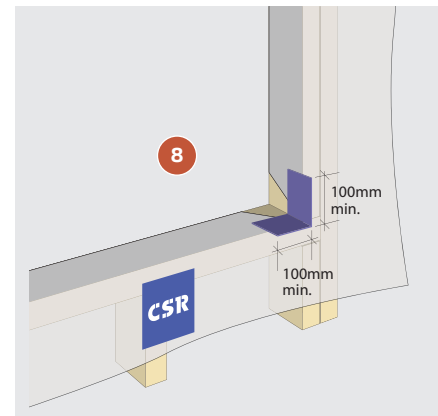
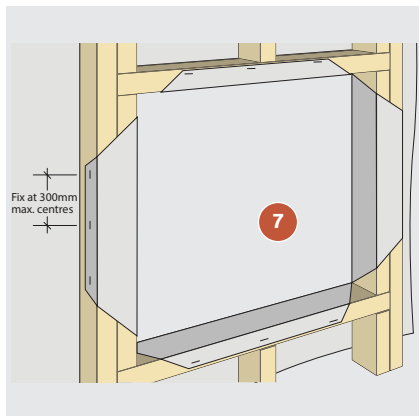
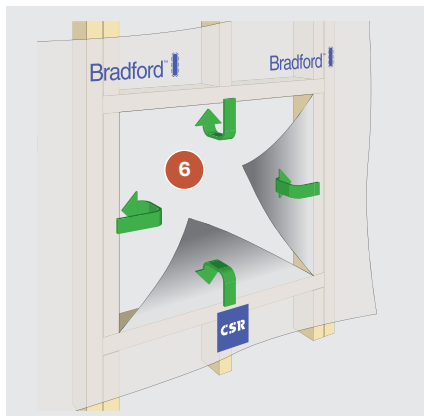
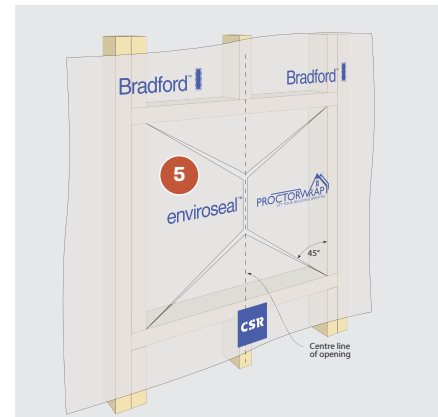
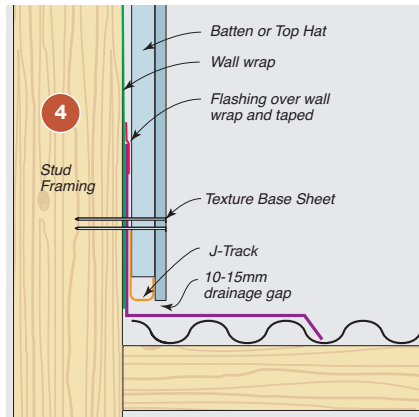
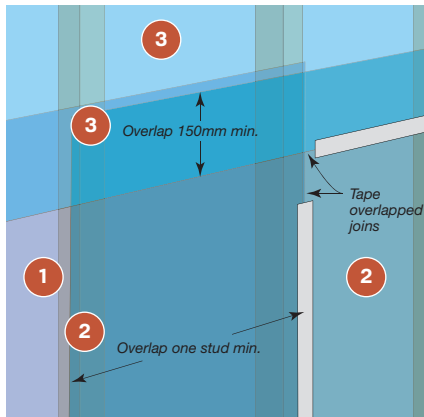


07

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FIGURE 7.16 Typical Wall Wrap Installation

- 1 Install wall wrap/sarking membrane to outside face of wall framing. Temporary fixing of wall wrap to framing may be by double sided tapes or other approved methods. Refer to the wall wrap manufacturer's specifications.
- 2 Vertical laps (including corners) should overlap by one stud spacing minimum and should be staggered between adjacent layers.
- 3 Upper layers should overlap lower layers by 150mm minimum to ensure that water is always shed towards the outside of the membrane and building.
- 4 Horizontal flashings such as at the head of doors and windows, horizontal storey junctions and at the wall base (when used) require special treatment to ensure water is always shed towards the outside. Refer to appropriate junction details for specific requirements.
- 5 At openings, slit the wall wrap at 45 degrees from each corner to the centreline. Slit the centreline to open the wrap.
- 6 Wrap the tabs around the framing.
- 7 Fix wall wrap to the rear of the framing with staples at 300mm maximum centres.
- 8 Apply Enviroseal ProctorWrap tape to the corners of openings.
- 9 Wipe tape over the frame edge onto the face of the wall wrap.



INSTALLATION

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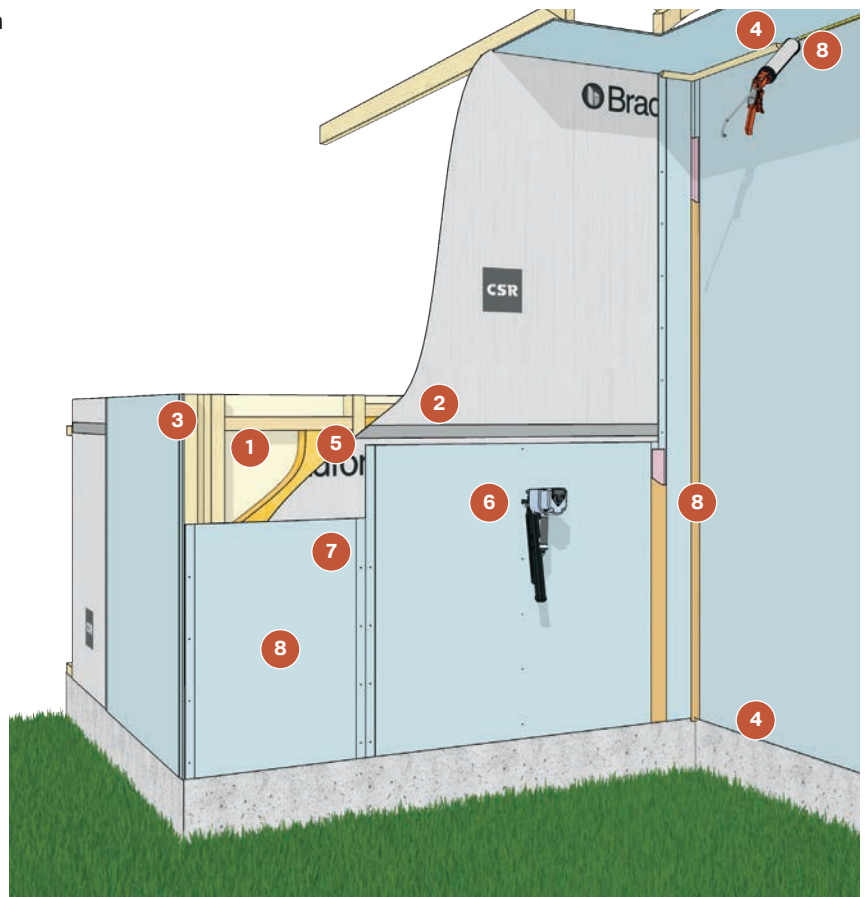
Installation – Direct Fix System**Installation CHECKLIST – Direct Fix System**

- ☐ All joints must be supported by a framing member, and all edges must be supported at openings and perimeters. Add extra framing members as required.
- ☐ Correct set-out of the framework can minimise the number of joints and will contribute to the long-term performance of the wall. Additional framing may also be required in long walls if sheets are not tightly butted at joints.
- ☐ For narrow studs (steel and timber face widths less than 38mm and 42mm respectively) at cladding joints provide an additional stud or trimmer to achieve the minimum support width.
- ☐ Sheets must not be fastened directly to hot rolled steel sections or purlin/girt sections, as this may result in joint failure. Refer to “Design + Aesthetic Considerations” section.
- ☐ For steel framing, add a thermal break to all framing and battens that support the cladding sheets.
- ☐ Plan sheet layout so that wherever possible, full sheets are used, and straight joints are formed using two recessed sheet edges.
- ☐ Control Joints are to be constructed with double studs to allow for expansion and contraction of the framing and the cladding. Refer to Control Joint Details in “Construction Drawings + Details”.
- ☐ **IMPORTANT** – The joint configuration must be confirmed with the coating system manufacturer/installer prior to sheet installation.

Once wind loads have been determined, fastener type and spacings for the batten and cladding fixing details may be selected from the appropriate tables in the “System Engineering” section of this guide.

Installation PROCEDURE – Direct Fix System

- 1 Ensure framing is installed and aligned to system specifications.
- 2 Install wall wrap. Refer to flashing requirements.
- 3 Prepare corner details to chosen specification.
- 4 Prepare head and base details to chosen specification.
- 5 Install tape to ALL joints in the wall wrap membrane.
- 6 Fix Texture Base Sheet cladding panels to system specifications.
- 7 Install additional sheets, following the installation sequence.
- 8 Prepare and apply external finish as per specification requirements.



Installation – Cavity Fix System

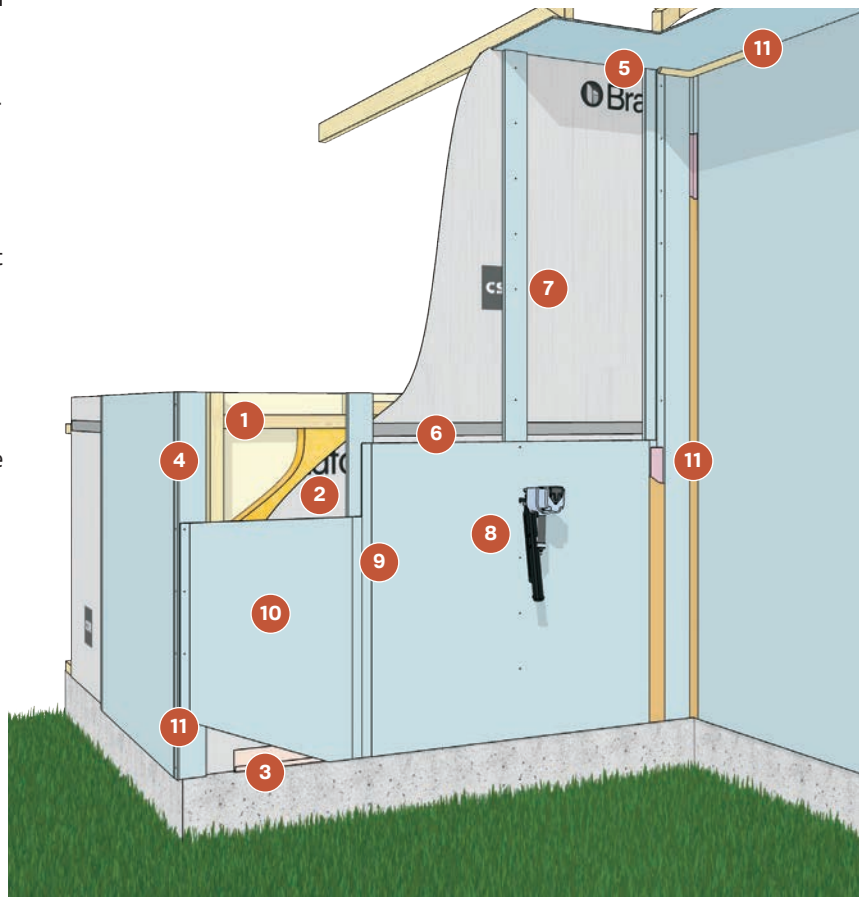
Installation CHECKLIST – Cavity Fix System

- ☐ All joints must be supported by a framing member. Vertical joints between panels must always coincide with a supporting batten. Horizontal joints are not recommended, if required additional structural support framing is needed.
- ☐ Texture Base Sheet cladding to be orientated vertically. However above and below openings, single sheets can be used and may be installed horizontally to reduce the number of joints.
- ☐ Plan sheet layout so that wherever possible, full sheets are used so vertical joints are formed using two recessed sheet edges.
- ☐ Install vertical timber or fibre cement battens, or steel top hats to structural support framing (i.e., studs and structural noggings) where required for sheets fixing (Refer to tables in “System Engineering” section for fastener centres).
- ☐ Battens to be fixed on-stud with the specified fasteners. For off-stud batten/top hat locations suitably designed framing supports must be provided behind each fixing point of the batten.
- ☐ Install additional battens to support the free edges. Ensure adequate drainage is provided at horizontal surfaces to prevent moisture ponding.
- ☐ Continue with Texture Base Sheet installation as for direct fix system details for fixing the Texture Base Sheet cladding.
- ☐ Refer to the “Systems Engineering” section for screw spacing information.

Once wind loads have been determined, fastener type and spacings for the batten and cladding fixing details may be selected from the appropriate tables in the “System Engineering” section of this guide.

Installation PROCEDURE – Cavity Fix System

- 1 Ensure framing is installed and aligned to system specifications and appropriate framing is in-place to accept on-stud and/or off-stud battens.
- 2 Install wall wrap. Refer to flashing requirements.
- 3 Install J-Track or appropriate cavity closer at the base of the cavity.
- 4 Prepare corner details to chosen specification.
- 5 Prepare head detail to chosen specification.
- 6 Ensure ALL joints, edges and openings in the wall wrap membrane are completed as per specification.
- 7 Install non-structural battens to the face of studs, or structural battens/top hats to structural support framing.
- 8 Fix Texture Base Sheet cladding panels to system specifications.
- 9 Install additional sheets, following the installation sequence.
- 10 Complete corner, head and soffit details as required.
- 11 Prepare and apply external finish as per specification requirements.





CONSTRUCTION
DRAWINGS + DETAILS



CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS + DETAILS

Note: Drawings are interchangeable for timber or steel stud frame substrates with the exception of the fasteners.

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CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS + DETAILS



Note: Drawings are interchangeable for timber or steel stud frame substrates with the exception of the fasteners.

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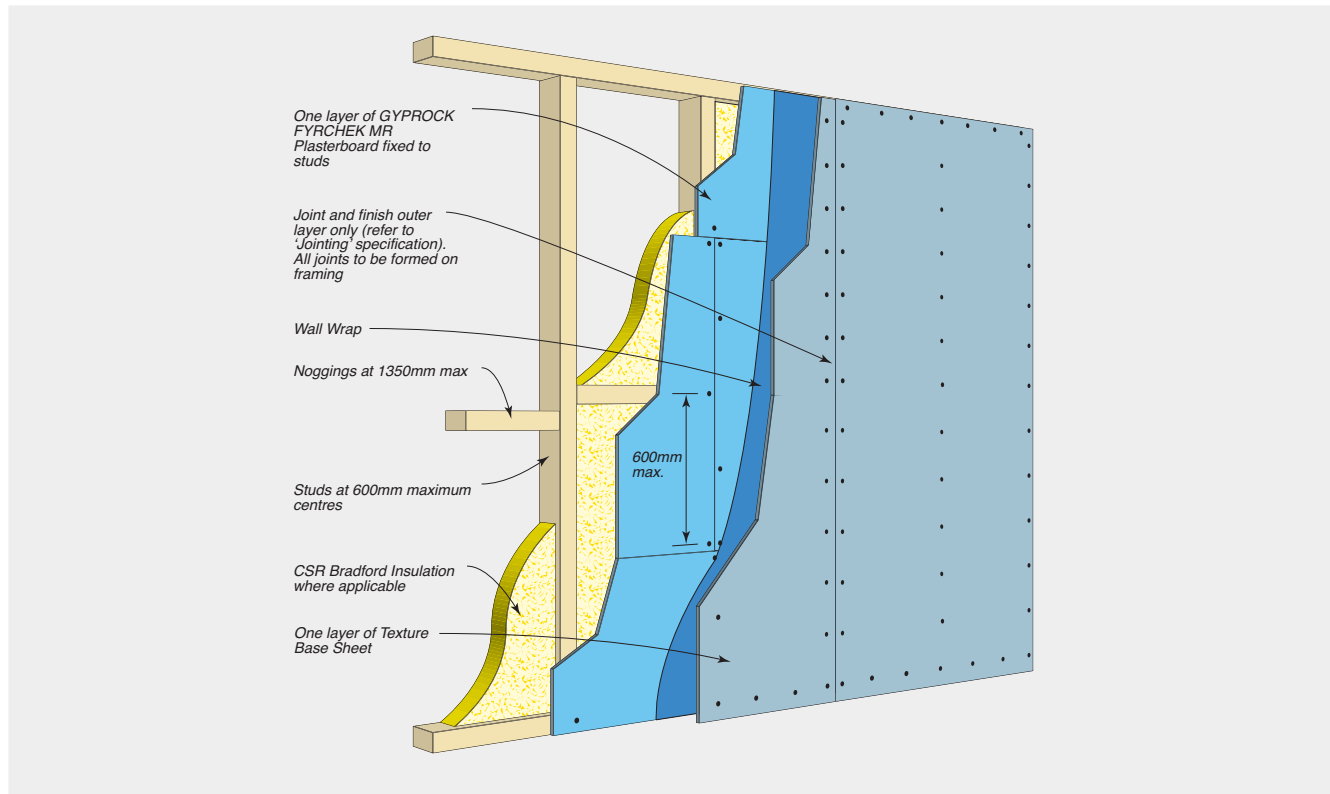


CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS + DETAILS

Note: Drawings are interchangeable for timber or steel stud frame substrates with the exception of the fasteners.

Direct Fix

FIGURE 8.01 Typical Fire-rated Direct Fix Wall Construction



Note: Fixing spacings for Cemintel Texture Base Sheet as per Section 06 of this guide. Note, the length of fixing must be increased to maintain the fixing embedment length.

Fixing spacings for installation of Gyprock Fyrchek MR as per Gyprock The Red Book publications. For high design wind pressure applications, contact Designlink for further information.

FIGURE 8.02 Vertical Sheet Joint on Single Stud

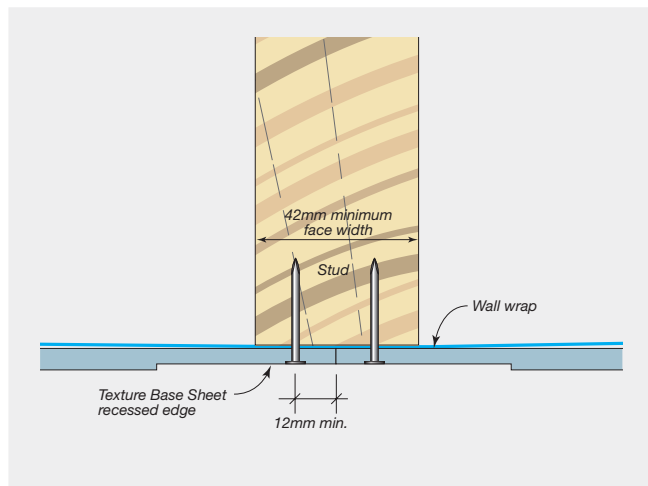
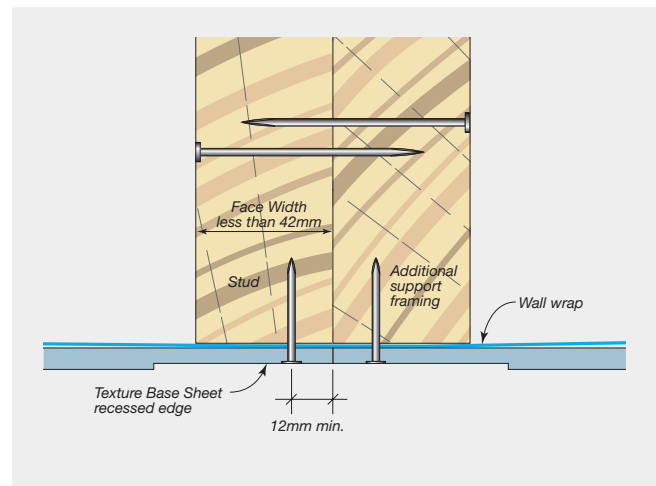


FIGURE 8.03 Vertical Sheet Joint with Additional Support Framing



CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS + DETAILS



Note: Drawings are interchangeable for timber or steel stud frame substrates with the exception of the fasteners.

Direct Fix

FIGURE 8.04 Thermal Break Applied to Steel Frame

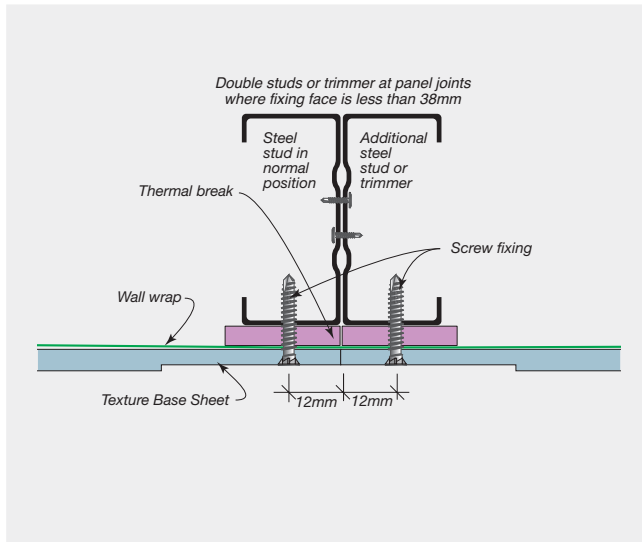


FIGURE 8.05 Footing Detail

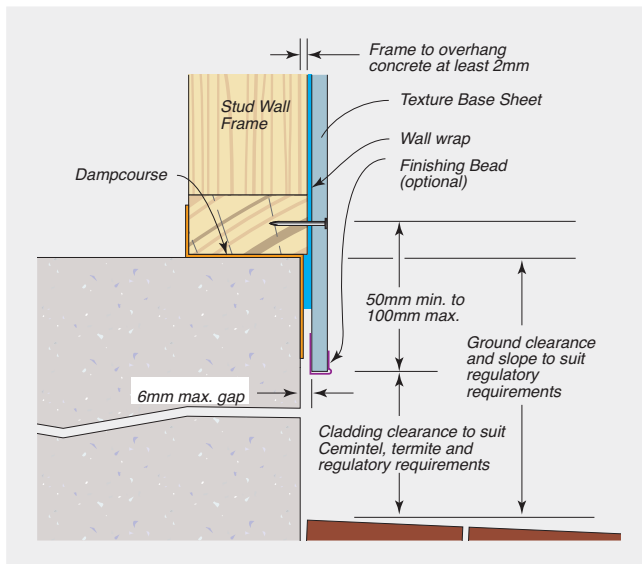
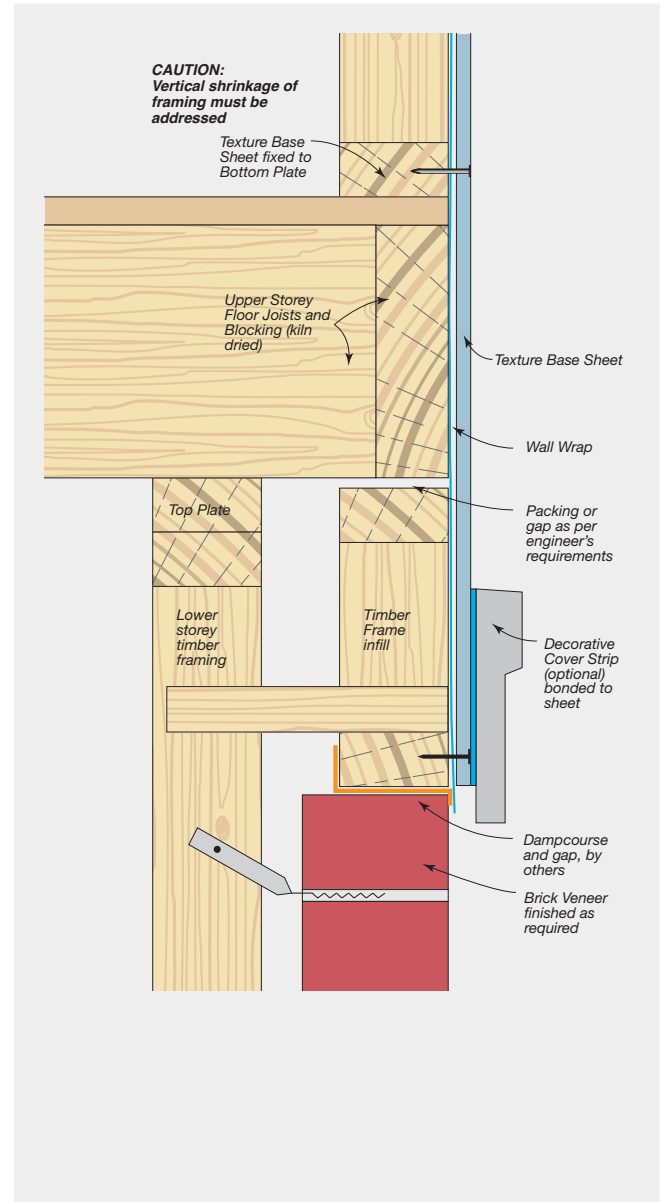


FIGURE 8.06 Typical Horizontal Junction with Brick Veneer Construction





CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS + DETAILS

Note: Drawings are interchangeable for timber or steel stud frame substrates with the exception of the fasteners.

Direct Fix

FIGURE 8.07 Typical Internal Corner

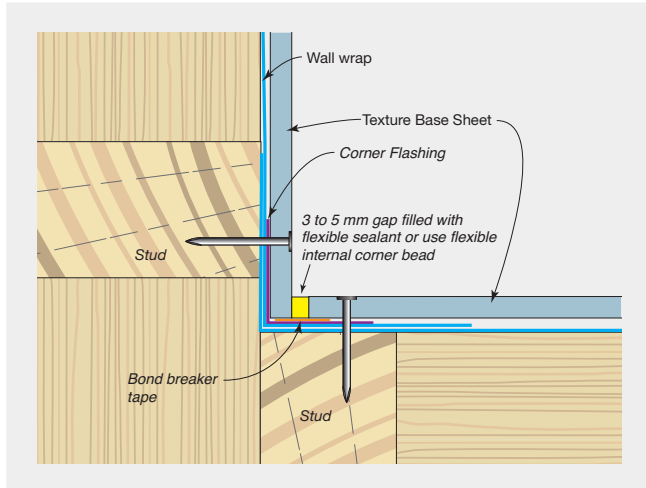


FIGURE 8.08 Typical Internal Corner Jointing – refer to coating manufacturer's specifications

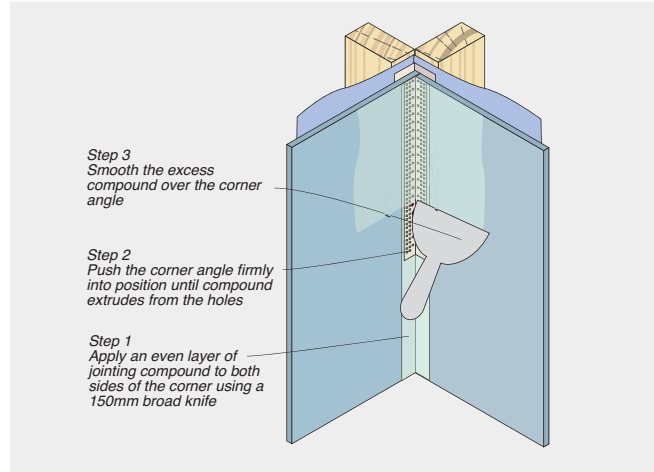


FIGURE 8.09 Typical External Corner

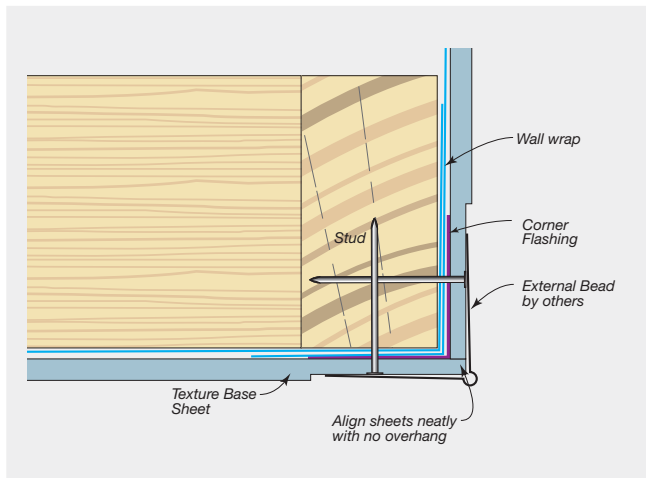


FIGURE 8.10 Typical External Corner Jointing – refer to coating manufacturer's specifications

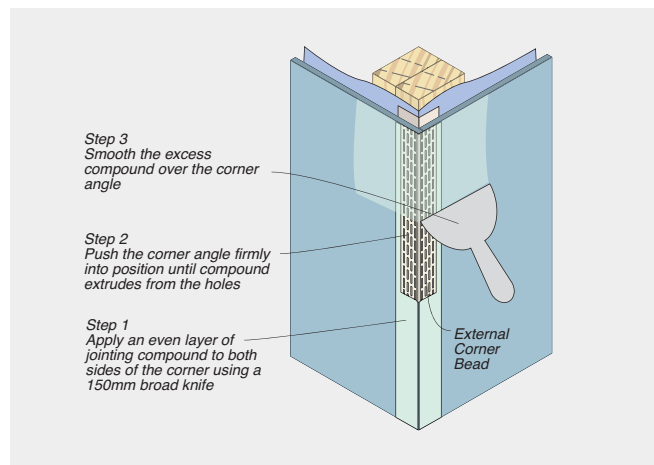
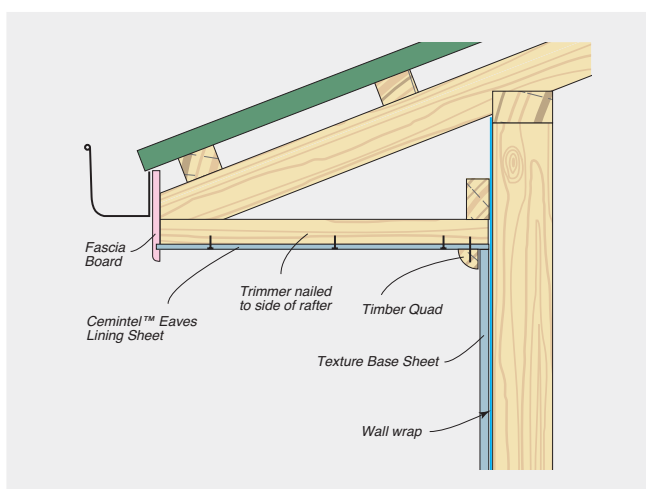


FIGURE 8.11 Typical Eaves Detail



CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS + DETAILS



Note: Drawings are interchangeable for timber or steel stud frame substrates with the exception of the fasteners.

Direct Fix

FIGURE 8.12 Horizontal Control Joint with Decorative Cover Strip

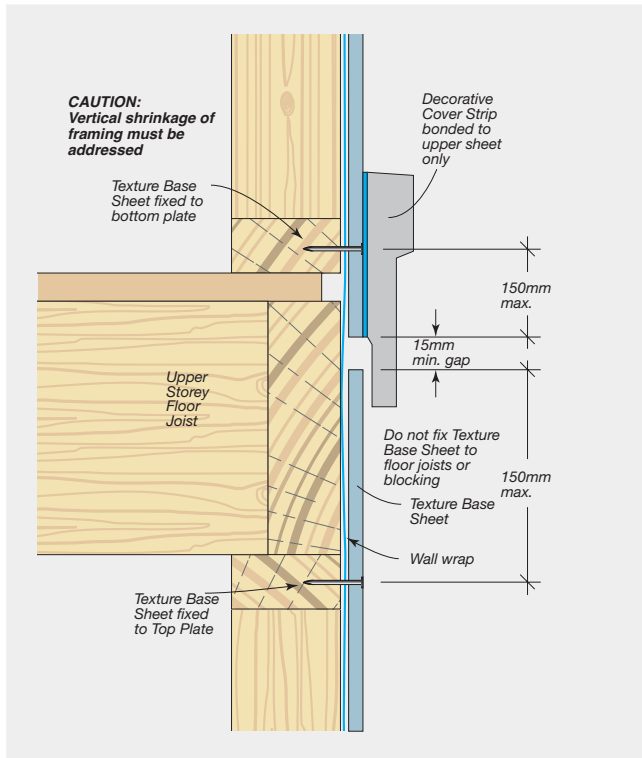


FIGURE 8.13 Horizontal Control Joint without Cover Strip

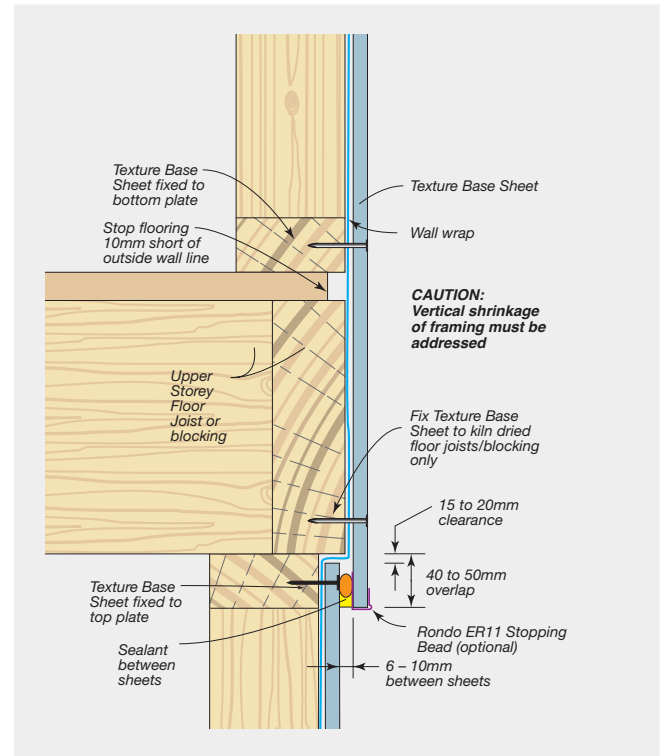


FIGURE 8.14 Control Joint

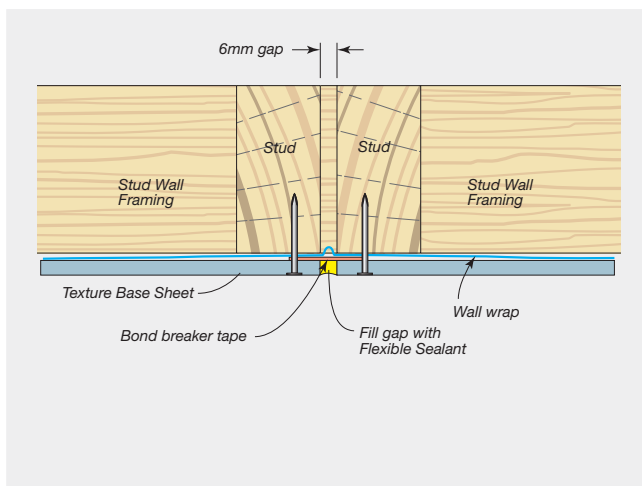
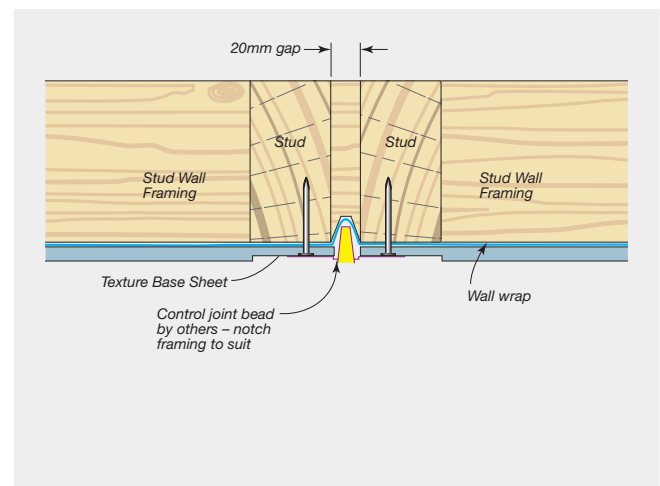


FIGURE 8.15 Control Joint with Control Joint Bead





CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS + DETAILS

Note: Drawings are interchangeable for timber or steel stud frame substrates with the exception of the fasteners.

Direct Fix

FIGURE 8.16 Vertical Control Joint Finishing

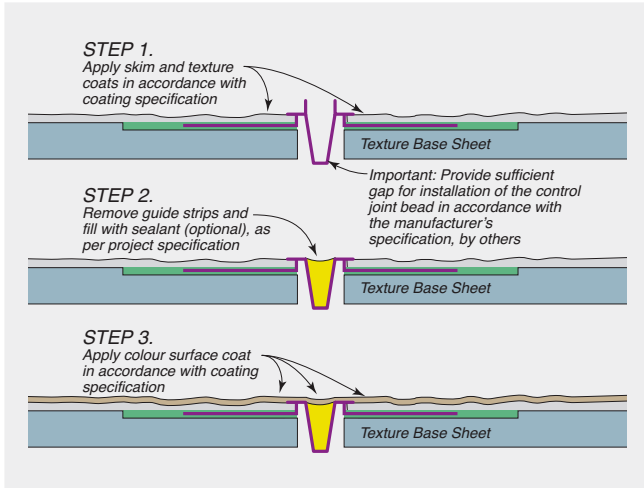


FIGURE 8.17 Junction with Masonry Wall

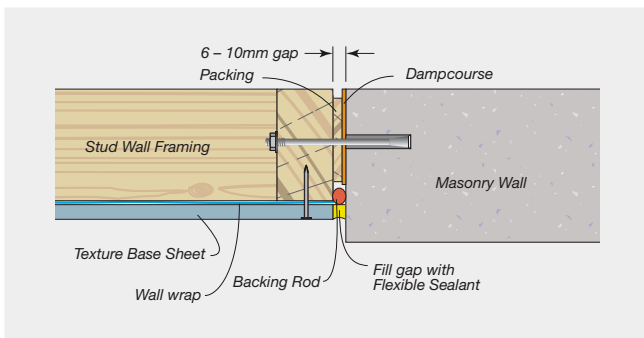


FIGURE 8.18 Junction of Framed Construction at Additions

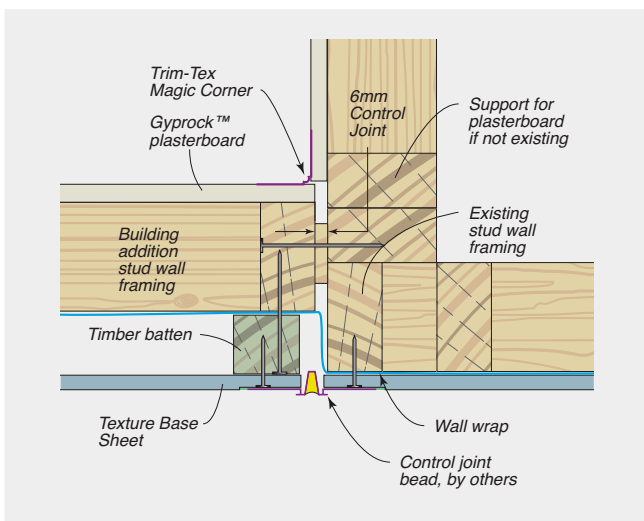
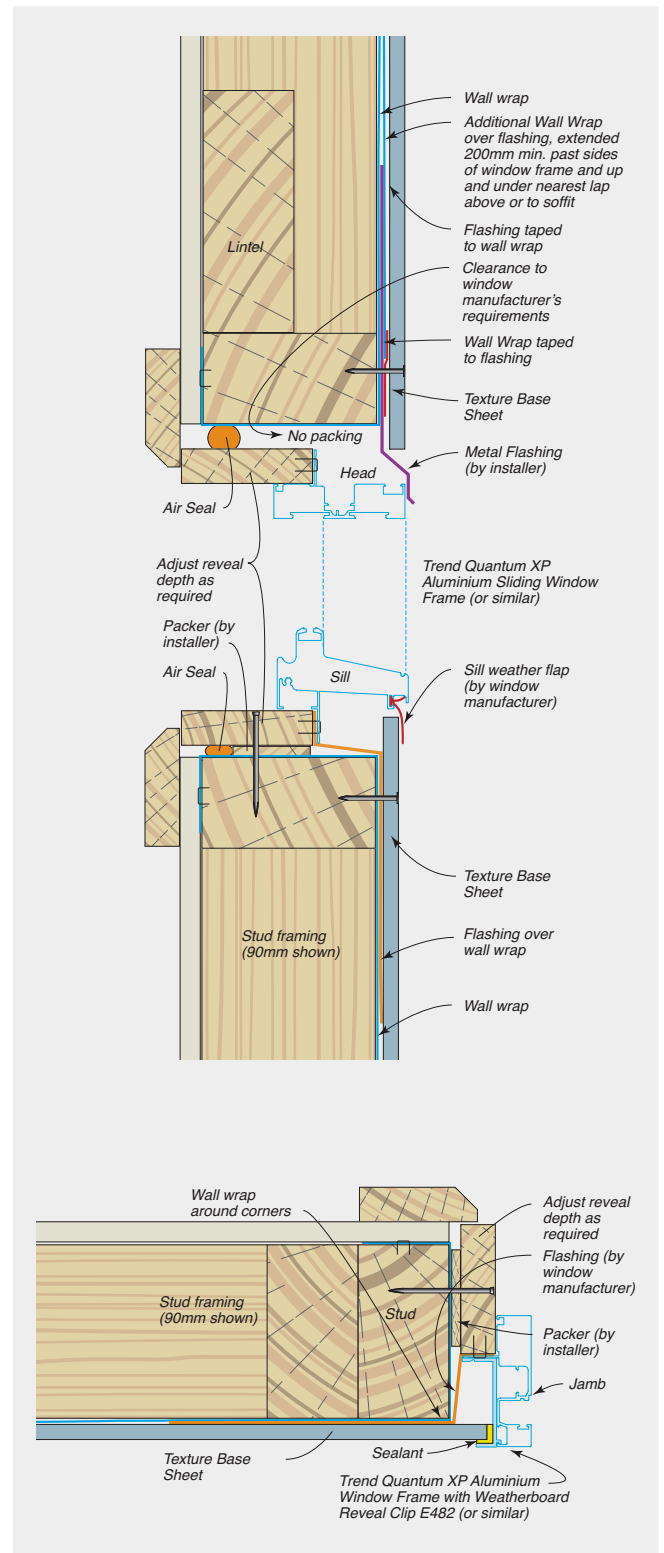


FIGURE 8.19 Window Detail – Trend Quantum XP Aluminium Sliding Window with Weatherboard Reveal Clip E482



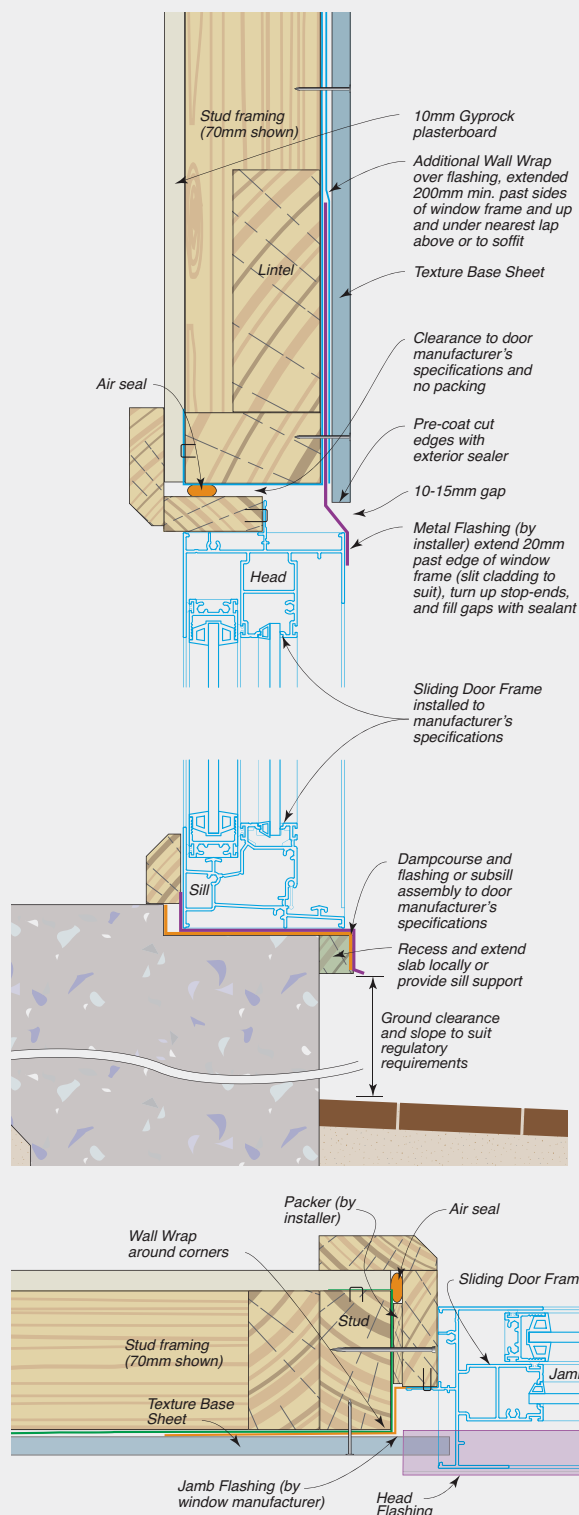
CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS + DETAILS



Note: Drawings are interchangeable for timber or steel stud frame substrates with the exception of the fasteners.

Direct Fix

FIGURE 8.20 Sliding Door – 70 Frame



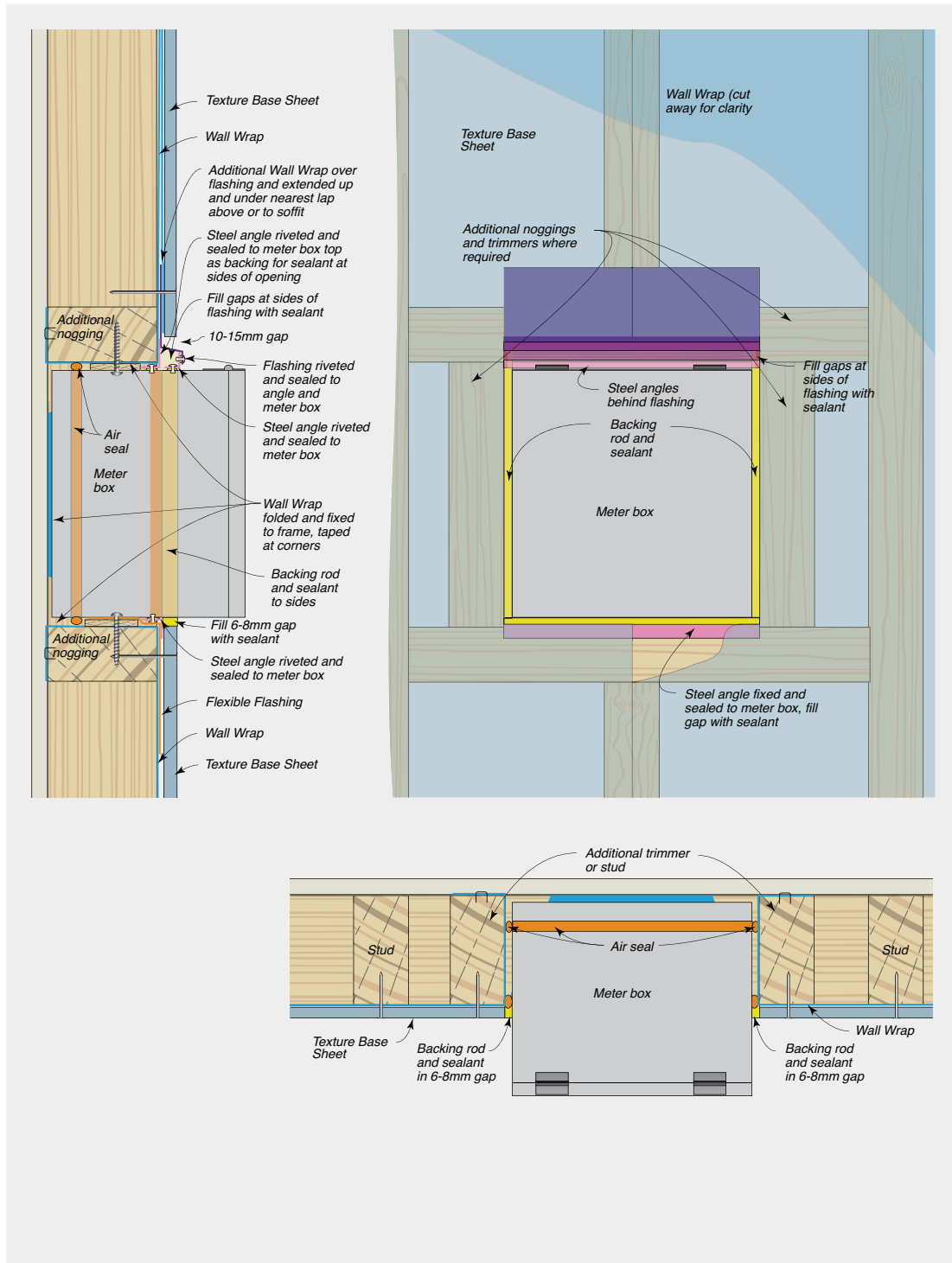


CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS + DETAILS

Note: Drawings are interchangeable for timber or steel stud frame substrates with the exception of the fasteners.

Direct Fix

FIGURE 8.21 Meter Box – Recessed



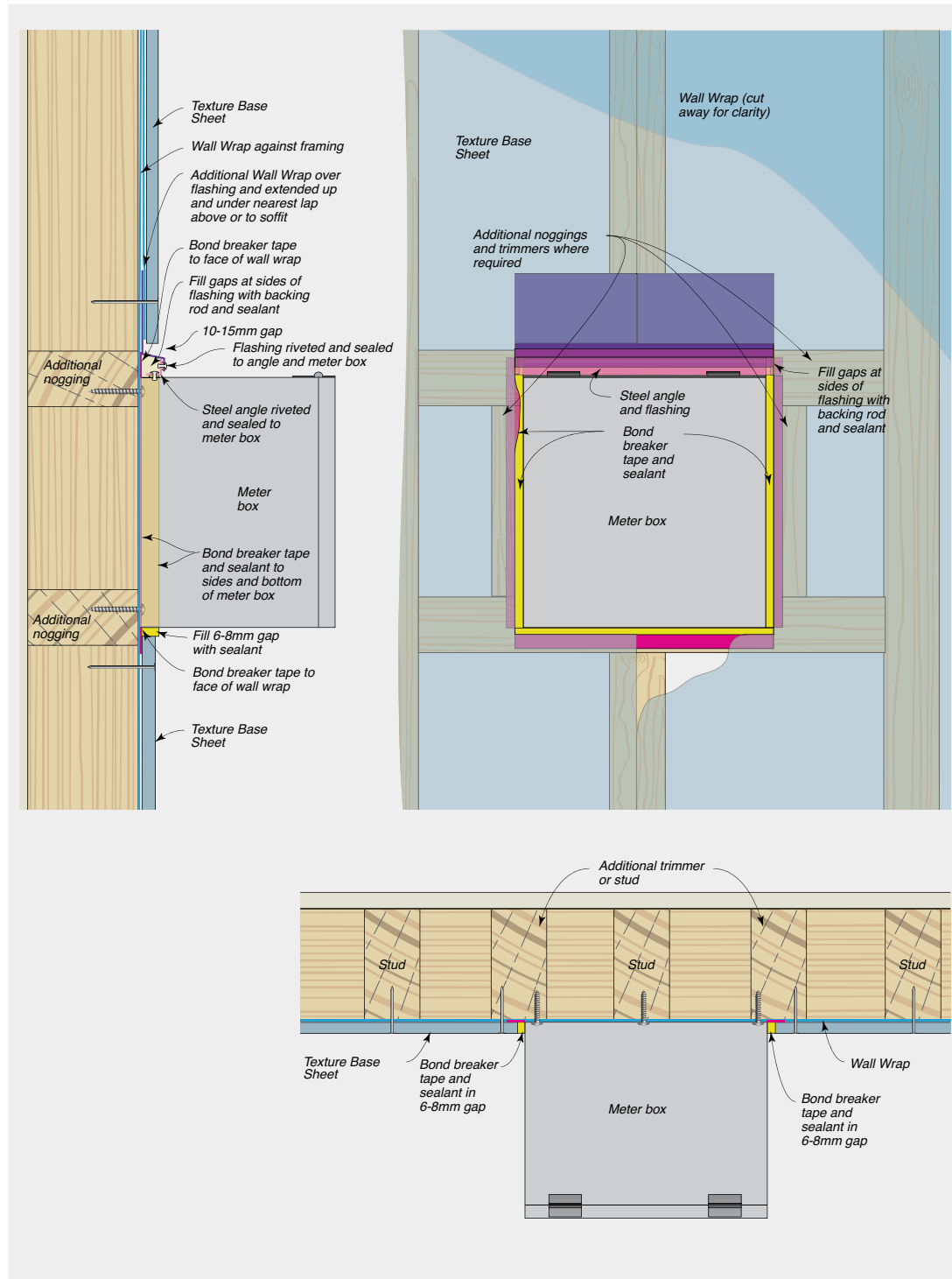
CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS + DETAILS



Note: Drawings are interchangeable for timber or steel stud frame substrates with the exception of the fasteners.

Direct Fix

FIGURE 8.22 Meter Box – Face Mount



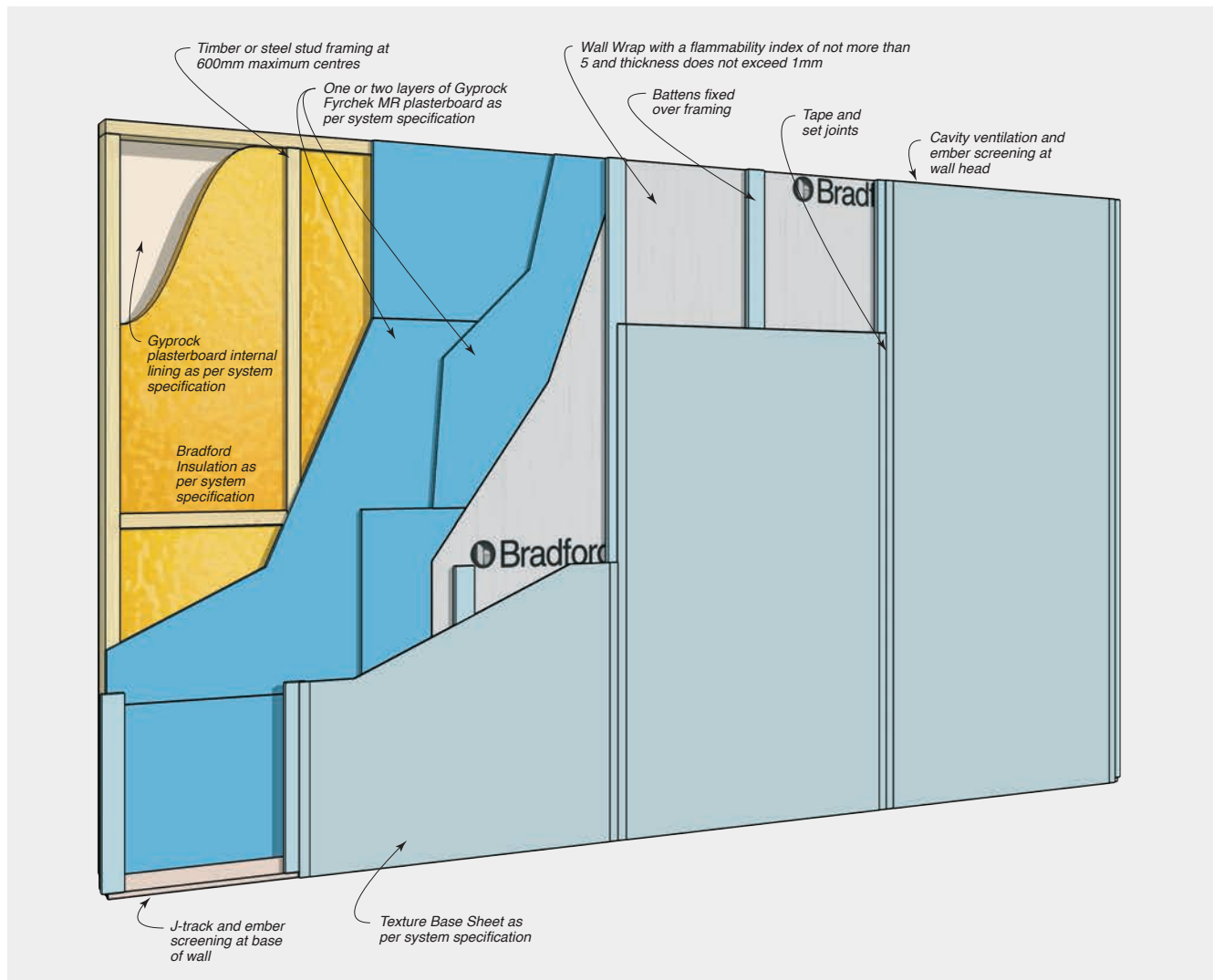


CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS + DETAILS

Note: Drawings are interchangeable for timber or steel stud frame substrates with the exception of the fasteners.

Cavity Fix

FIGURE 8.23 Typical Fire-rated Cavity Fix Wall Construction



Note: Fixing spacings for Cemintel Texture Base Sheet as per Section 06 of this guide. Note, the length of fixing must be increased to maintain the fixing embedment length.

Fixing spacings for installation of Gyprock Fyrchek MR as per Gyprock The Red Book publications. For high design wind pressure applications, contact Designlink for further information.

CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS + DETAILS



Note: Drawings are interchangeable for timber or steel stud frame substrates with the exception of the fasteners.

Cavity Fix

FIGURE 8.24 Texture Base Sheet Cladding Fixed to Timber Frame via Non-Structural Timber Batten

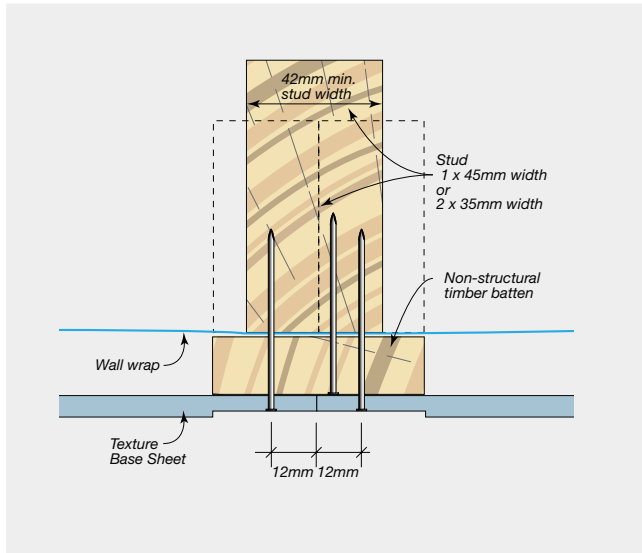


FIGURE 8.25 Texture Base Sheet Fixed to CeminTEL FC Batten on Steel Frame

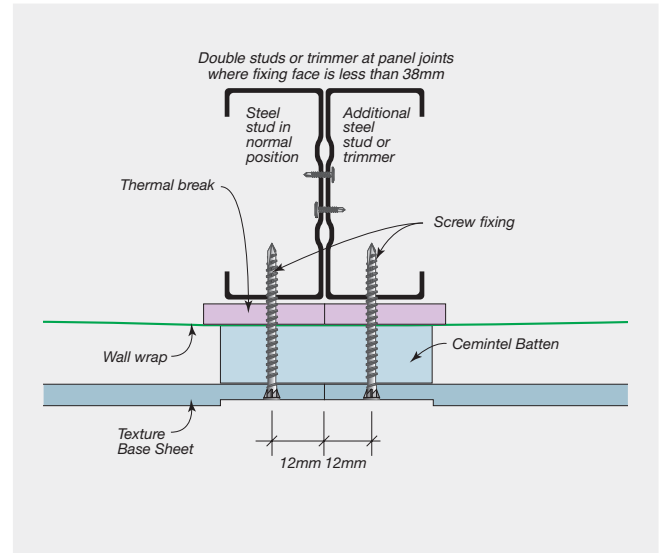


FIGURE 8.26 Texture Base Sheet Fixed to CeminTEL FC Batten on Timber Frame

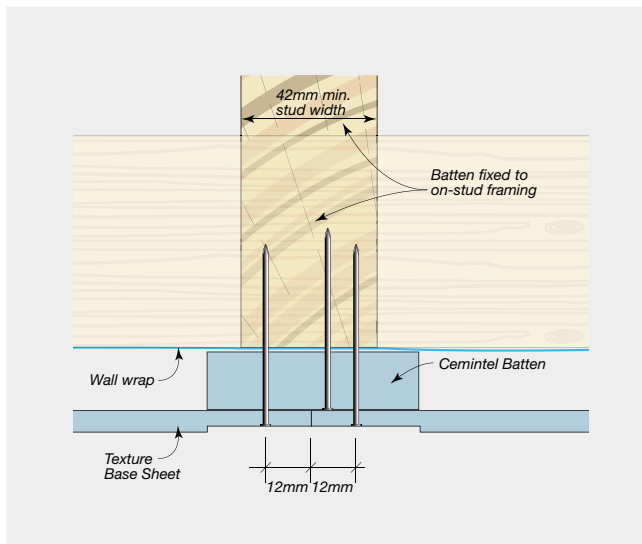
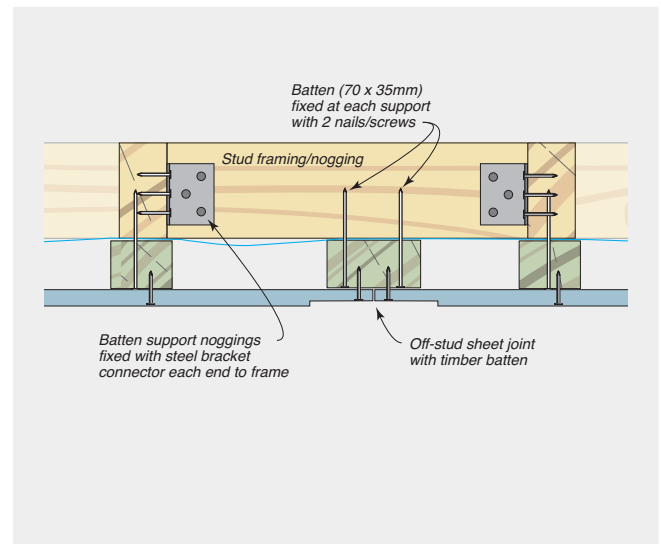


FIGURE 8.27 Texture Base Sheet Fixed to Off-stud Structural Timber Batten





CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS + DETAILS

Note: Drawings are interchangeable for timber or steel stud frame substrates with the exception of the fasteners.

Cavity Fix

FIGURE 8.28 Texture Base Sheet Fixed to Off-stud Intermediate Top Hat

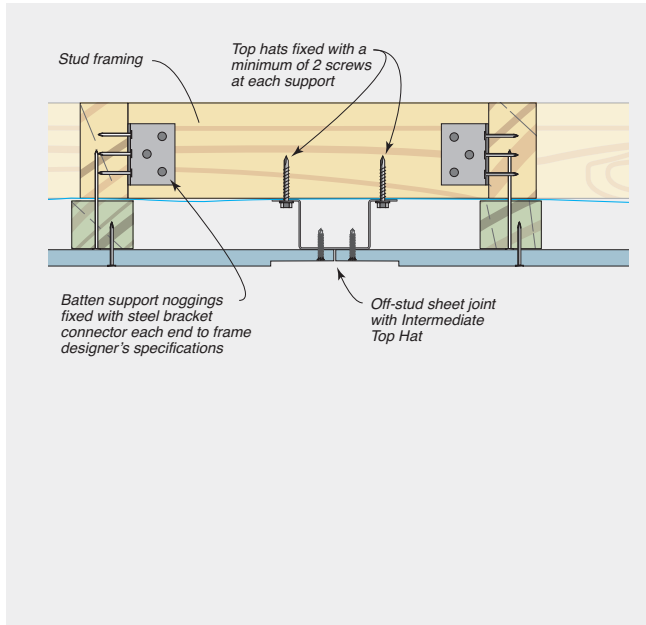


FIGURE 8.29 Base Detail – Frame In-line with Concrete Slab Edge

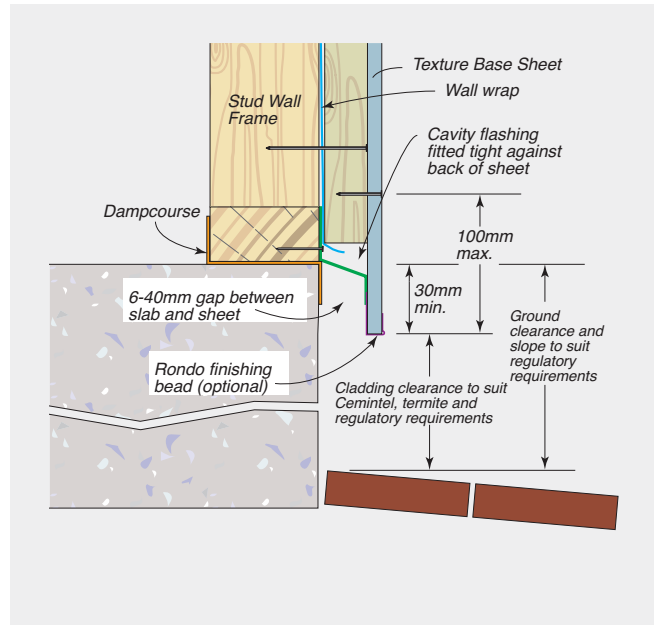


FIGURE 8.30 Base Detail – Frame Set-back from Concrete Slab Edge

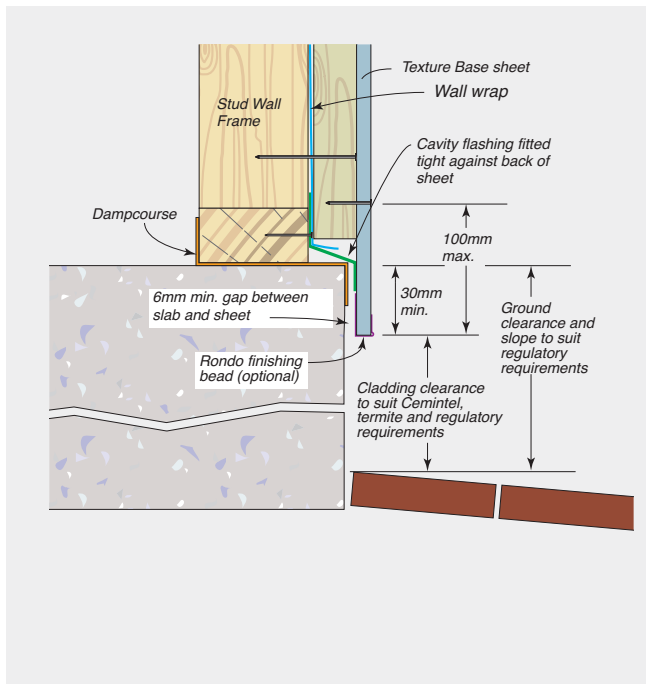
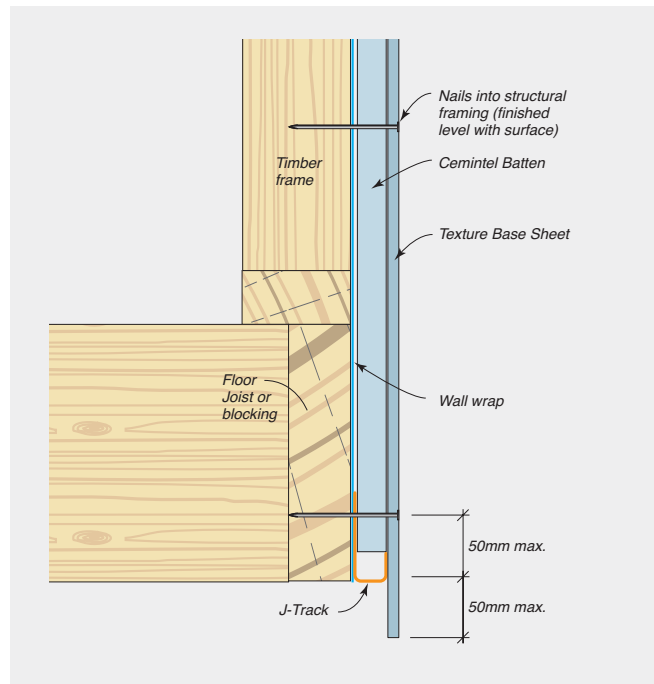


FIGURE 8.31 Suspended Timber Floor



CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS + DETAILS



Note: Drawings are interchangeable for timber or steel stud frame substrates with the exception of the fasteners.

Cavity Fix

FIGURE 8.32 Internal Corner – Cemintel FC Batten

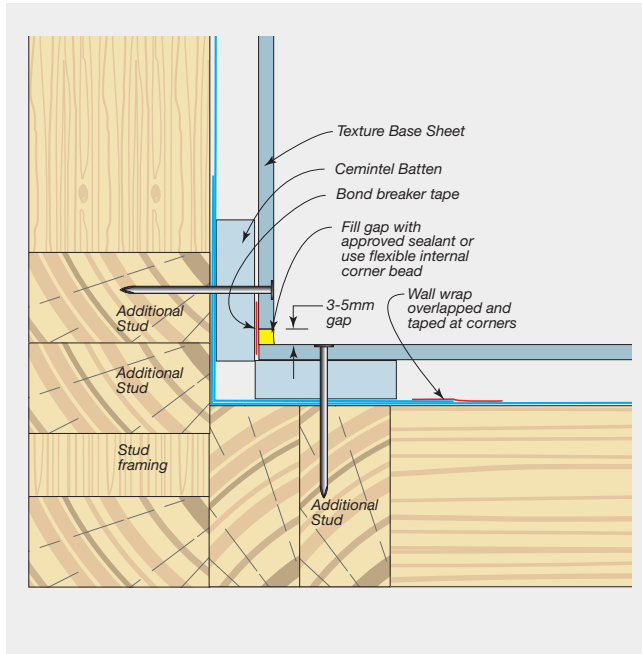


FIGURE 8.33 External Corner – Cemintel FC Batten

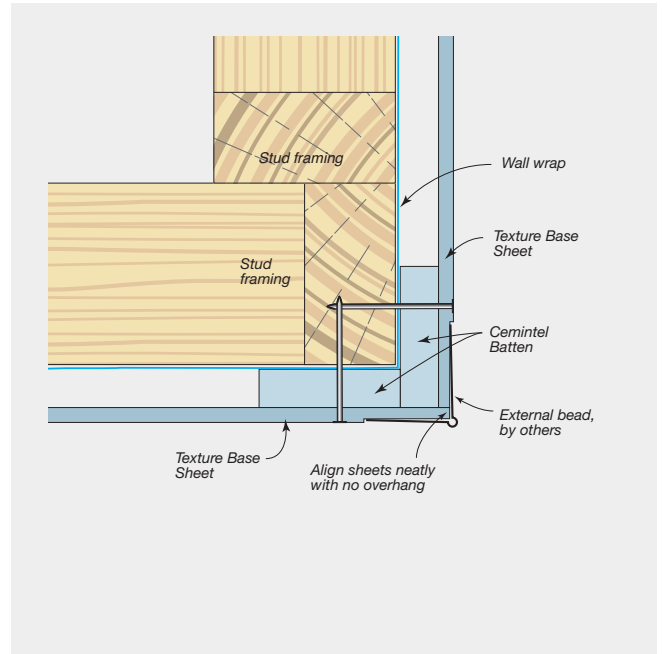


FIGURE 8.34 Obtuse Angle Corner – Cemintel FC Batten

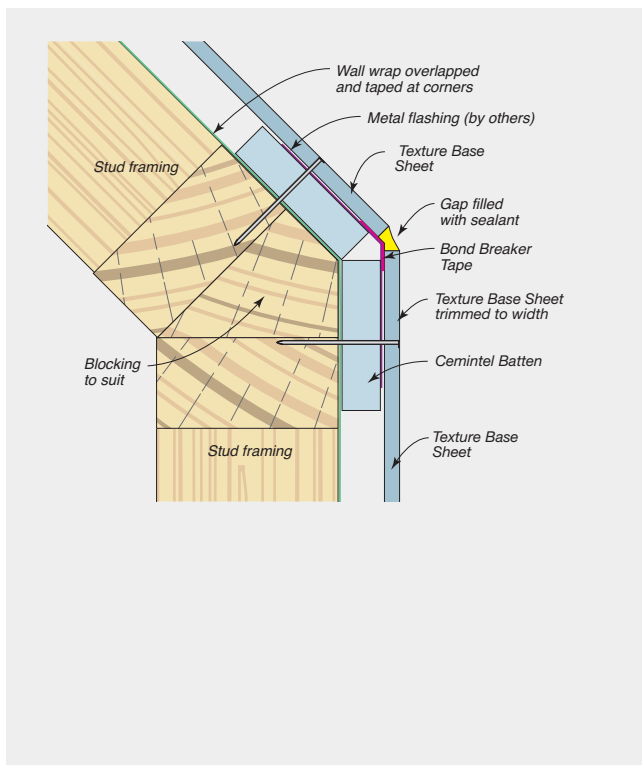
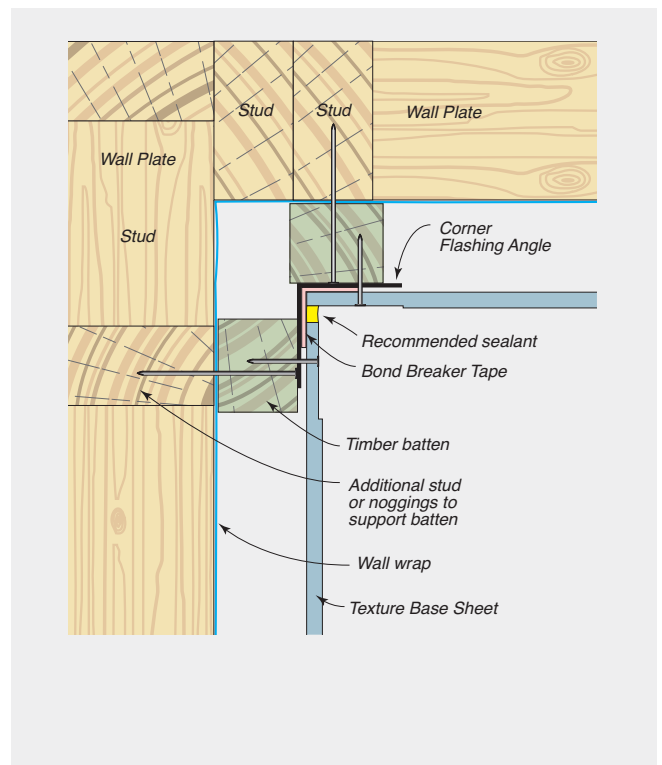


FIGURE 8.35 Internal Corner – Structural Timber Batten





CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS + DETAILS

Note: Drawings are interchangeable for timber or steel stud frame substrates with the exception of the fasteners.

Cavity Fix

FIGURE 8.36 External Corner – Structural Timber Batten

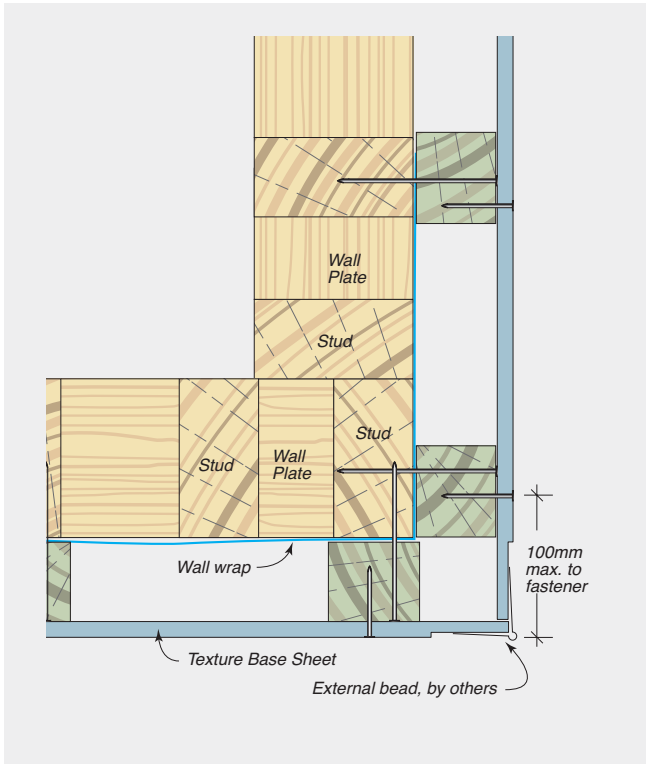


FIGURE 8.37 Head – Eaves with Timber Trim Detail

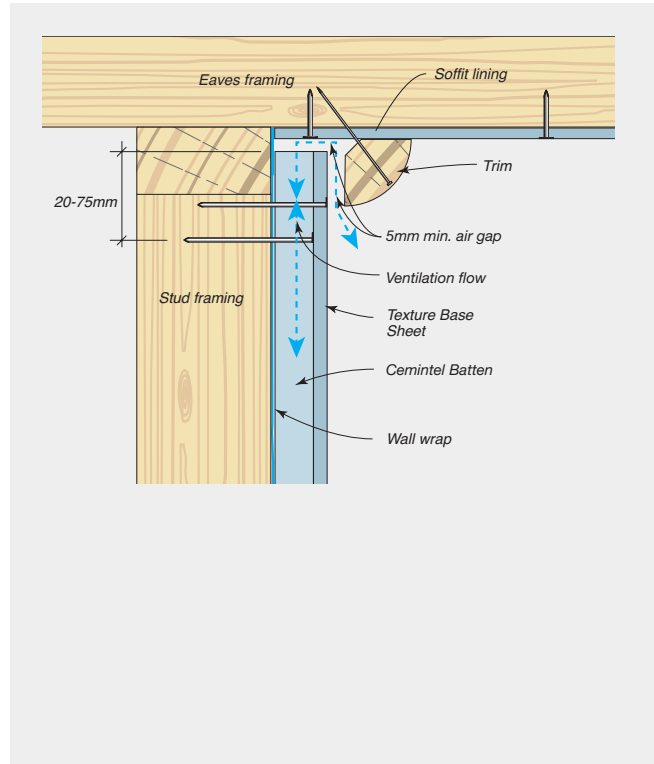


FIGURE 8.38 Head – Eaves with Cemintel Trim Detail

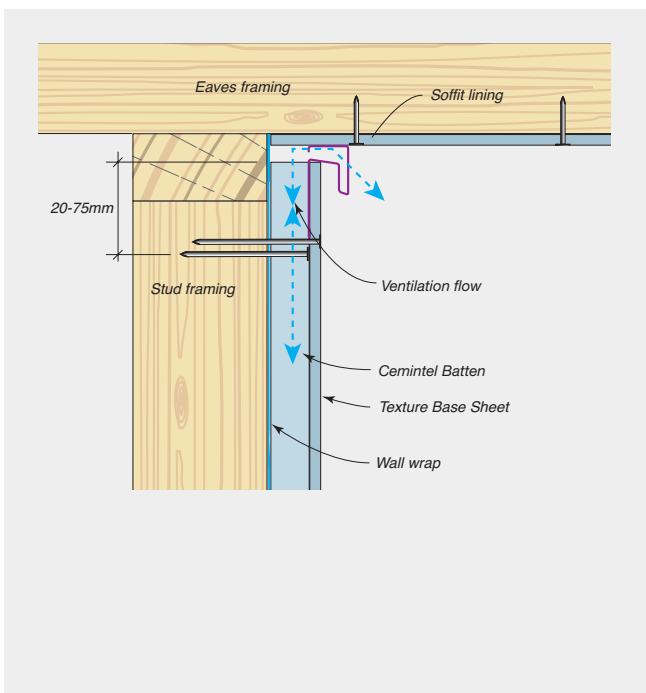
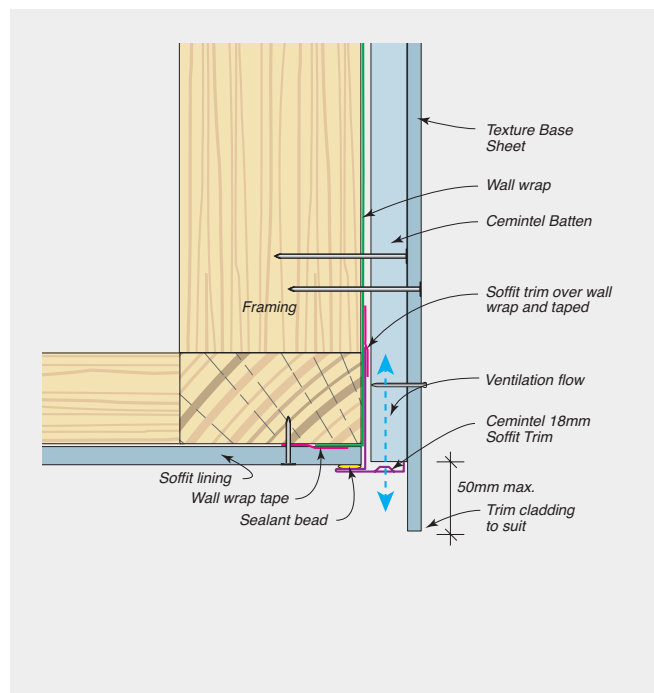


FIGURE 8.39 Head – Soffit with Soffit Trim Detail



CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS + DETAILS



Note: Drawings are interchangeable for timber or steel stud frame substrates with the exception of the fasteners.

Cavity Fix

FIGURE 8.40 Horizontal Control Joint with Hebel Panels, Brick Veneer or Masonry Wall

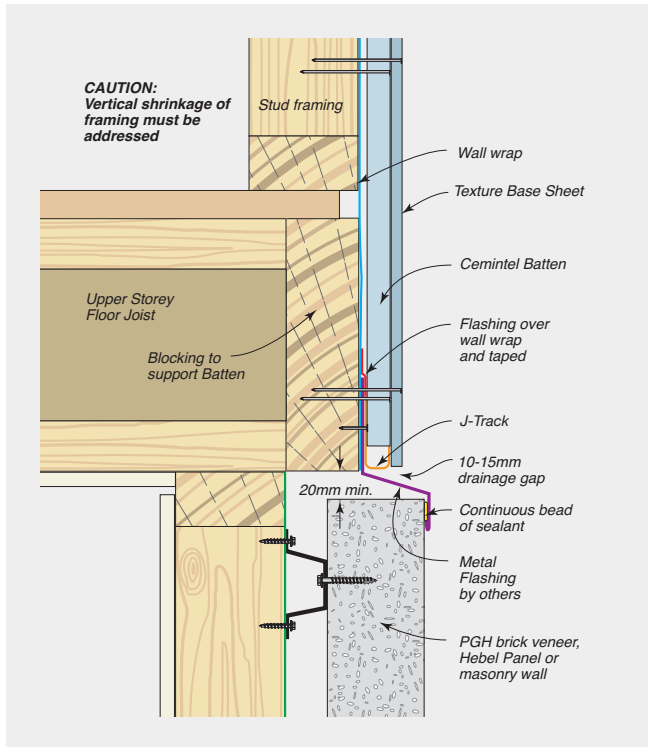


FIGURE 8.41 Second Storey Horizontal Junction

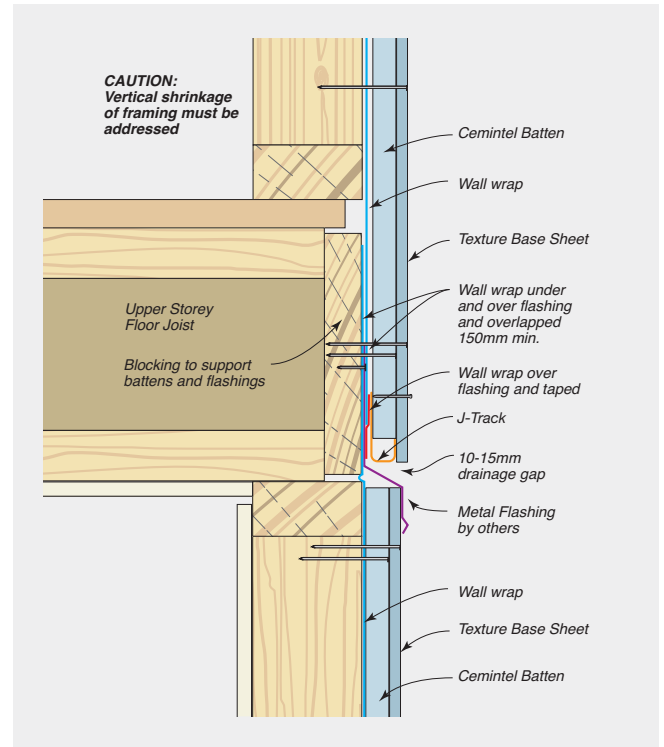


FIGURE 8.42 Second Storey Horizontal Junction with Hebel Panels, Brick Veneer or Masonry Wall

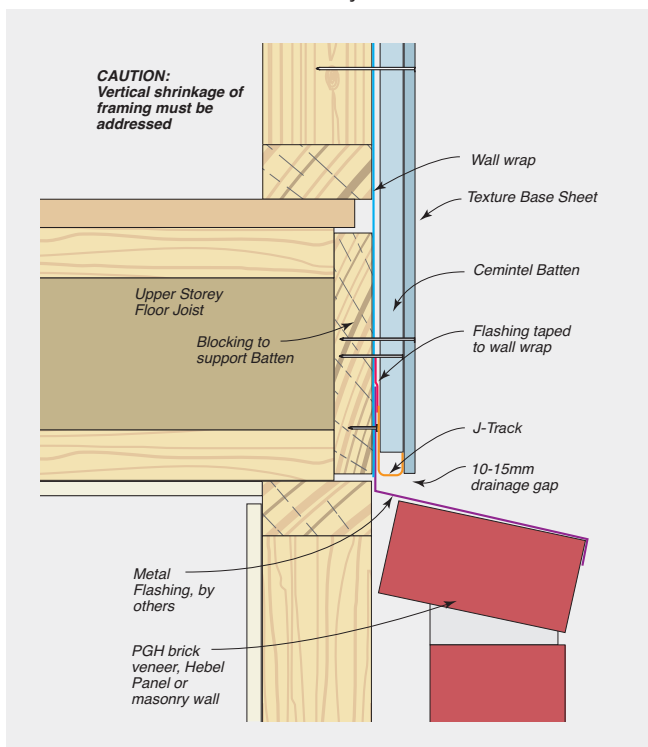
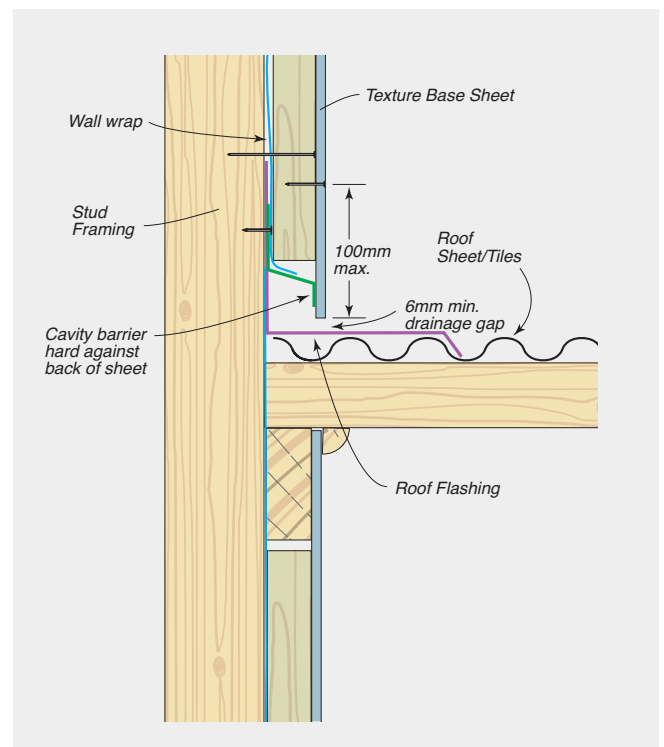


FIGURE 8.43 Flashing at Junction with Roof





CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS + DETAILS

Note: Drawings are interchangeable for timber or steel stud frame substrates with the exception of the fasteners.

Cavity Fix

FIGURE 8.44 Vertical Control Joint Construction Formed Between Studs

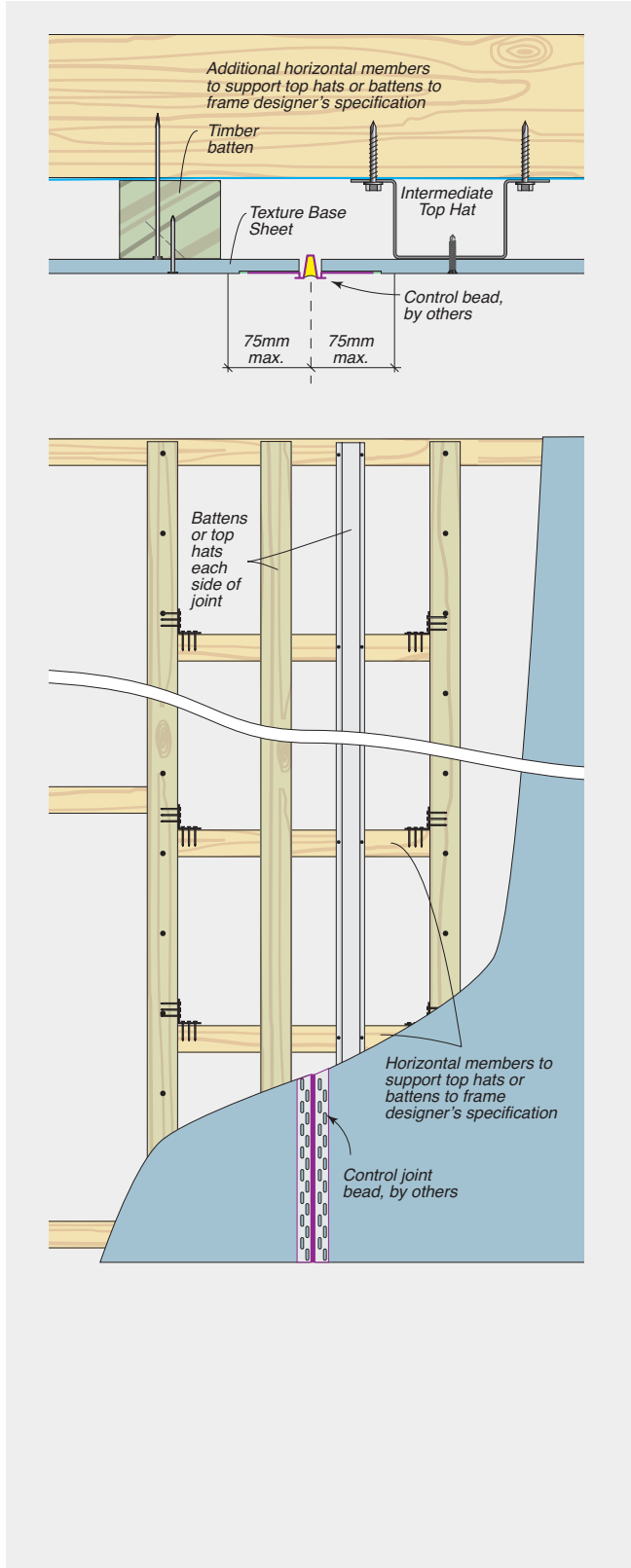


FIGURE 8.45 Control Joint Formed On studs – Structural Timber Batten

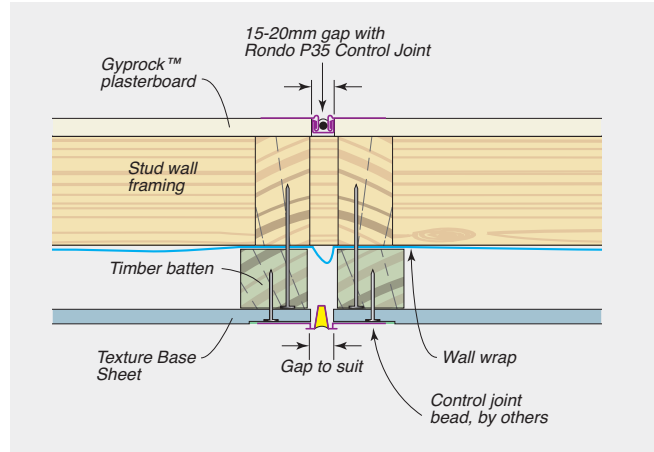


FIGURE 8.46 Control Joint at Junction with Masonry Wall – Structural Timber Batten

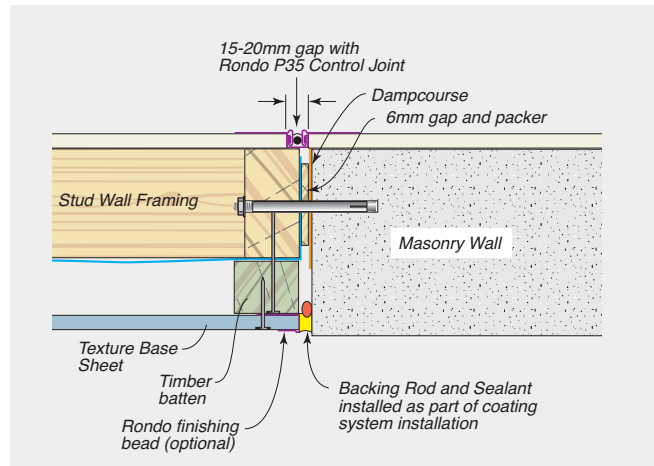
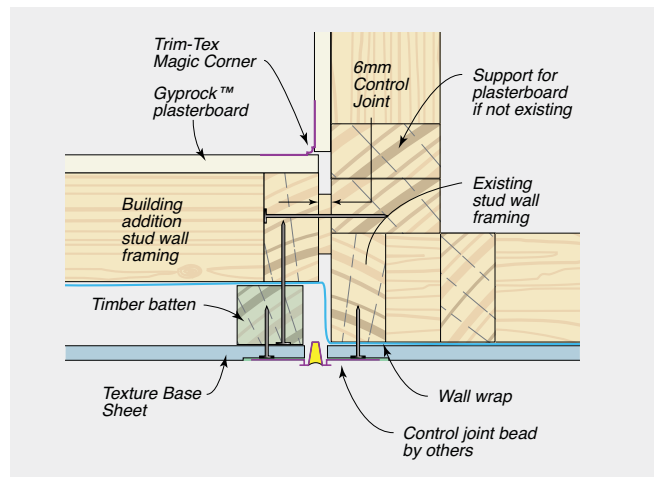


FIGURE 8.47 Control Joint at Junction of Framed Construction and Additions – Structural Timber Batten



CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS + DETAILS



Note: Drawings are interchangeable for timber or steel stud frame substrates with the exception of the fasteners.

Cavity Fix

FIGURE 8.48 Vertical Control Joint Construction – Steel Framing

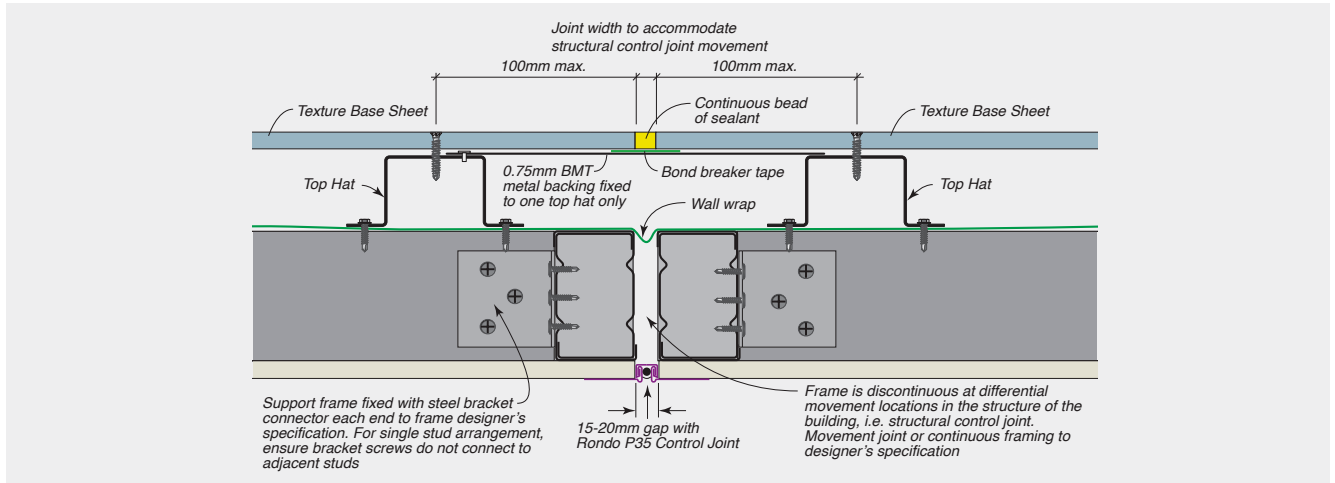


FIGURE 8.49 Horizontal Control Joint for Timber Frame with Decorative Cover Strip

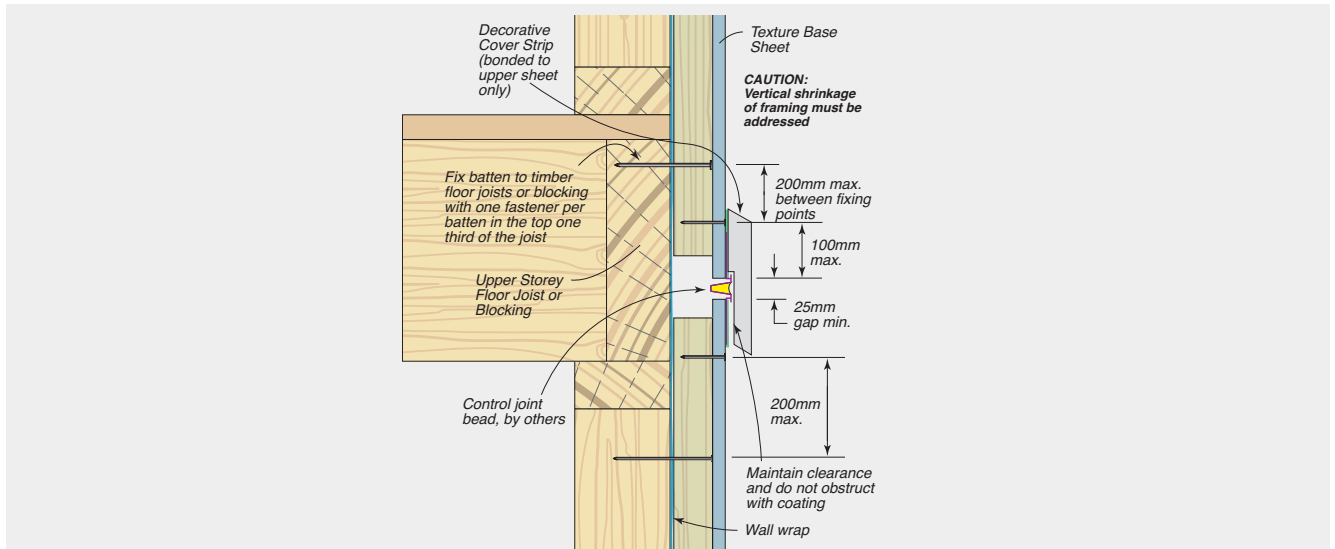


FIGURE 8.50 Junction with Masonry Wall – Cemintel FC Batten

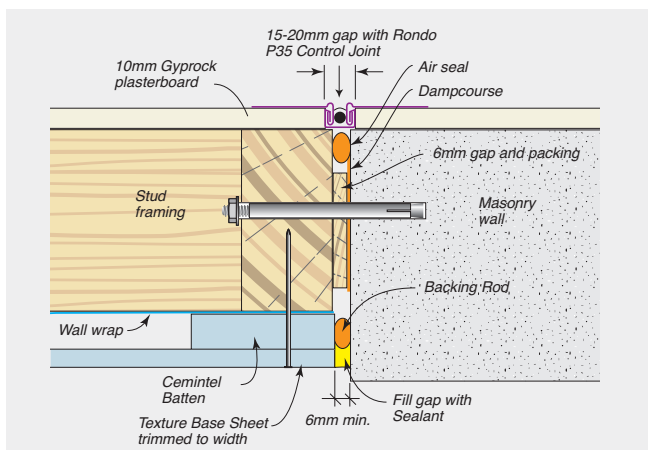
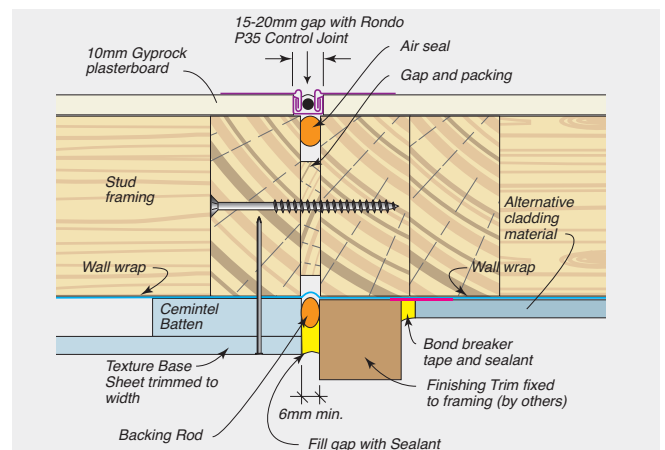


FIGURE 8.51 Junction with Alternative Fibre Cement Cladding – Cemintel FC Batten





CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS + DETAILS

Note: Drawings are interchangeable for timber or steel stud frame substrates with the exception of the fasteners.

Cavity Fix

FIGURE 8.52 Typical Parapet Detail

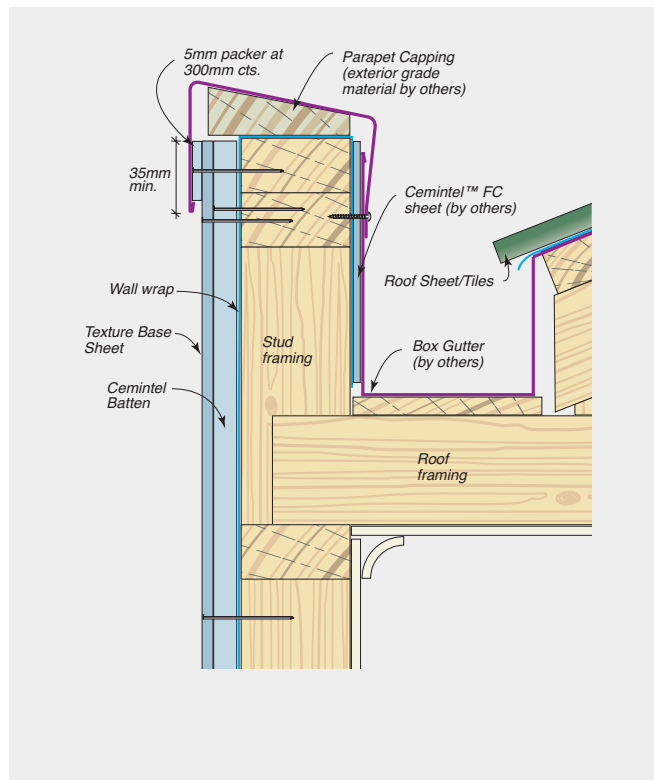


FIGURE 8.53 Window Head Detail

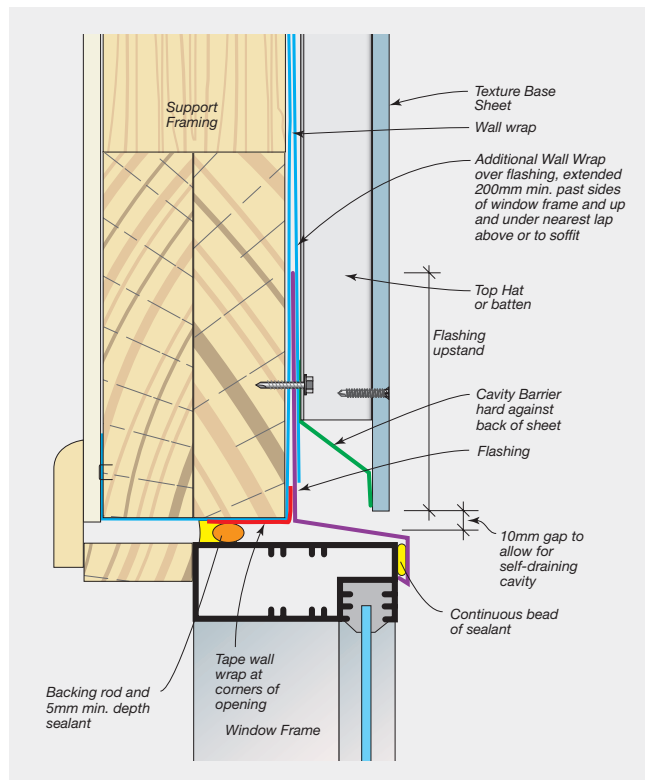
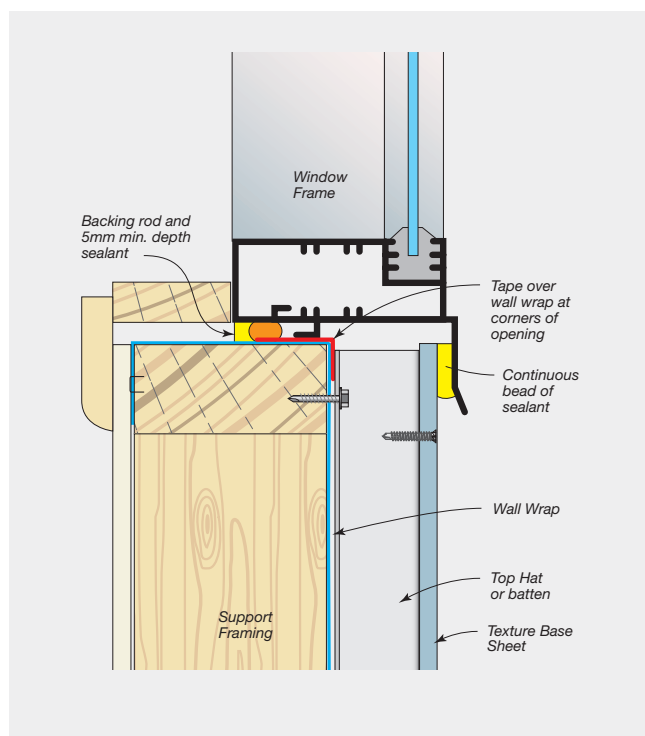


FIGURE 8.54 Window Sill Detail



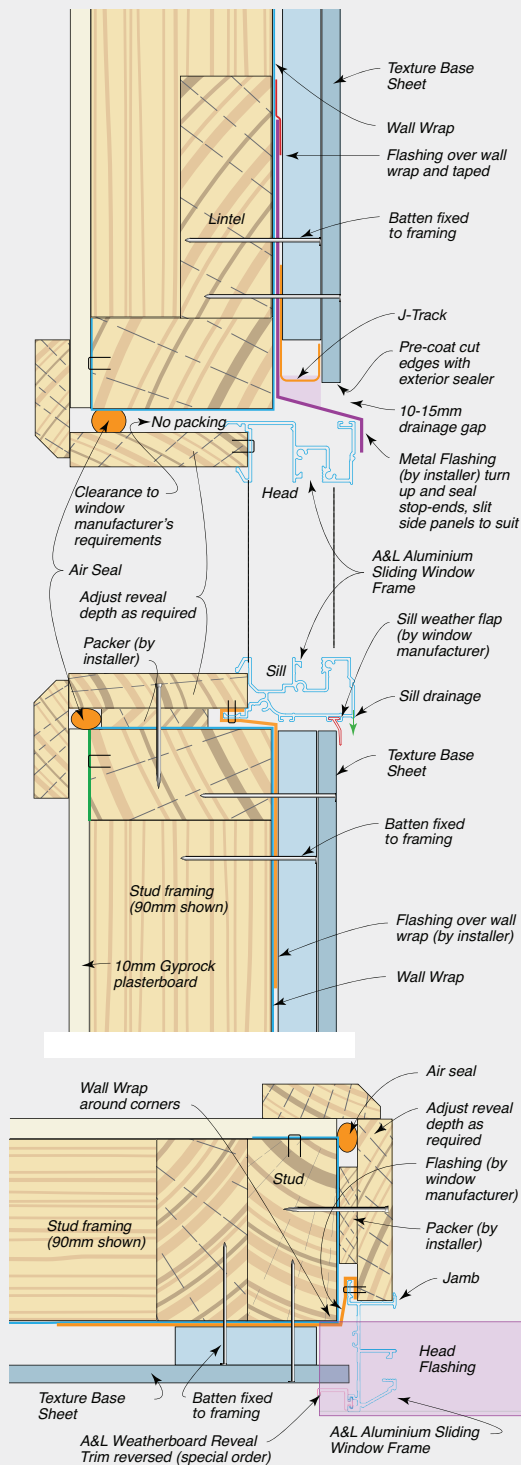
CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS + DETAILS



Note: Drawings are interchangeable for timber or steel stud frame substrates with the exception of the fasteners.

Cavity Fix

FIGURE 8.55 Batten Window A&L Sliding



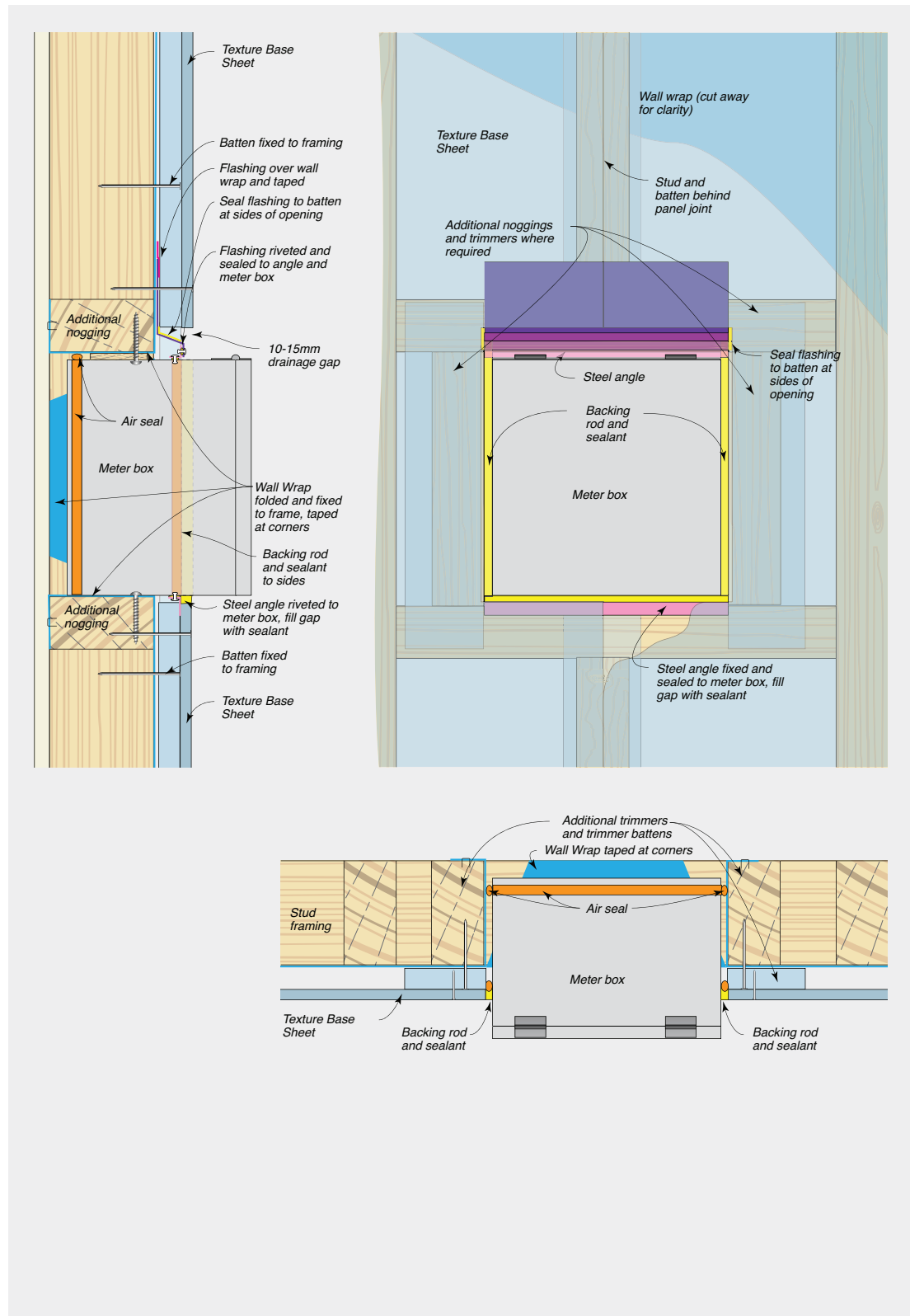


CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS + DETAILS

Note: Drawings are interchangeable for timber or steel stud frame substrates with the exception of the fasteners.

Cavity Fix

FIGURE 8.56 Batten – Meter Box



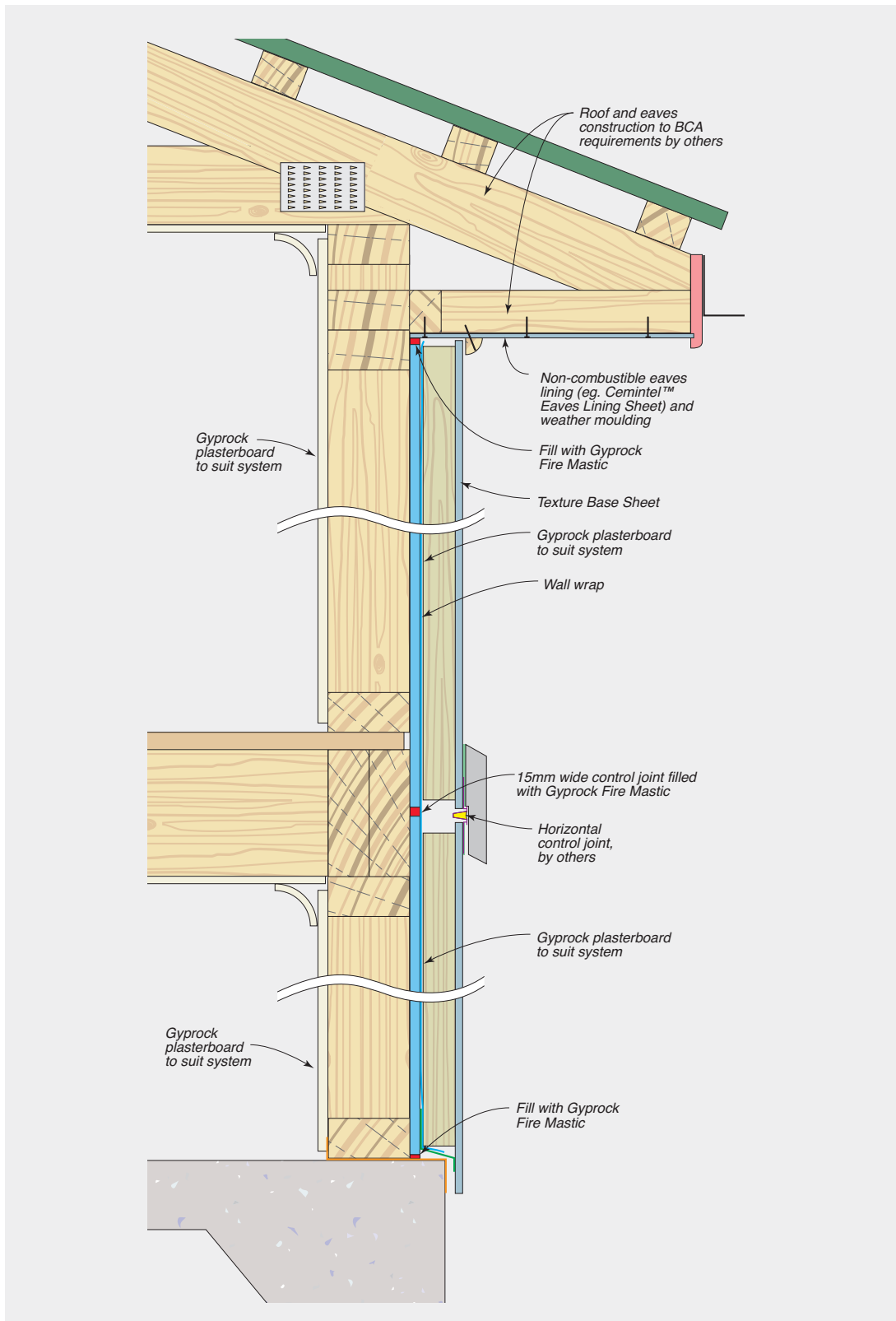
CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS + DETAILS



Note: Drawings are interchangeable for timber or steel stud frame substrates with the exception of the fasteners.

Cavity Fix

FIGURE 8.57 Typical Texture Base Sheet Fire-rated Wall – Class 1 Building





SAFETY, HANDLING, GENERAL CARE
+ WARRANTY

SAFETY, HANDLING, GENERAL CARE + WARRANTY



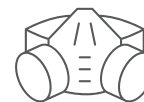
Health, Safety and Personal Protection Equipment (PPE)

Panels contain silicas that are harmful if inhaled. Protective clothing and breathing equipment should be worn when cutting products.

When cutting, drilling or grinding Texture Base Sheet panels using power tools, always ensure the work area is properly ventilated. An approved dust mask

(AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716) and safety glass (AS/NZS 1337) must be worn. Cemintel recommends that hearing protection also be worn.

Safety Data Sheet information is available at www.cemintel.com.au



Managing Respirable Crystalline Silica Dust

Crystalline Silica is everywhere. It is found naturally in stone, rocks, sand, gravel and clay. Sand is one of the raw materials in Fibre Cement. Respirable Crystalline Silica dust is the fine dust that's created when you use power tools to cut, drill, grind, chip or sand materials and products that contain crystalline

silica. This dust is of concern due to its size as it gets caught deep in your lungs and can cause long term damage.

IF YOU USE THE CORRECT EQUIPMENT FIBRE CEMENT IS SAFE TO USE.

Cemintel Safety Requirements

1 - Cut Outdoors*	The ventilation outdoors is greater than that indoors, and therefore should reduce exposure.
2 - Use On-Tool Dust Extraction	Use on-tool dust extraction when using power tools to drill and cut Fibre Cement, with a vacuum that contains a HEPA M Class filter.
3 - Correct Equipment	Use a plunge saw with a specifically designed Fibre Cement blade
4 - Don't Sweep, Vacuum instead	When completing your work vacuum with a HEPA M Class filter, rather than a broom as sweeping creates more dust.
5 - Use a Respirator	Use a half face P1 or P2 respirator. It is essential that the respirators are Fit Tested and workers are cleanly shaven to obtain a good seal

* Even though not recommended, indoor cutting can be completed when using an onsite cutting room with exhaust ventilation and a M class filter at a minimum, on-tool dust extraction with a vacuum with a HEPA M Class filter, a Full Face P2 respirator and conducting local occupational and static air monitoring to validate effectiveness of control measures.

Safety, Handling and Maintenance

Storage

All Texture Base Sheet panels must be stacked flat, clear of the ground and supported at 300mm maximum centres on a level platform. Panels must be kept dry, preferably stored inside the building. Panels must be dry prior to fixing, hence if it is necessary to store outside, the product must be protected from the weather.

Handling

Texture Base Sheet panels and corners are treated products and must be handled with care during handling so as to avoid damage to edges and ends. Panels should be carried horizontally on edge by at least two people.

Cutting

Panels should be cut from the back using a power saw. Cemintel recommends using the Makita Plunge Saw Kit (1300kW) with guide rail and appropriate blade.

All exposed cut edges MUST BE SEALED TO PREVENT MOISTURE ABSORPTION. Refer to 'Components' table for appropriate materials.

Penetrations

Penetrations in panels may be cut or drilled prior to installation. Cut from the back or drill from the front. Cut penetrations oversize by 8-10mm all around. Mask, prime and fill gaps with sealant in accordance with recommended methods and products.

On-Site Recessing

Where it is necessary to produce a sheet recess on-site, a dustless angle grinder can be used. Alternatively, CSR recommends using the Hitachi Easy Bevel with vacuum extraction system, which fits most 125mm grinders and produces a superior finish.

The recess should be approximately 2mm deep and 35mm wide.

Where edges have been recessed on-site, priming may be required. Always follow the texture coating manufacturer's recommendations.

Warranty

Cemintel warrants only the Texture Base Sheet product of the system. Joint setting and finishing remains the responsibility of the joint setting & finishing system manufacturer.

The Texture Base Sheet panels has a product warranty of 10 years. The full product warranty is available for download at cemintel.com.au

NOTES

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NOTES

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08/2023 REV02