Versatile Cladding Installation Guide

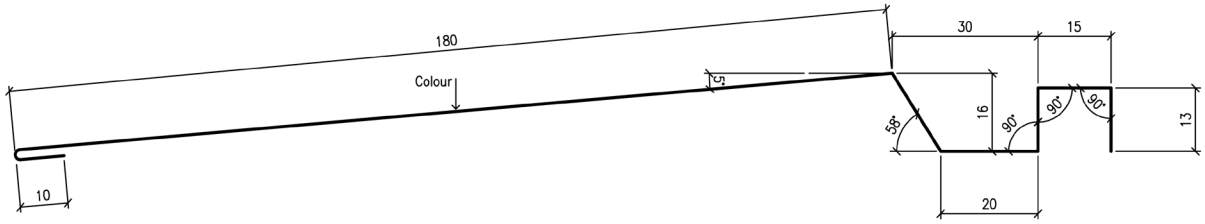
Australia's Most Versatile Steel Cladding System. Nestlers Versatile Cladding is a painted steel cladding system comprising of six components that work together to provide an extraordinary level of cladding flexibility.

Designed for both professionals and as a DIY friendly product, our Versatile Cladding is available in a wide range of Colorbond colours in lengths up to 8-meters. Perfect for both residential and commercial building applications.

The Benefits of Nestlers Versatile Cladding System.

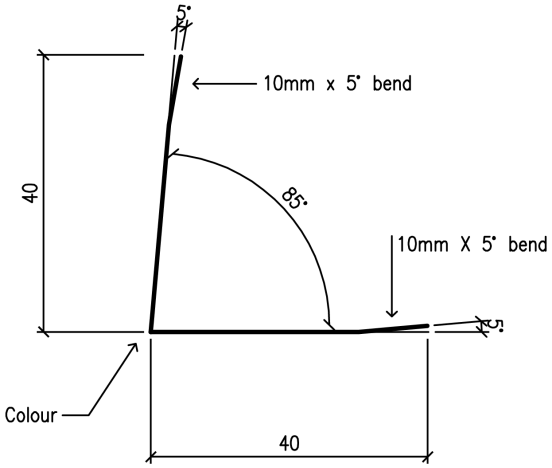
- Nestlers Versatile Cladding can be mounted in a horizontal, vertical, or even 45-degree fashion.
- User-friendly and efficient with well-designed corners for the cladding and a range of flashing components that complete the system, allowing for almost any part of a building to be covered.
- We affix our cladding with screws rather than nailing into the wall, meaning the cladding is more solid than cement sheets.
- It isn’t an interlocking system which means that if a cladding piece is damaged, it can be removed without disturbing adjacent cladding sheets, which is challenging with an interlocking system.
- Unlike most painted steel cladding, our design is waterproof and does not require an additional water-repellent membrane behind the cladding sheets.

Main Cladding Component

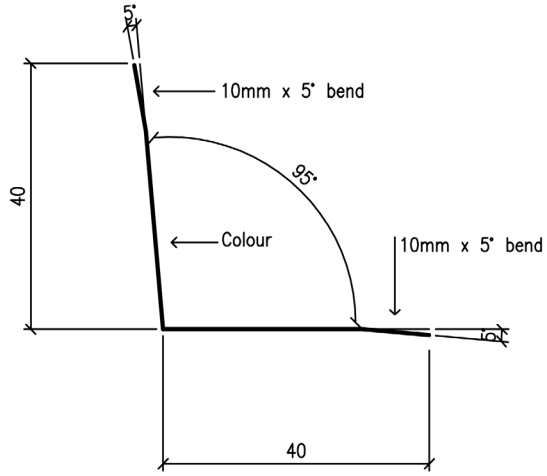


Cladding Joiner

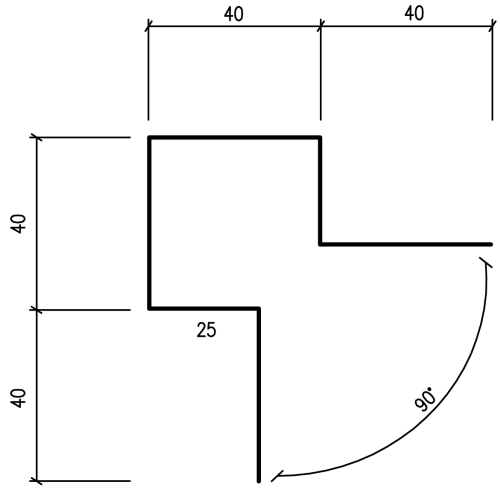
External Corner Flashing



Internal Corner Flashing

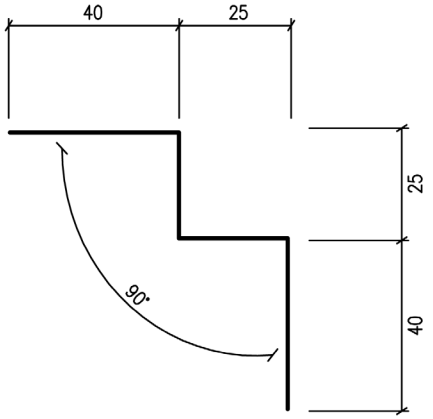


External Corner Modern



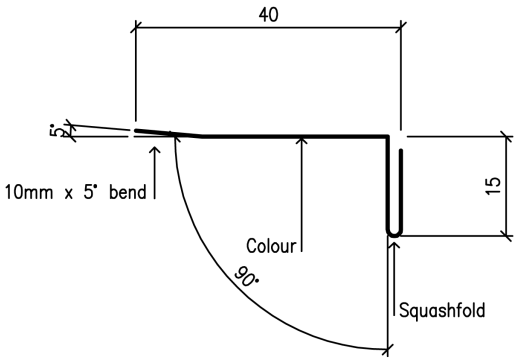
External Corner Modern (1:1)

Internal Corner Modern

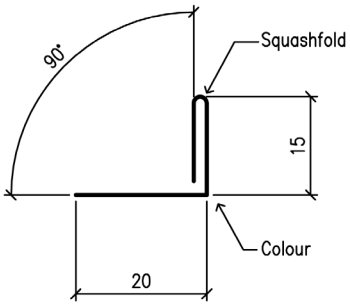


Internal Corner Modern (1:1)

Large Flashing



Small Flashing



Instructions

Before starting the cladding project, please read all the instructions.

Important - The frame needs to be straight to achieve the best quality finish using Versatile Cladding. If the frame is not straight, it will require more pop rivets when joining cladding sections together.

Important – For safety and ease of installation, it is recommended you use two people to install Versatile Cladding.

Instructions for Horizontal Flush Method.

Step 1 – Thermal Break

- Apply 4mm thermal break (best for insulation) or sarking into the framework using a staple gun for timber or self-adhesive tape for metal.

Note - Thermal break / sarking is not necessary in cases of renovations, where wall surface materials, such as rendered blue board or fibro or similar, are firmly attached to the wall and flush.

Step 2 – Installing Battens

- To start installing Versatile Cladding, apply a 16mm zinc-coated ceiling batten horizontally along the bottom base of the wall, using counter-sunk screws to the base plate.
- Apply a length of small flashing profile. The 20mm flat part of the small flashing needs to be connected to the front lower edge of the ceiling batten using T-Rex FastGrab and pop rivets to hold in place. The squash fold of the small flashing profile is then located underneath the ceiling batten.
- This procedure is for a house on stumps.

Note - For a house on a slab, keep cladding off the slab by approximately 5mm (this gap between concrete and cladding serves to avoid corrosion), then apply expansion product such as Soudal T-Rex Power FastGrab.

Step 3 – Corner Pieces

- Apply cladding corner pieces if using the Modern corners, making sure the corner piece is plumb on both sides.
- Use 25mm Tek screws, ensuring your screws are away from cladding grooves.

Step 5 – First Cladding Sheet

- Apply T-Rex FastGrab to the edge of the ceiling batten and small flashing (a dollop every 225mm), then apply first cladding sheet level and flush to (or 5mm beyond) the bottom edge of the small flashing.
- Once the first cladding sheet is in position, place the spirit level (preferably a magnetic level) on the top of the cladding. *The cladding has been designed for the level to stay in this position.*
- Once in the level position, Tek screw to each stud, using 25 mm roofing Tek screws.

Note – The first cladding section needs to be level. However, there is some flexibility if corrections are required in subsequent cladding sections.

Note – With Modern corner designs, the groove of the cladding needs to be T-Rexed to avoid moisture issues before the second cladding is applied. This seal needs to be applied to every cladding piece.

Step 6 – Second Cladding Sheet

- Before applying the second cladding sheet, apply T-Rex FastGrab to the first cladding sheet where the second sheet overlaps and connects to the first.
- It is recommended to place T-Rex FastGrab at the stud position, centred in the middle of the stud. This will enable the installer to place a pop rivet in plumb with the stud.

Note – Pop-rivets are only required if the cladding is not flush with the adjoining cladding. *This may happen if the frame is not flush initially.*

Step 7 – Covering the Wall

- Keep applying cladding in the same procedure until the wall is covered.

Step 8 - Windows

- Each house will have different window types, and thus the flashing required will differ for each project.
- For existing homes, the large and small flashing should be adequate to cater for these projects.
- On new buildings, the window sides need to have a gap of 17mm. Apply T-Rex FastGrab on the side of the window to avoid moisture intrusion.
- The cladding sheet above the window, in most cases, can go over the top of the window. This will allow for no moisture to enter the inside of the window.
- In some cases, you may need a different size flashing to suit. If custom sizes are required, the client will need to provide drawings and measurements for this flashing to be made.

Step 10 – Trim the Cladding

- Once the cladding sheets have reached the top of the wall, you may have to trim the last supper sheet (if using a standard cladding sheet) to match the roof's pitch.
- It is possible to order the last cladding sheet in customized size, knowing the size requirements of the final top cladding sheet based on the height of the wall. This would be a superior option because the cladding width will have the correct 15mm 90-degree fold.
- Before placing the last cladding sheet, fix the ceiling batten to the top the same as the bottom batten but without the small flashing.

Step 11 - Eaves

- Then apply large flashing to the wall and eave, 15mm squash fold to the wall.
- The flashing is connected by T-Rex FastGrab and pop-rivets where required.

Note – This method is used mainly on existing buildings.

Note – New buildings will differ depending on whether the design requires cladding to do the eaves.

Step 12 – Joining Cladding Sections

- When joining cladding sheets together, overlap the cladding by 50-100mm. Apply T-Rex FastGrab to one side of the cladding overlap, then position the overlap under the cladding at the 50-100mm overlap mark. It is essential to ensure that the overlap is connected to a wall stud using a 25mm Tek screw. This will help with expansion movement.
- Then place T-Rex FastGrab on the other side of the overlap area and connect the next cladding sheet using the same fixture on the other side of the overlap and cladding sheet.
- These may need to be pop-riveted to the existing sheet.
- When using this method of joining cladding sheets, it is best to cut the top of the groove and the bottom of the squashed fold at the join – this will allow the cladding to fit better and produce a smoother finish.

Instruction Variations for Vertical Flush Method

- The framework is built so that the cladding can be Tek-screwed with each piece vertically against the wall.
- Existing buildings may need to be battened horizontally with a gap of 450mm between battens.
- The same procedure is applied, as per a horizontal flush, except the ceiling batten starts at the corner.
- At the top of a window, if the cladding needs to go over the top of the window, all the joins should be sealed with T-Rex FastGrab. This is recommended to stop water or moisture from entering through the top of the window.
- A better method would be to install the window top cladding flush to the eave.
- Alternatively, the cladding may extend over the framework of the window. Then flashing is placed around the window.
- On existing windows, horizontal flush and overlap cladding is a cheaper option.

Instructions for Horizontal Overlap Cladding Method

- The same procedure is applied with the horizontal overlap cladding as per the horizontal flush method.
- The only difference is that the cladding overlaps by 10mm or more, which gives you a streamlined heritage look.
- This method gives you fewer pop-rivet fixtures and becomes more user friendly. Correcting the levels is more straightforward, making this method ideal for the handyman.

Expansion and External / Internal Corner Method

- An expansion joint is applied preferably every 10-12 meters of the wall using the large and small expansion flashing.
- One side of the wall is built, then T-Rex the large expansion flashing to the groove followed by pop-rivets where necessary at the front of the flashing.
- Then the other side of the wall is built, leaving an expansion gap of 10mm.
- Then apply small flashing and T-Rex it to the edge of the cladding and pop-rivet where necessary.
- Once the expansion joint is completed, apply T-Rex FastGrab to the expansion joint.
- On the Modern corners, apply Expa T-Rex FastGrab to the edge of the corner and to the cladding to stop moisture and allow for expansion movement.
- On the corners that go over the cladding, apply T-Rex FastGrab under the corner flashing on both sides, then pop-rivet where necessary.

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