

# HC100 Cladding Profile Technical Specification



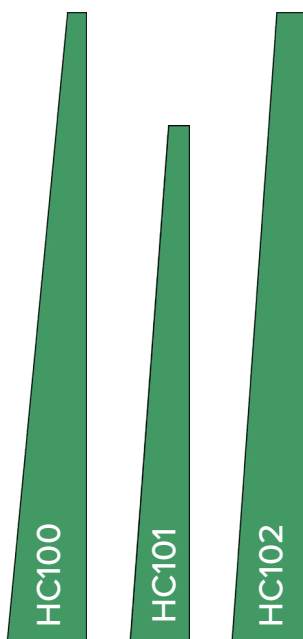
## HC100 / HC200 / HC300 Feather Edge

Made up of tapered boards that overlap each other, with the thicker end at the bottom and the thinner end at the top, creating a natural slope. This design allows water to run off the cladding and prevents it from penetrating the wall. Commonly used in traditional and contemporary architecture for its rustic and natural appearance.

Also known as weatherboard cladding. 25-50mm overlap required depending on the width and movement class of the species being used.



■ <b>Standard surface option</b>	Sawn
■ <b>Orientation</b>	Horizontal
■ <b>Fixing</b>	Visible



# HC100 Cladding Profile

## Technical Specification



	Dimensions		
	Overall width	Thickness	Face width*
Fresh Sawn Oak - HC100	200mm	25>6mm	150mm
Fresh Sawn Oak - HC101	150mm	17>6mm	120mm
British Larch - HC102	200mm	23>9mm	150mm
British WRC - HC102	200mm	23>9mm	150mm
Douglas Fir - HC102	200mm	23>9mm	150mm

### Install and fixing guidance

*The following guidance serves as general advice for installing halflap cladding and is not meant to serve as an exhaustive manual. If you are unsure, it is advisable to get the expertise of a qualified professional for the installation process.*

- Begin at the bottom, ensuring that the first board is level.
- Use a 10mm strip behind the lower edge of the bottom board for support.
- Overlap subsequent boards by 25–50mm, depending on the species. It is important not to reduce the recommended overlap.
- The overlapping of the feather edge cladding is very important and must be kept consistent.
- Feather-edge profiles are generally cut from green (wet) timber and will, as a result, shrink by up to 15mm as the board dries.
- End joining of the boards should coincide with a batten and should be staggered to ensure that consecutive boards do not joint in the same place.