

LuxelineTM

Installation guide: Composite Shiplap Cladding



The modern, stylish way to define your exteriors.



LuxeLine® Composite Shiplap Cladding brings contemporary style together with dependable, long-term performance.

Crafted from recycled wood fibres and plastics, each board features a solid composite core and protective outer layer for excellent resistance to weathering, moisture, and fading. The embossed surface delivers the natural look of timber with the low-maintenance benefits of composite technology.

Designed for easy installation and suitable for residential and commercial use, LuxeLine® cladding offers a durable, stylish solution for contemporary exteriors.

How to Install LuxeLine Cladding:

Recommended Tools :

- Circular Saw
- Hand Drill
- Impact Driver
- Jig Saw
- Tape Measure
- Carpentry Square
- Spirit Level
- Chalk Line

One of the first decisions you will need to make is whether you want to fix your cladding Horizontal or Vertical cladding, then choose one of the methods below:

The best way to fix our LuxeLine Cladding to a property would be screwed to battens attached to subframe battening that is fixed separately to the wall.

If your project requires a waterproof solution, a water repellent coating or breathable membrane must be installed before battens are fixed, to protect walls from water penetration, screwed battens can then be fixed directly to the outer wall.

Please note: If water repellent insulation is used, it is not essential to use a breather membrane between battens fixed to a cavity wall.

For uneven or non-load bearing walls, the cladding may be fixed to battens on a self-supporting frame.

What are Battens and why do you need them?

Battens are strips made of timber, plastic or aluminium, which are used to create a framework that sits underneath your cladding to provide structural support.

Each batten must be fixed in a minimum of 3 places and insect mesh should be used on all cavity openings.

A ventilation cavity of minimum 38mm must be in place behind the cladding boards, we recommend using battens at least 38mm thick, this allows air ventilation and unrestricted drainage of rainwater that may penetrate cladding.

Material Storage & Handling

Cladding materials should be kept covered until installation to maintain a clean surface; if stored outdoors, use a non-translucent cover. Products must be stored flat and level, raised off the ground with supports at maximum 500mm intervals, using aligned battens and banding to prevent bowing.

Pallets should not be stacked more than four high (3m). Materials should be handled carefully during unloading and installation boards should be lifted rather than slid, carried on their edges for proper support, and protected from damage by ensuring equipment is not dragged across them during construction.

Horizontal Composite Cladding Installation - Vertical Battens

Cladding boards can be installed using screws alone, however for extra security we recommend using our starter clips on the first board.

Step 1 - Mark level lines across the vertical battens for the starter clip installation, we recommend the bottom of the starter clip is installed 30 mm above the ground surface to ensure the board will sit a minimum 20 mm above the ground.

For best results use a spirit level to ensure the starter clips are level, install one per batten. Any joints potential joints should use a double batten and starter clip to ensure they are firm and secure.

Step 2 - Once the starter clips have been installed across the vertical battens, slide the cladding board horizontally into the clips - ensure this is sitting level once in place.

If you are using more than one cladding board on a row due to the length of your project, it is important to leave an expansion gap of between 3-5mm and apply these on double battens for added stability.

Step 3 - Now your first board is in place you can move on to installing the remaining cladding boards until you get to the final board. It is important to check the board is level and clicked into place.

All joints should be staggered, this will enhance structural support on larger projects.

Step 4 - It's time to secure your final board. Firstly measure and ensure you have sufficient space for your final board, if you need to trim it down we recommend using a circular saw for the cleanest cuts.

Pre-drill the screw holes 2mm wider than the thread of the screws used to allow for material expansion. These holes should line up with the supporting battens.

Fix to the batten using an A2/A4 Pan Head 8 gauge 38 mm screw (max. 2 mm head thickness) through the pre-drilled holes; be careful not to over tighten the screws.



Around objects such as doors and windows you may be required to shape boards to fit, we recommend using a circular saw for any cuts to ensure a tidy finish.

You will need to use a packer to provide structural support that is lost from the cladding itself alongside a long screw to secure the top of the board, ensuring that the screw is drilled through the cut board, the packer, and the substructure behind.

It is suggested to install fascia boards anywhere where horizontal cladding meets a roofline, window ledge or is going to butt up against a horizontal edge/barrier.

Top tip: Using colour-matched screws to make them less noticeable.

Vertical Composite Cladding Installation - The Counter Batten System

For vertical cladding, the battens must run horizontally to support the vertical boards, but they must be attached to vertical counter battens to allow air to flow behind them.

Step 1 - Subframe Installation

- Vertical Counter Battens: Fix vertical battens directly to the wall at maximum 600mm intervals.
- Horizontal Supporting Battens: Fix horizontal battens onto the vertical ones. This creates a 38mm+ cavity for drainage and airflow.
- Ground Gap: Ensure the first horizontal batten is at least 20mm (preferably more) above the ground to prevent water wicking.
- Leveling: Use packers to ensure all battens are level and straight, especially on uneven walls.
- Corners/Openings: Use double battening around corners, doors, and windows for extra rigidity.

Step 2 - Mark a level line from top to bottom from the start point of your cladding on the horizontal battens for the starter clip installation. Ensure that each starter clip is level with the next and that the first board sits level in the starter clip before continuing to the next step. Leave a 10mm ventilation gap at the side of the installation and ensure no sealant is applied around this area

For best results use a spirit level to ensure the starter clips are level, install one per batten. Any joints potential joints should use a double batten and starter clip to ensure they are firm and secure.

Step 3 - Once the starter clips have been installed across the vertical battens, place the cladding board vertically into the clips - ensure this is sitting level once in place. Pre-drill screw holes 2mm wider than the screw thread to allow for expansion. Screw the board into the horizontal batten through the fixing groove. Do not overtighten.

We recommend you secure these fixings by hand, as is important not to over-tighten the screws and risk splitting the Board.

Step 4 - Now your first board is in place you can move on to installing the remaining cladding boards and repeat the fixing process. It is important to check each board is level and clicked into place. All Joints should be staggered, this will enhance structural support on larger projects.

Step 5 - It's time to secure your final board. Firstly measure and ensure you have sufficient space for your final board, if you need to trim it down we recommend using a circular saw for the cleanest cuts.

Pre-drill the screw holes 2mm wider than the thread of the screws used to allow for material expansion. These holes should line up with the supporting battens.

Fix to the batten using an A2/A4 Pan Head 8 gauge 38 mm screw (max. 2 mm head thickness) through the pre-drilled holes; be careful not to over tighten the screws.



Finishing Touches:

Installing Corner Trims is the last phase of the project. Install Composite Wall Cladding as above right up to any windows or doors. Take the Corner Trim and measure the length of the area it's going to be fitted on, for example, the width and height of a door or window.

Corner Trims can be cut to length and worked just like timber. If placing two trims side by side, for example around a window or door frame, these can easily be mitered to create a neat angle, or cut to fit.

Once the Corner Trim is cut to size, you can use Mapesil AC Silcome in a colour of your choice along one or both sides of the Corner Trim to attach it to the edge of the Cladding.

To allow for expansion you may wish to only glue the top edge. Once installed, you can then cut and place the second piece of Trim along the edge until you have the desired finished look.