

# 14 Details

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Figure 1: Direct fix foundation detail and soffit detail

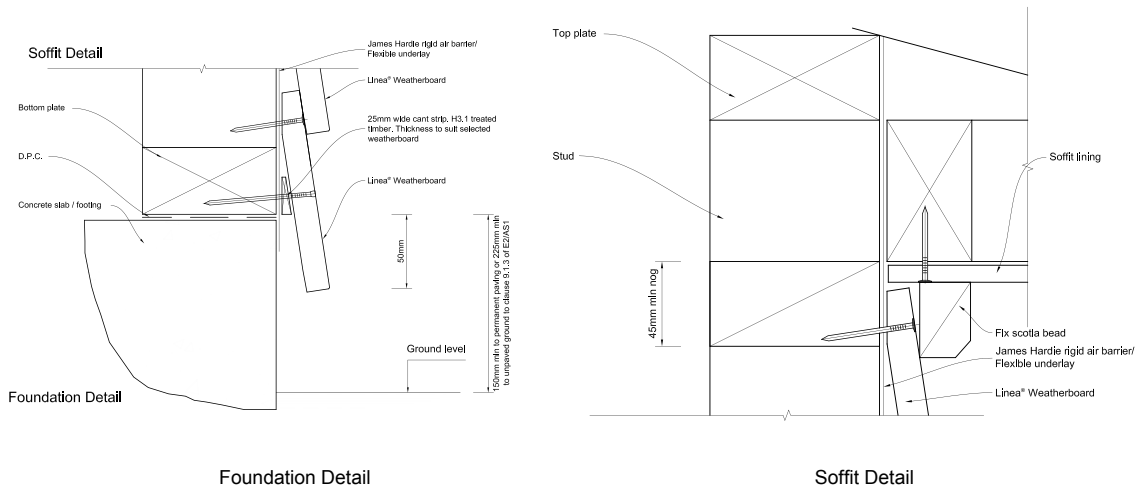


Figure 2: Direct fix weatherboard fixing

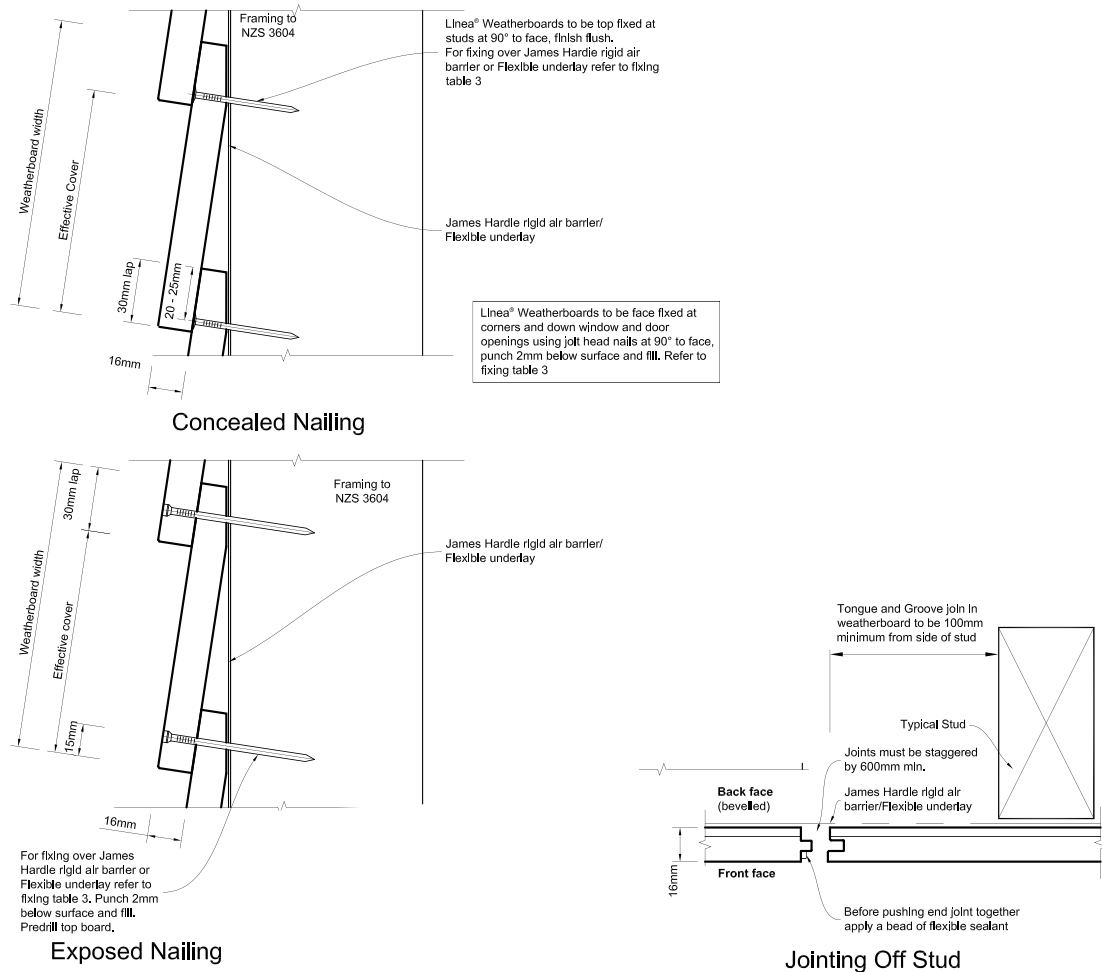


Figure 3: Direct fix boxed corner - Option 1

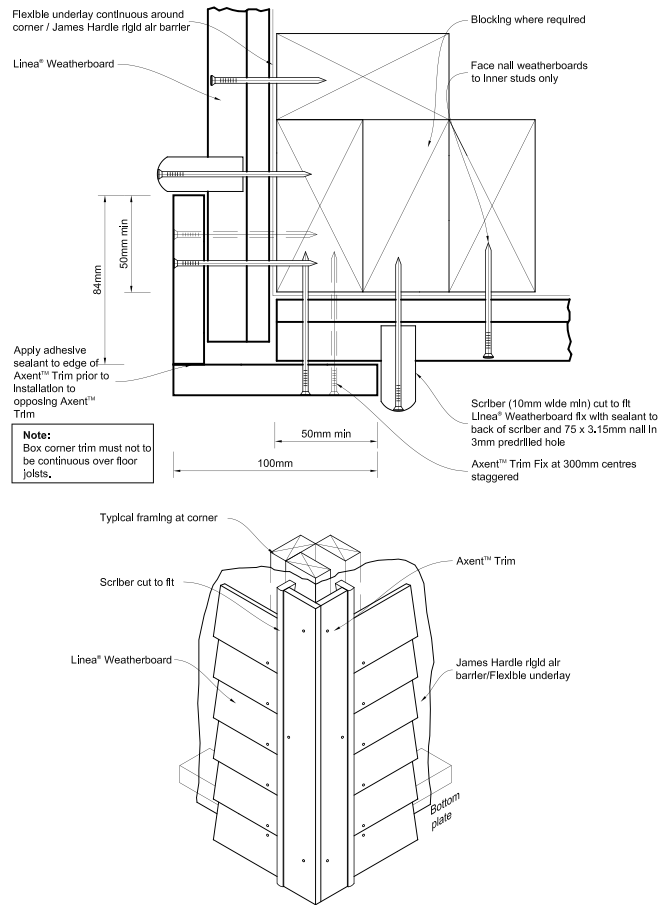


Figure 4: Direct fix boxed corner - Option 2

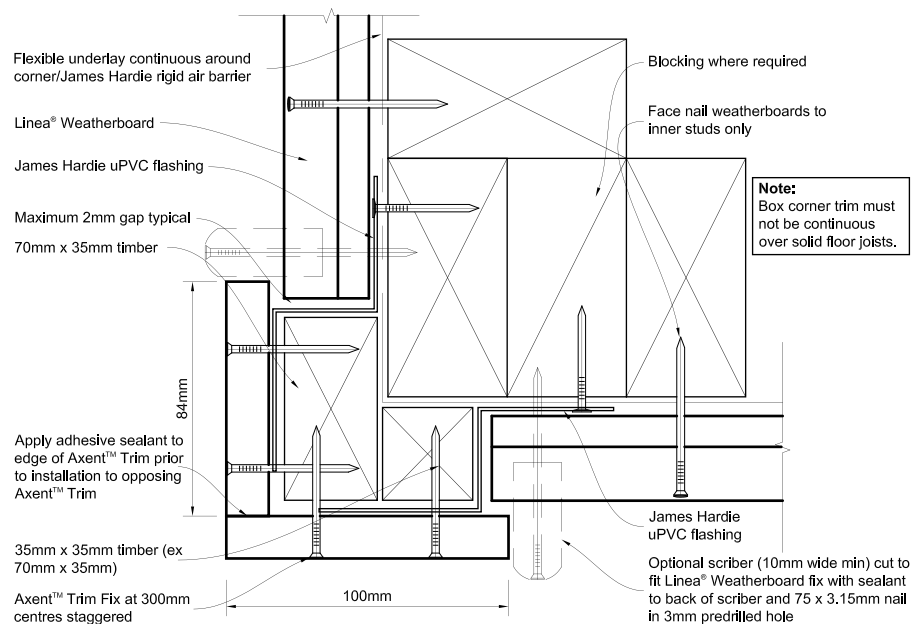


Figure 5: Direct fix mitre corner

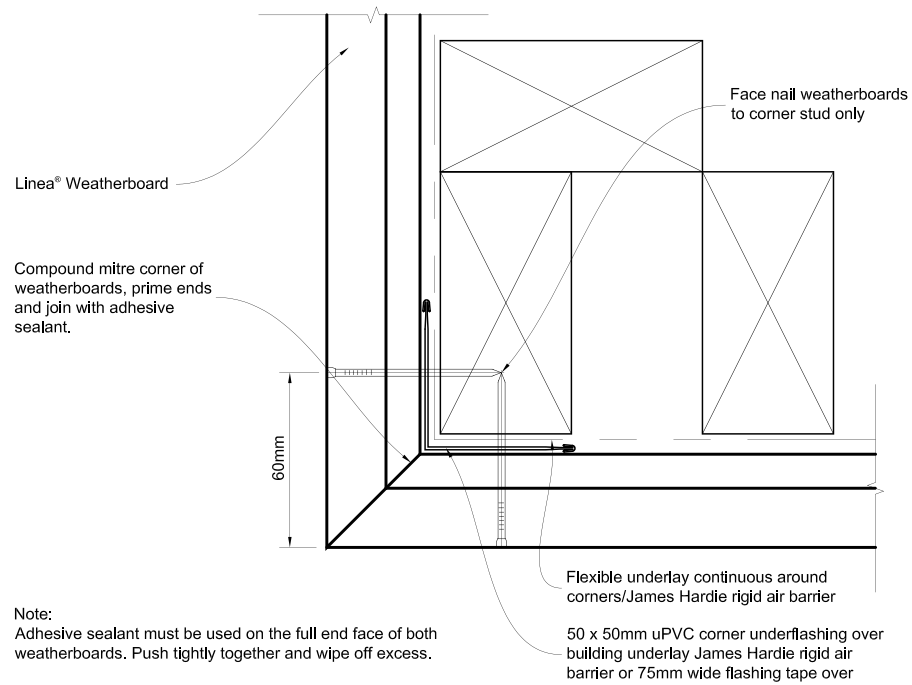


Figure 6: Direct fix aluminium box corner

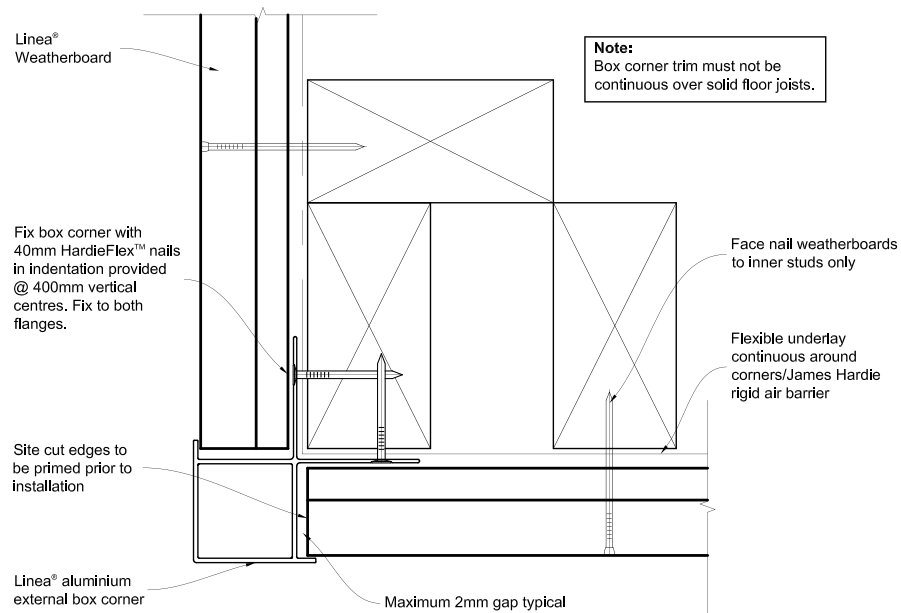
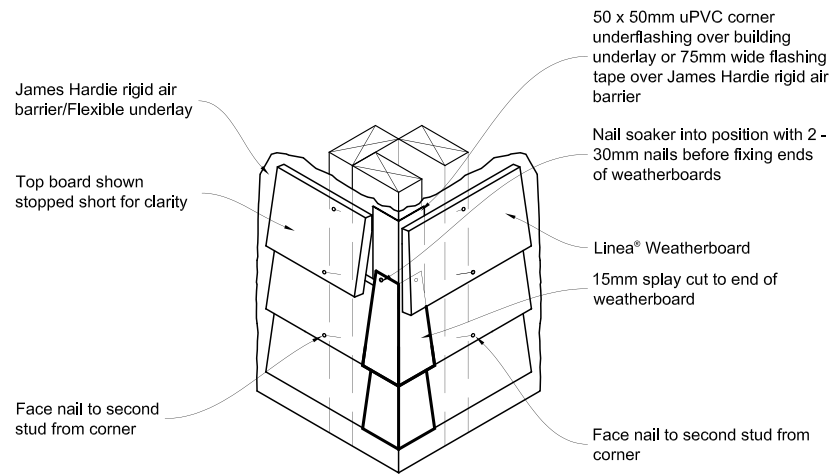


Figure 7: Direct fix external corner soaker



Soaker material	Nail material
Copper	Copper or phosphor bronze
Aluminium	Hot dip galvanised
Stainless steel	Stainless steel

Figure 8: Direct fix internal corner

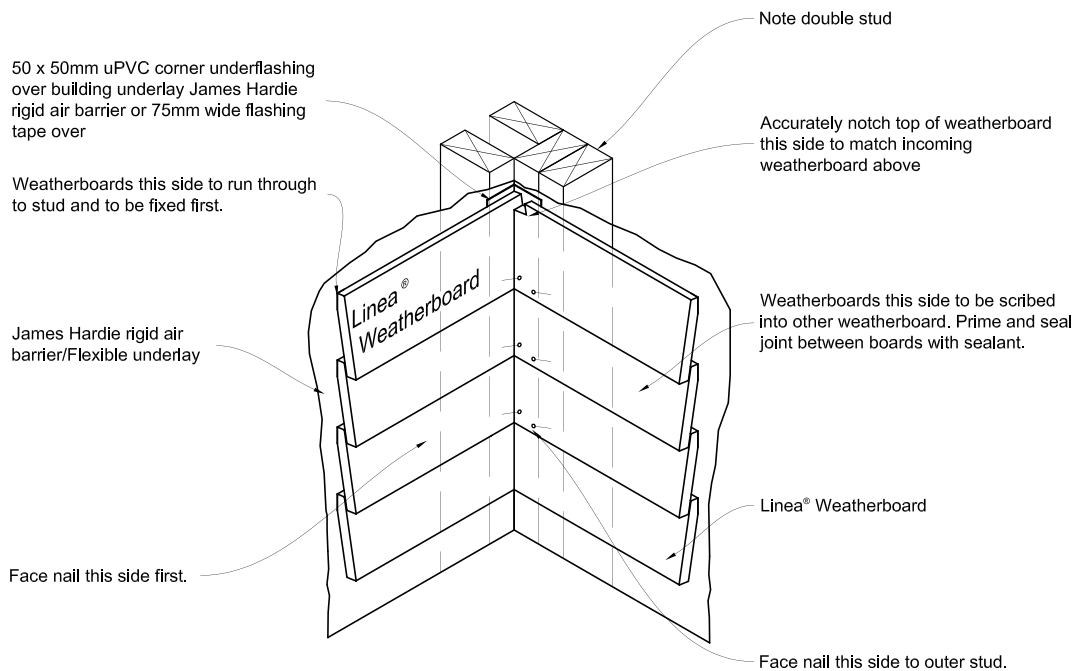


Figure 9: Direct fix internal 90° aluminium 'W' mould corner

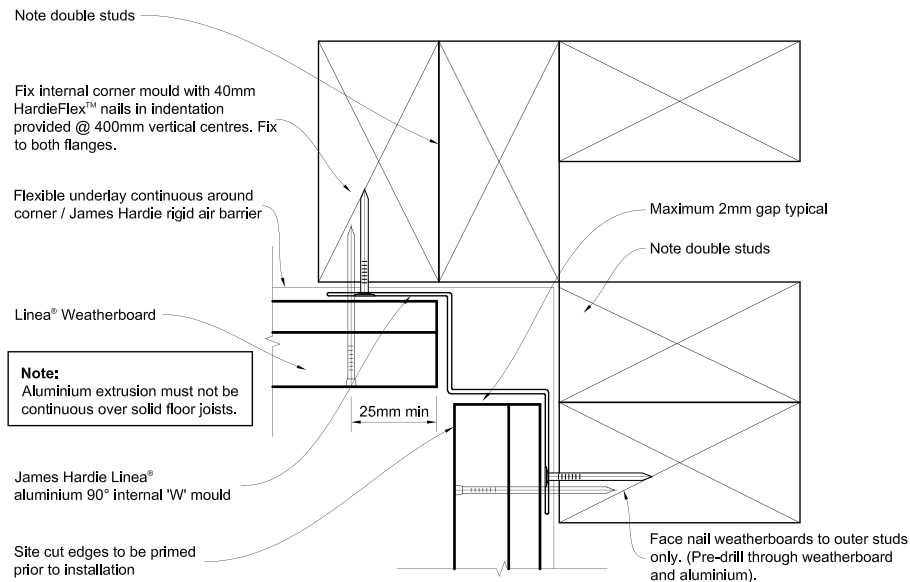


Figure 10: Direct fix internal 135° aluminium 'W' mould corner

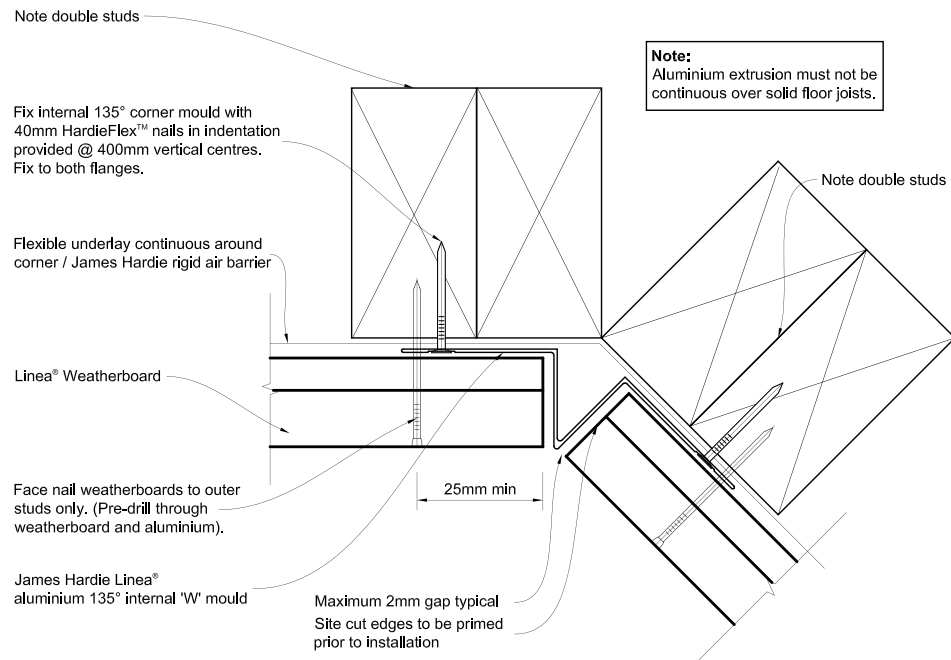
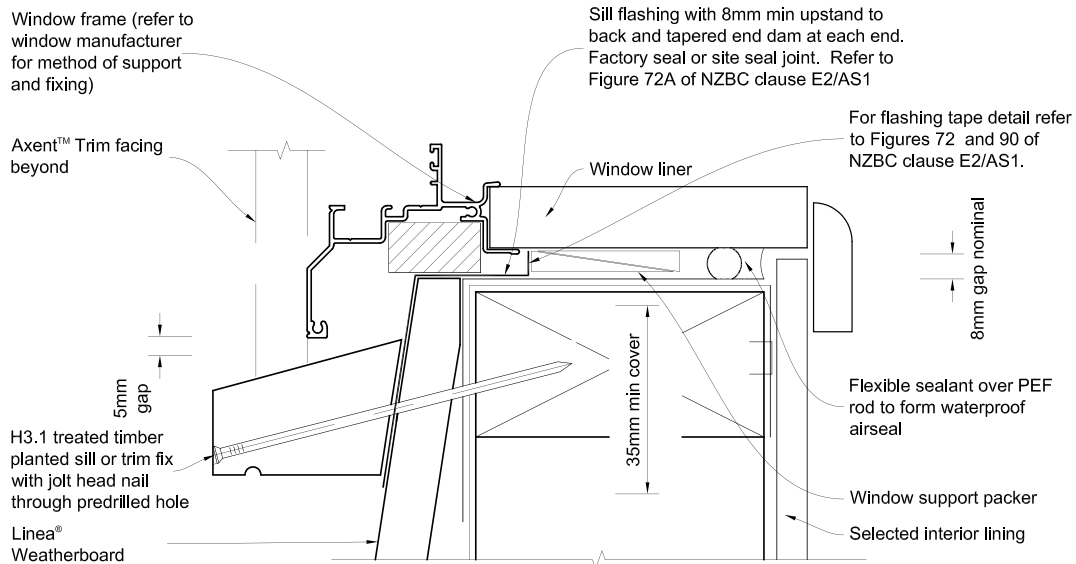


Figure 11: Direct fix window sill flashing sill tray and facings

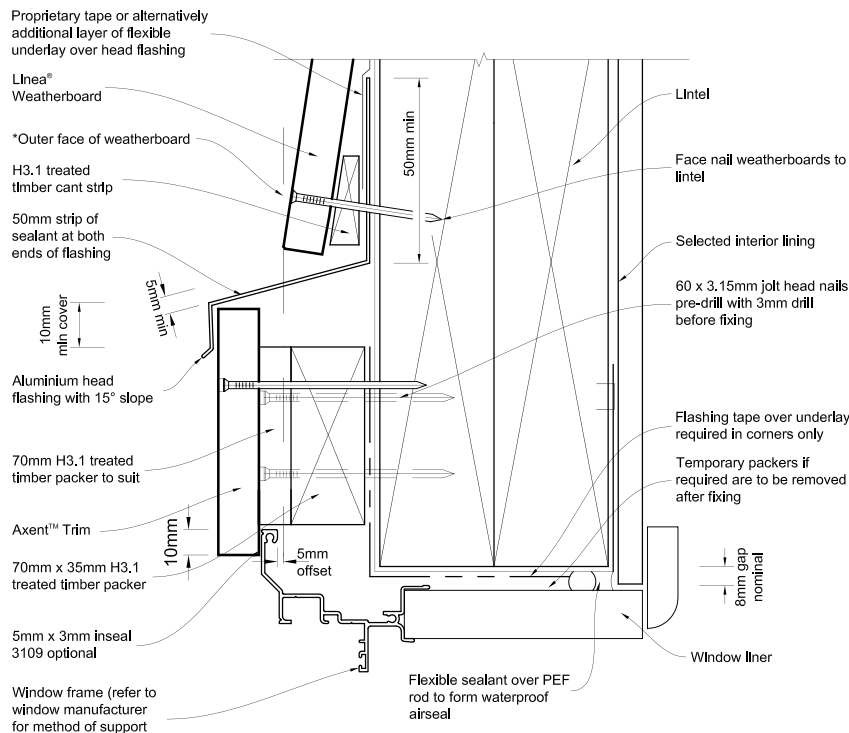


**General notes for materials selection**

1. Flashing materials must be selected based on environmental exposure, refer to NZS 3604 and Table 20 of NZBC clause E2/AS1.
2. Flexible underlay must comply with acceptable solution E2/AS1.
3. Flashing tape must have proven compatibility with the selected flexible underlay/James Hardie rigid air barrier and other materials with which it comes into contact.

*Refer to the manufacturer or supplier for technical information for these materials.*

Figure 12: Direct fix window head and door with facings



**Note:**

When James Hardie rigid air barrier is used flashing tape to be applied to the entire window opening. Sealant must be installed between head flashing and trim in VH wind zones. Refer to Figure 71 of E2/AS1

Figure 13: Direct fix window and door jamb with facings

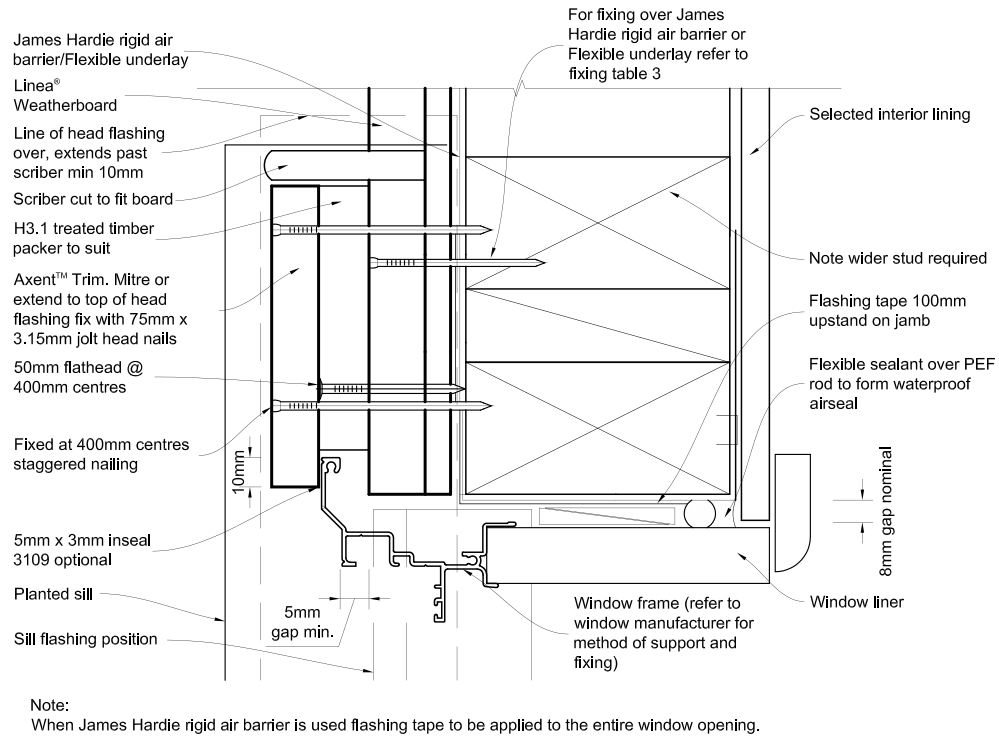
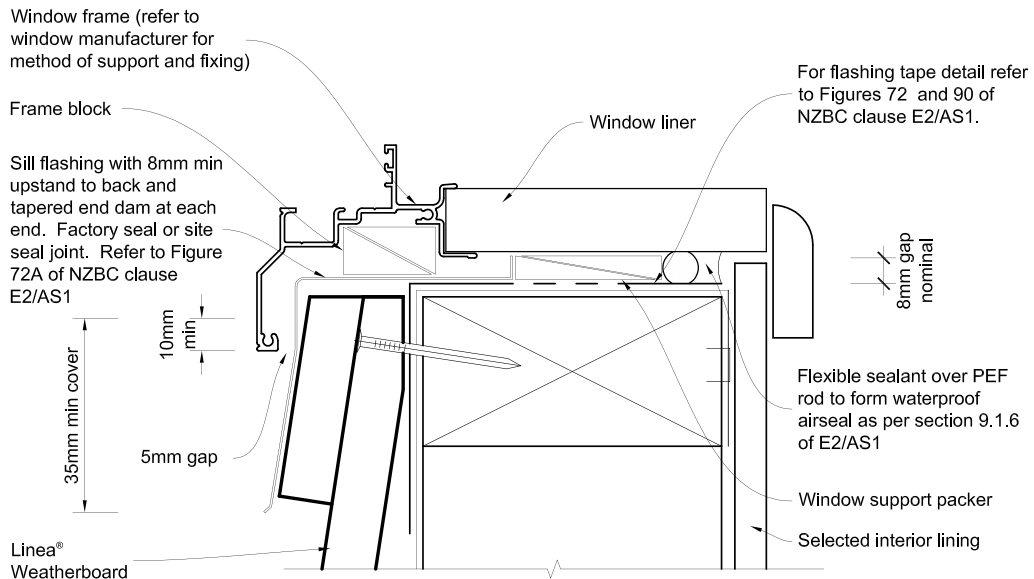


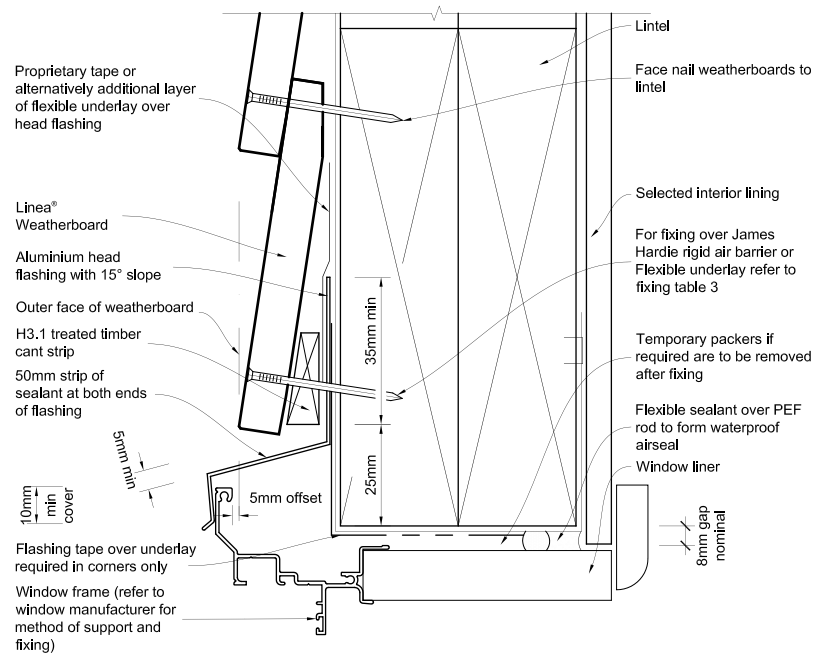
Figure 14: Direct fix window and door sill without facings



**General notes for materials selection**

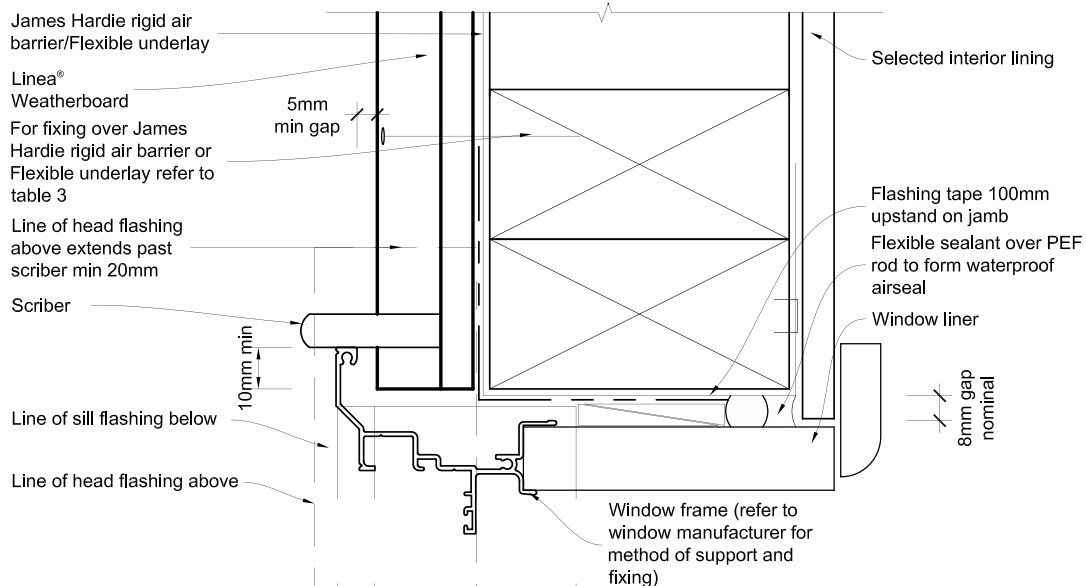
1. Flashing materials must be selected based on environmental exposure, refer to NZS 3604 and Table 20 of NZBC clause E2/AS1.
  2. Flexible underlay must comply with acceptable solution E2/AS1.
  3. Flashing tape must have proven compatibility with the selected flexible underlay/James Hardie rigid air barrier and other materials with which it comes into contact.
- Refer to the manufacturer or supplier for technical information for these materials.

Figure 15: Direct fix window and door head without facings



Note:  
When James Hardie rigid air barrier is used flashing tape to be applied to the entire window opening.  
Sealant must be installed between head flashing and window flange in VH wind zones. Refer Figure 71 of E2/AS1

Figure 16: Direct fix window and door jamb without facings



Note:  
When James Hardie rigid air barrier is used flashing tape to be applied to the entire window opening.  
Alternatively window jamb can be formed as per E2/AS1 with jamb battens.

Figure 17: Direct fix head flashing termination

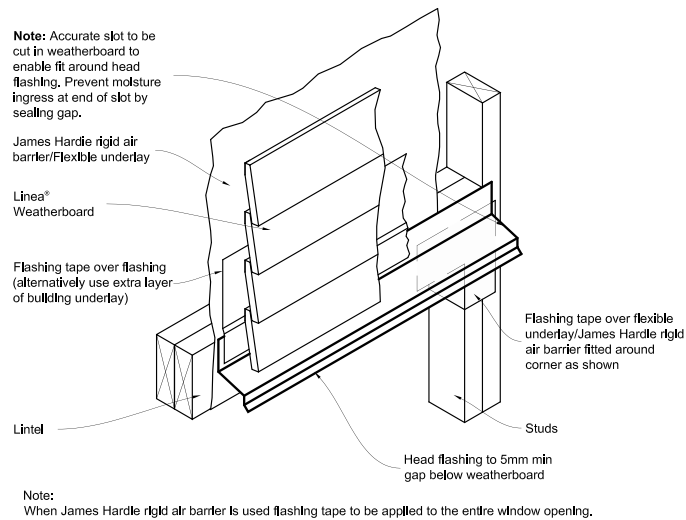
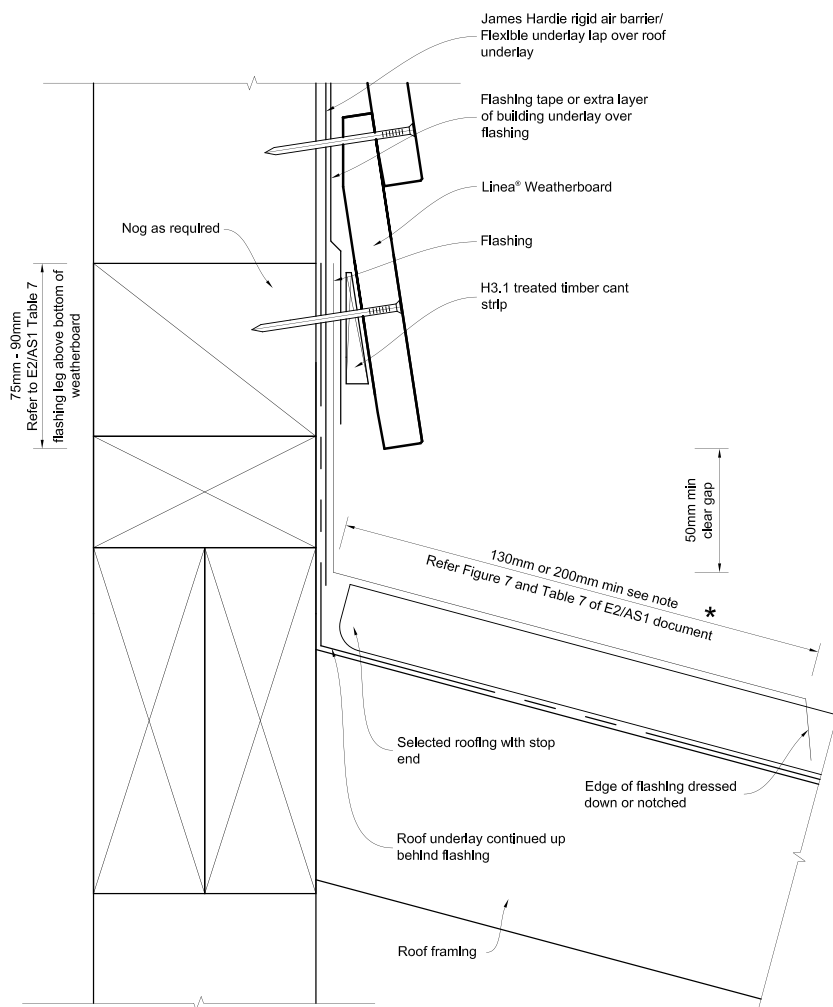


Figure 18: Direct fix one piece apron flashing joint



\* When 50 year durability for flashing is required refer Table 20 of E2/AS1 of NZBC.

Vertical Section

Figure 19: Direct fix pipe penetration

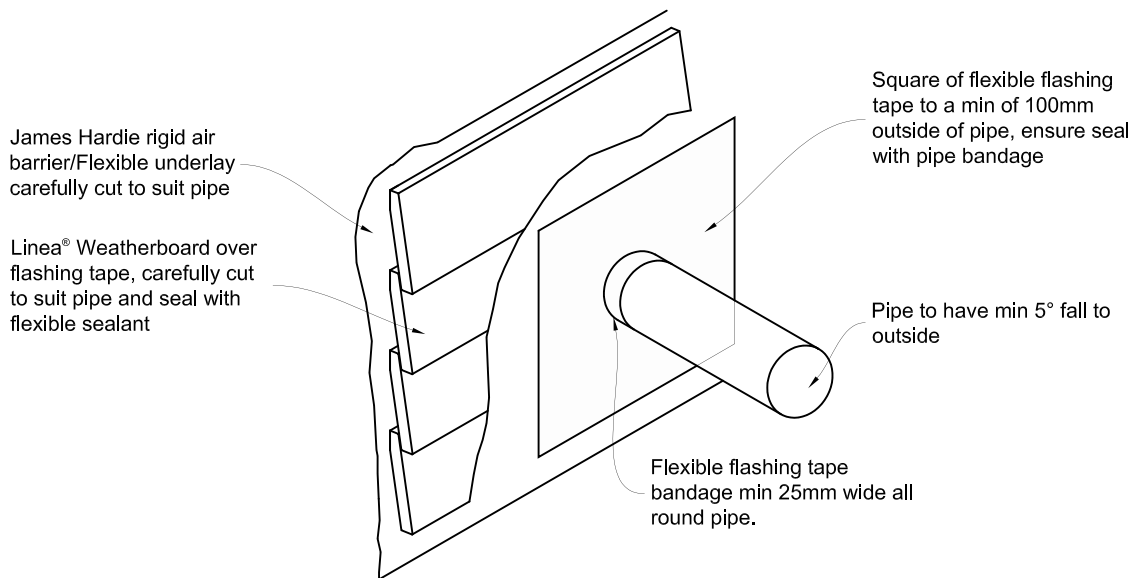
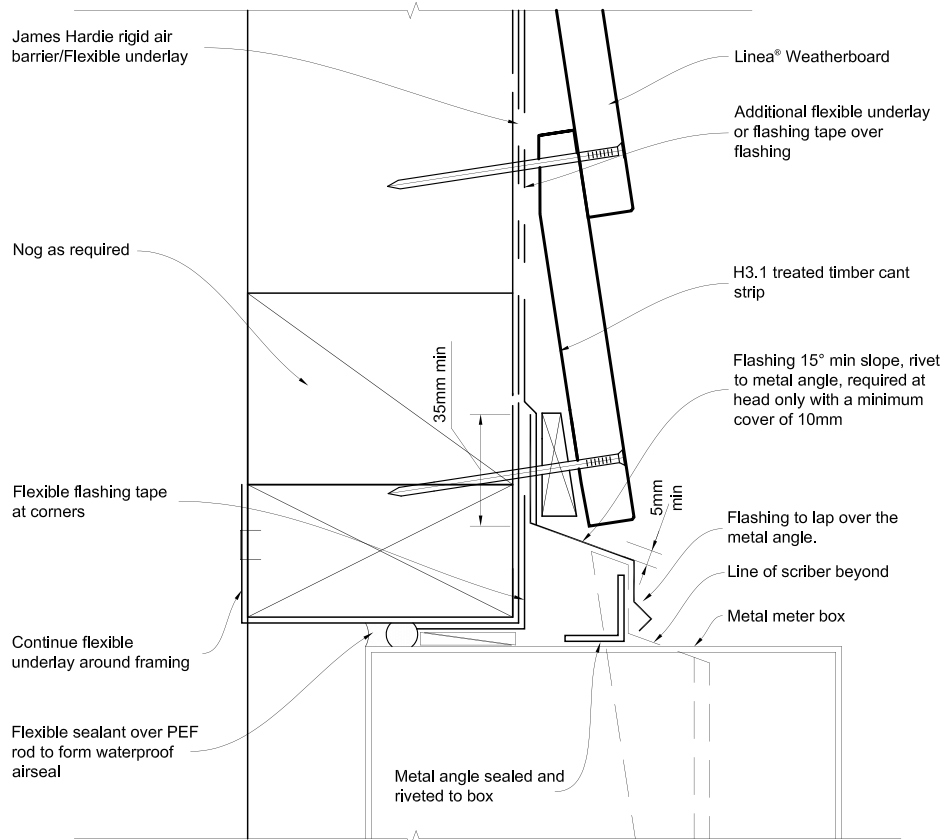
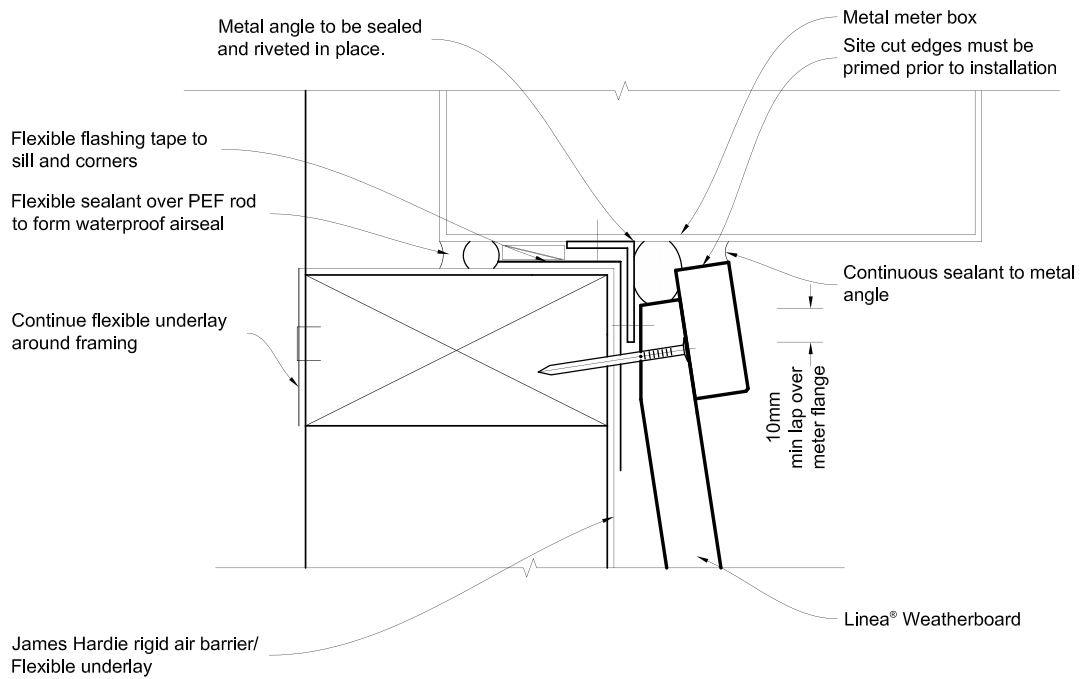


Figure 20: Direct fix meter box at head



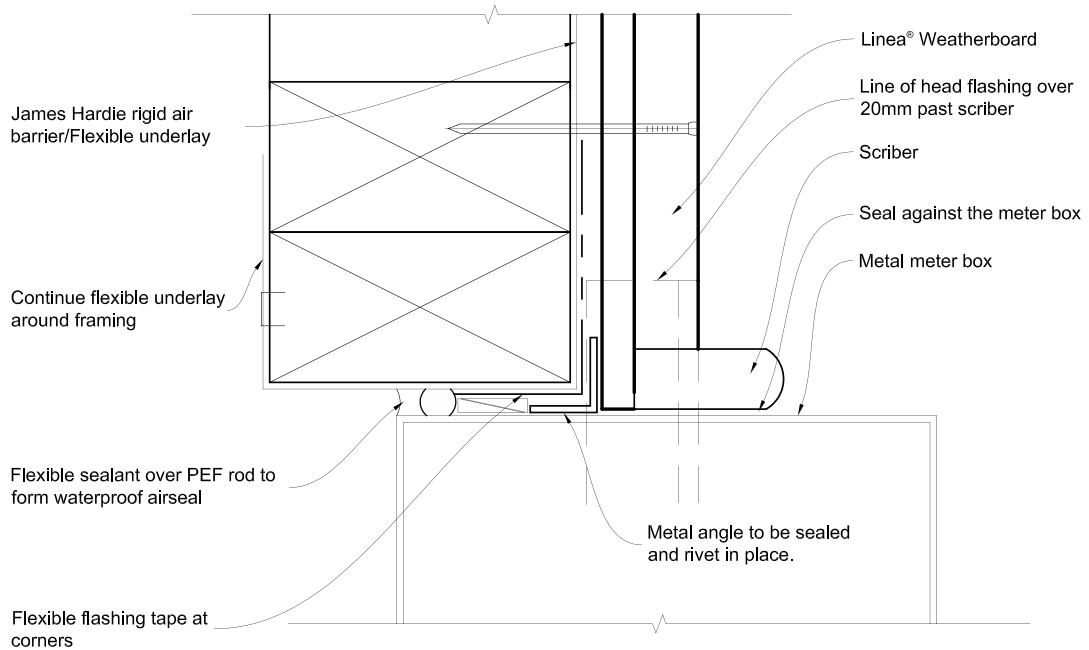
Note:  
When James Hardie rigid air barrier is used flashing tape to be applied to the entire opening.

Figure 21: Direct fix meter box at sill



Note:  
When James Hardie rigid air barrier is used flashing tape to be applied to the entire opening.

Figure 22: Direct fix meter box at jamb



Note:  
When James Hardie rigid air barrier is used flashing tape to be applied to the entire opening.

Figure 23: Direct fix deck junction

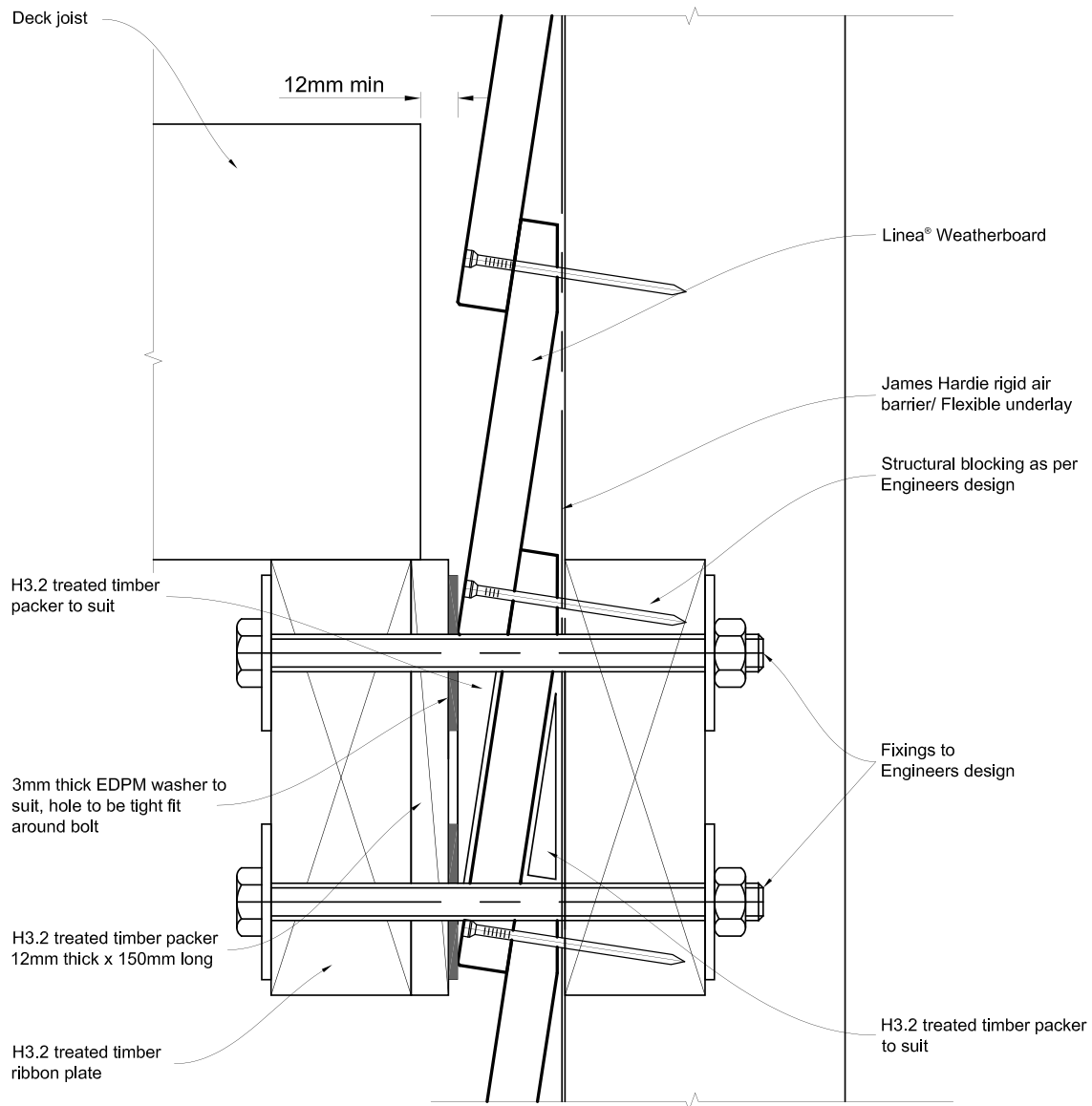


Figure 24: Direct fix cantilever deck junction

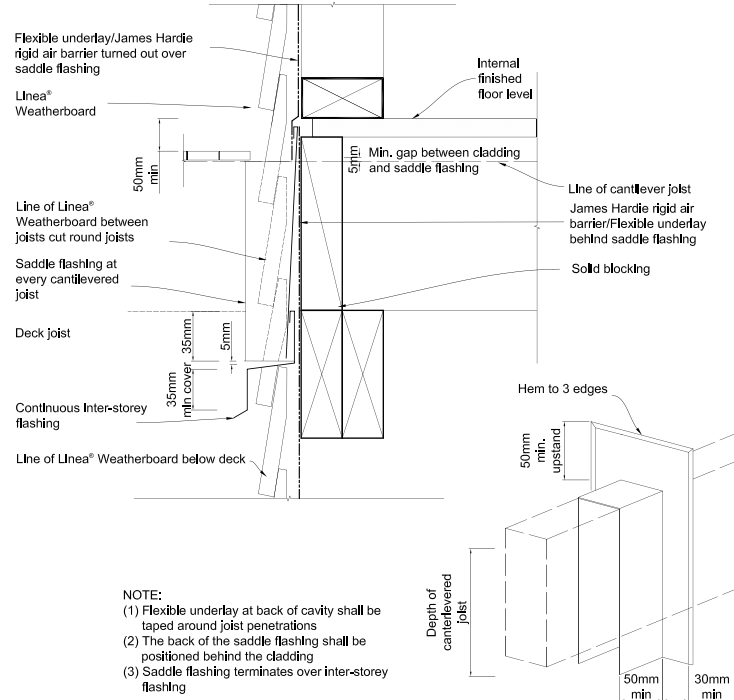


Figure 25: Sloping soffit to weatherboard junction combined figure

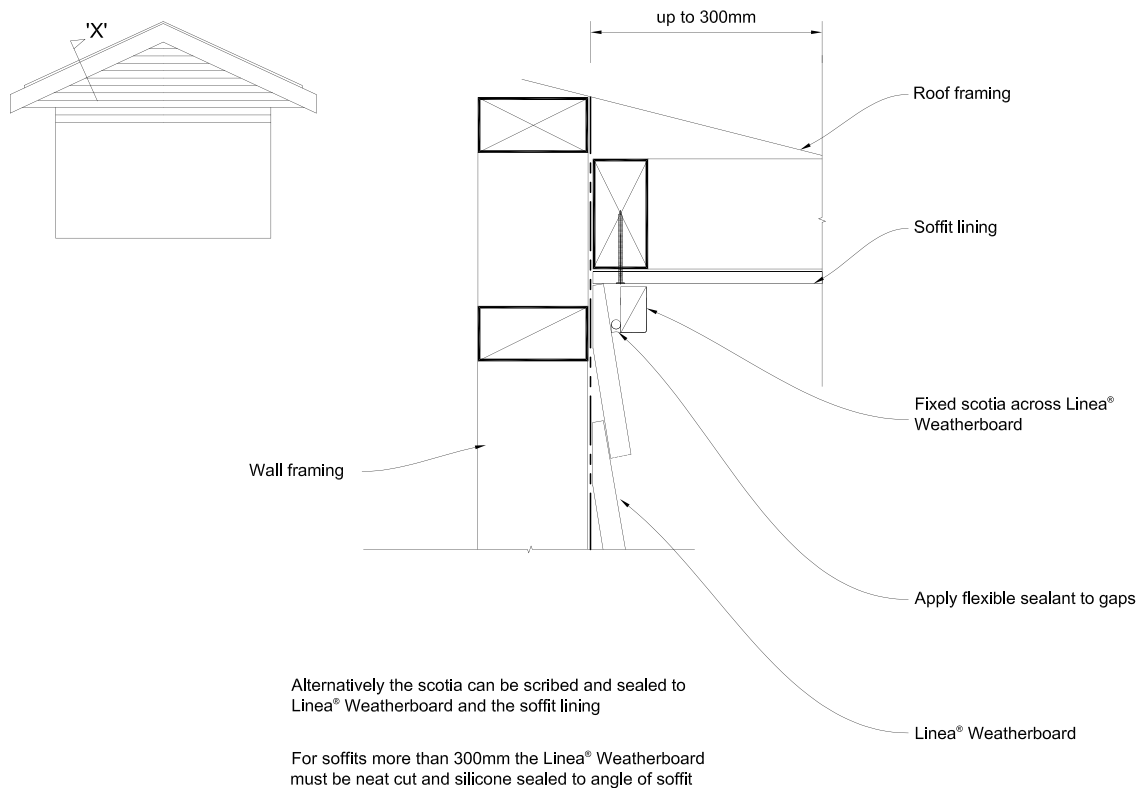


Figure 26: Enclosed deck

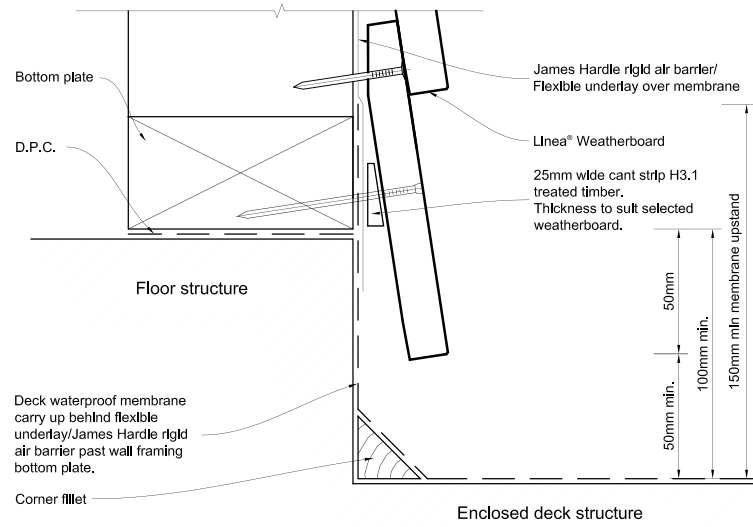


Figure 27: Timber cavity batten fixing

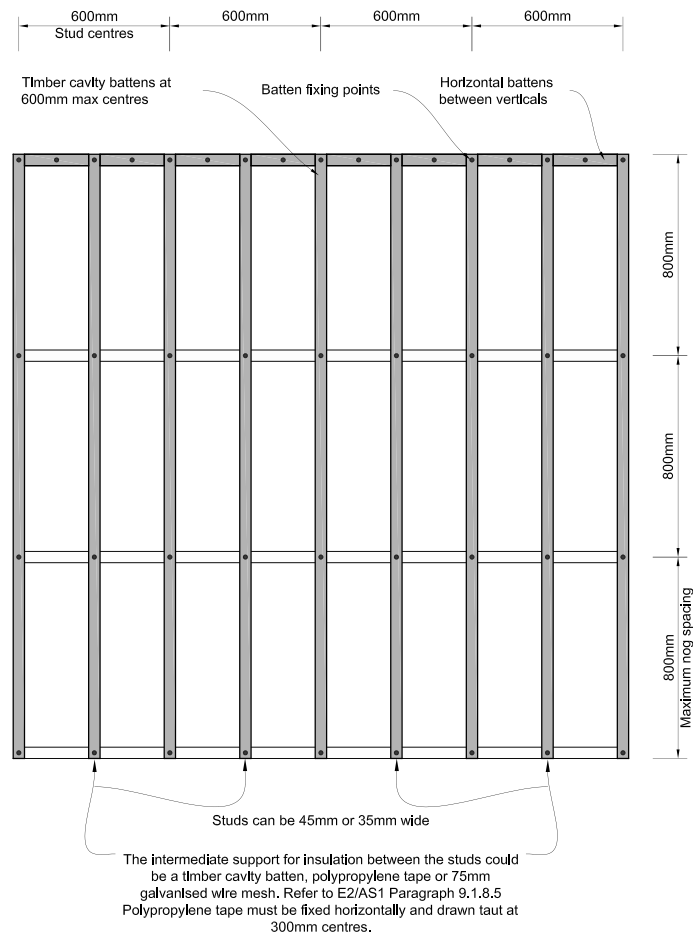


Figure 28: Timber cavity foundation detail

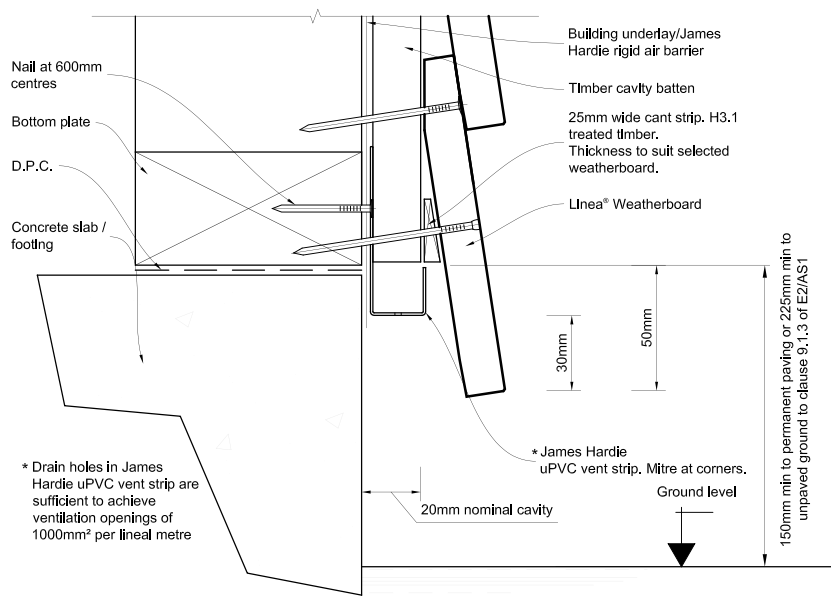


Figure 29: Timber cavity soffit detail

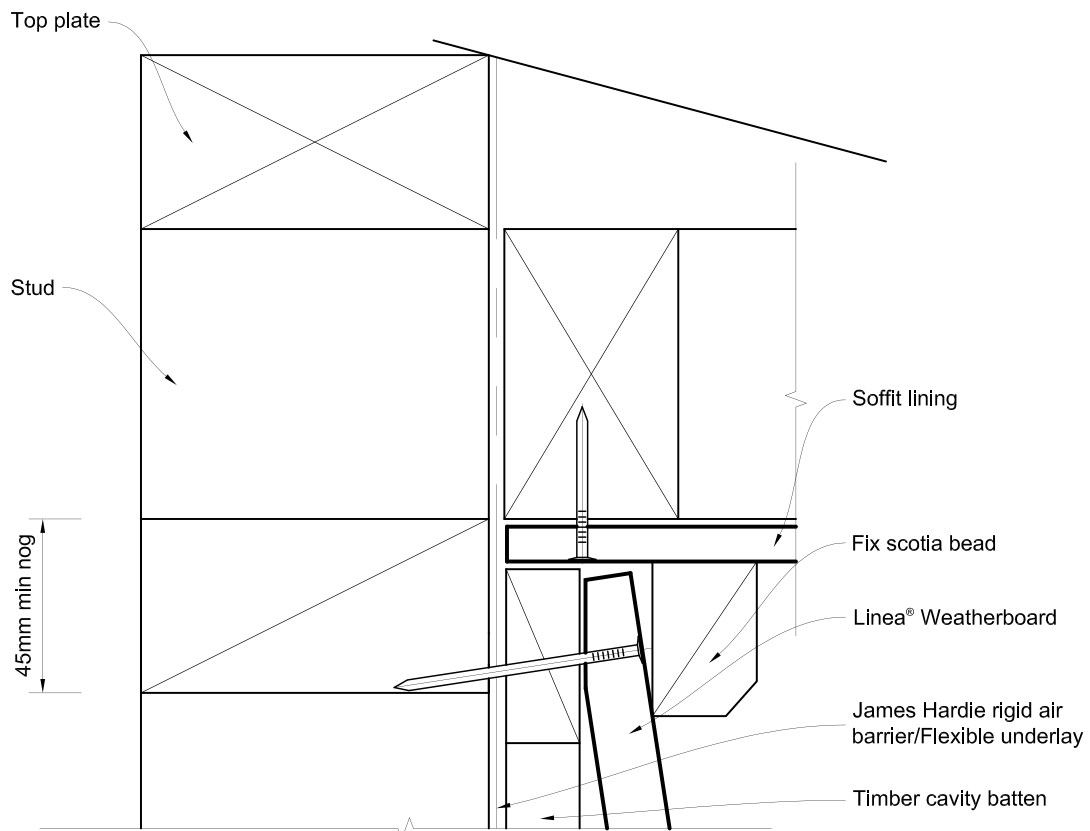


Figure 30: Timber cavity weatherboard fixing

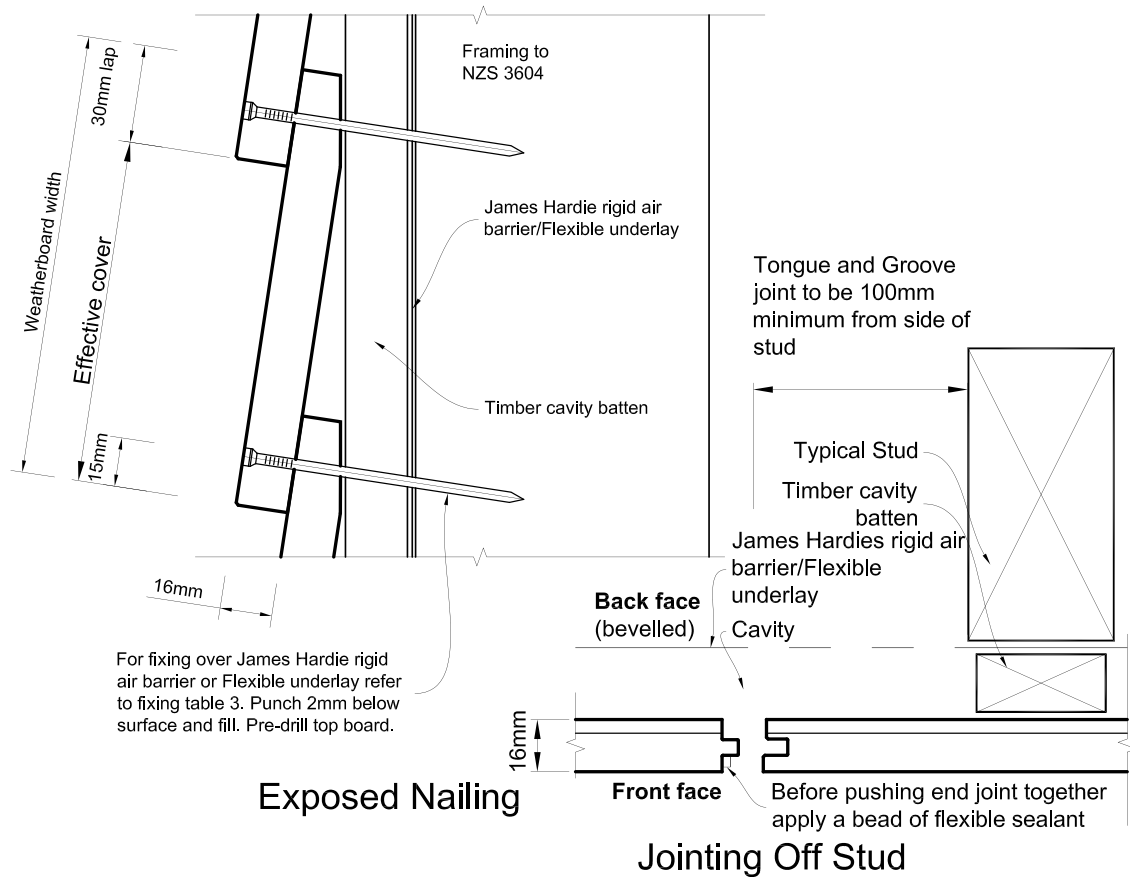
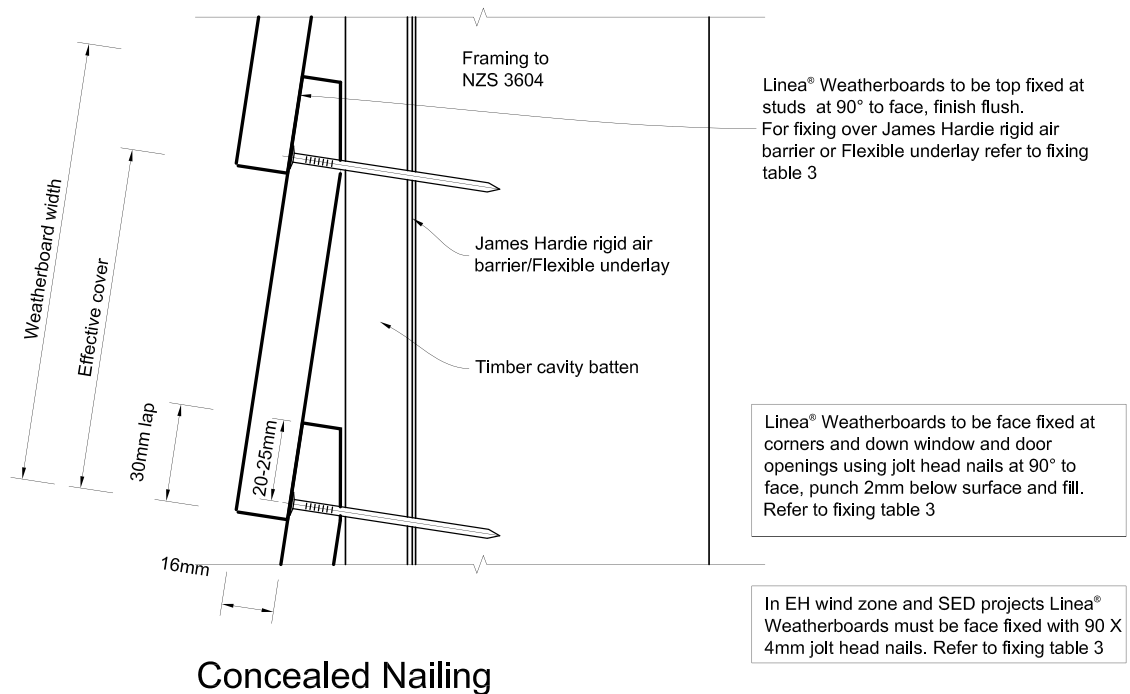


Figure 31: Timber cavity boxed corner

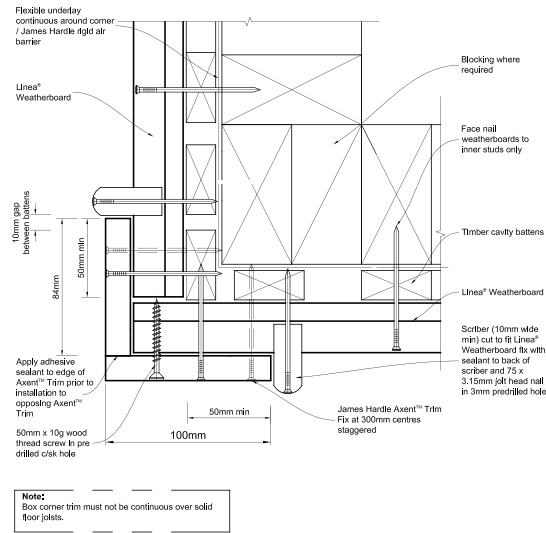


Figure 32: Timber cavity mitre corner

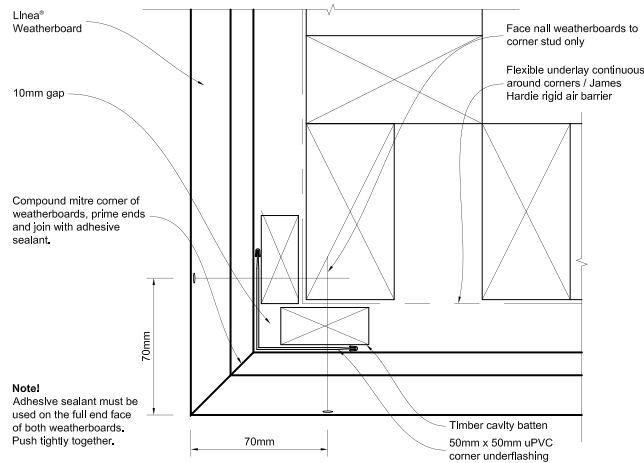


Figure 33: Timber cavity aluminium box corner

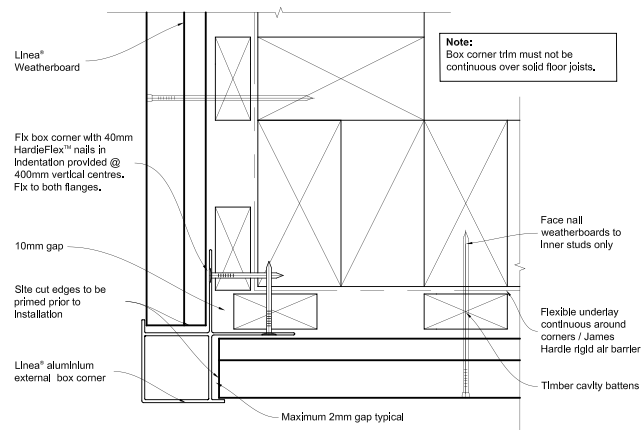
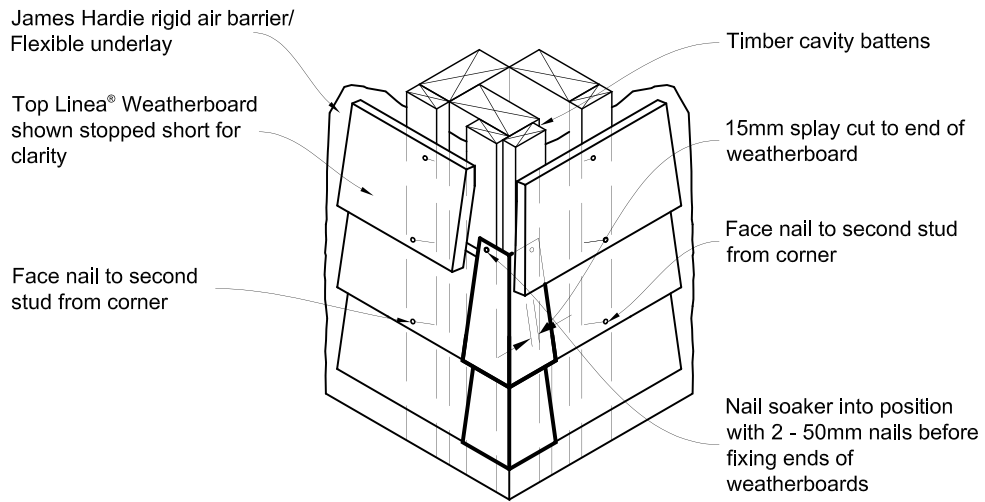


Figure 34: Timber cavity external corner soaker



Soaker material	Nail material
Copper	Copper or phosphor bronze
Aluminium	Hot dip galvanised
Stainless steel	Stainless steel

Figure 35: Timber cavity internal corner

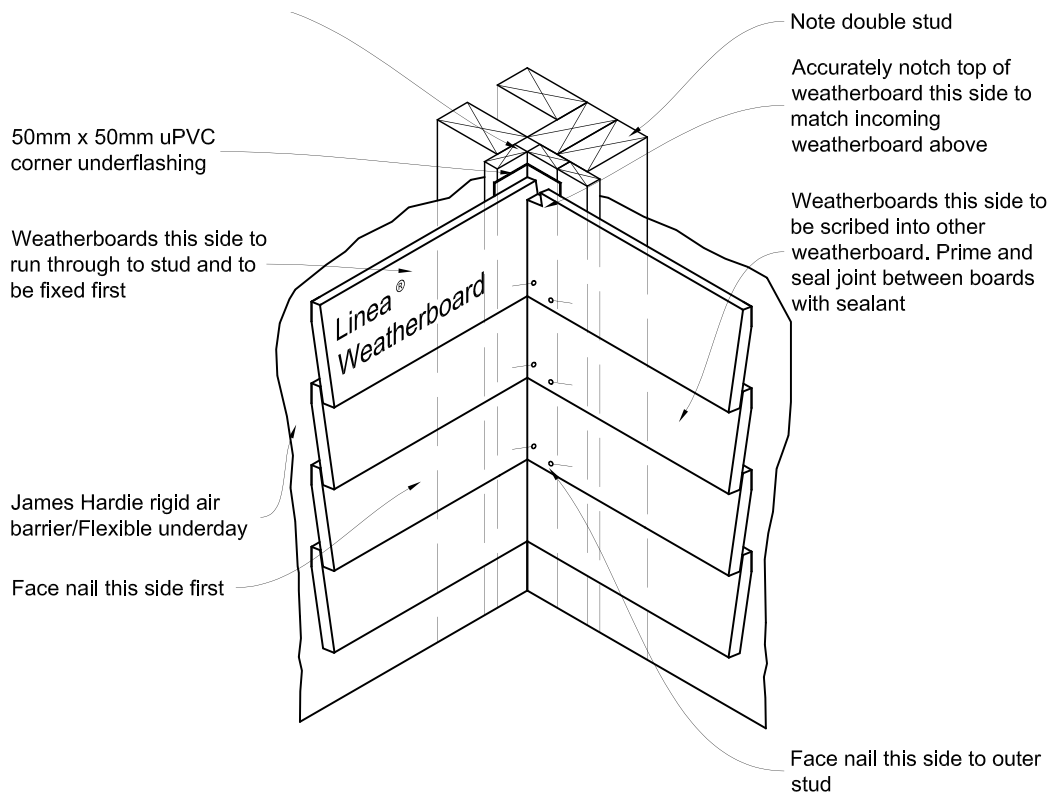


Figure 36: Timber cavity internal 90° aluminium 'W' mould corner

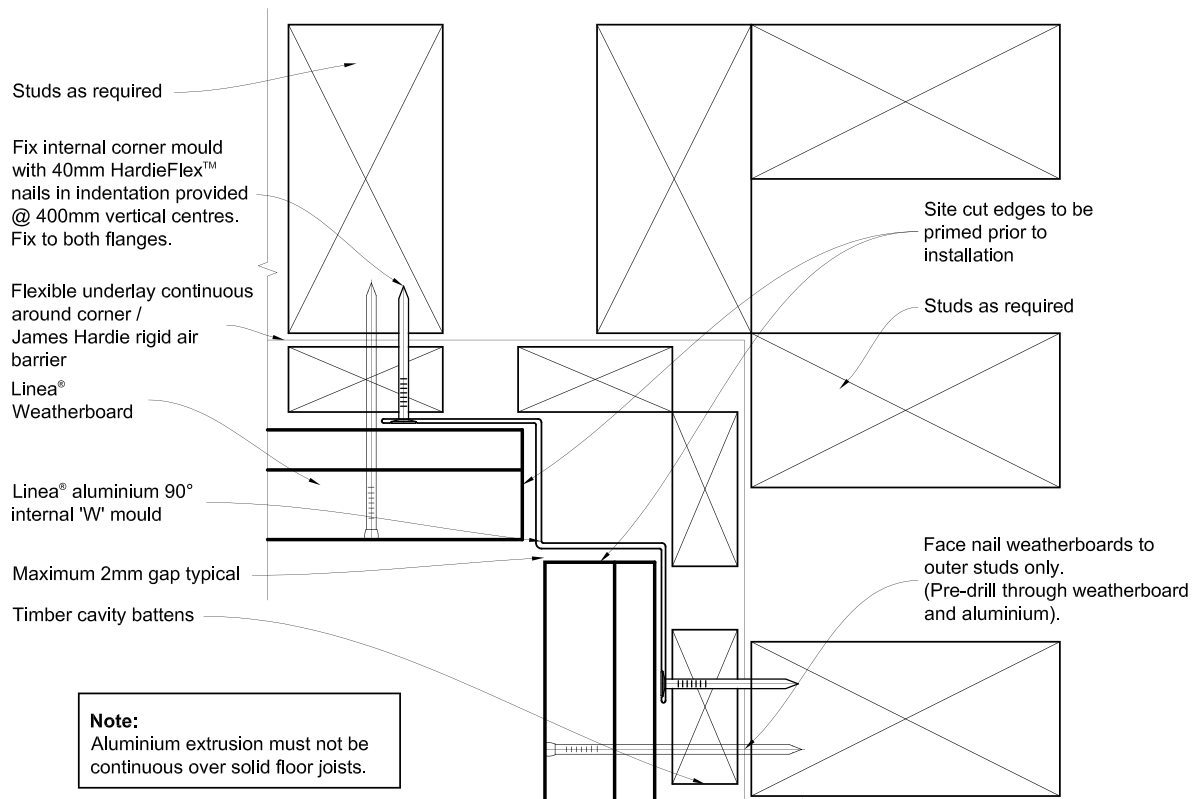


Figure 37: Timber cavity internal 135° aluminium 'W' mould corner

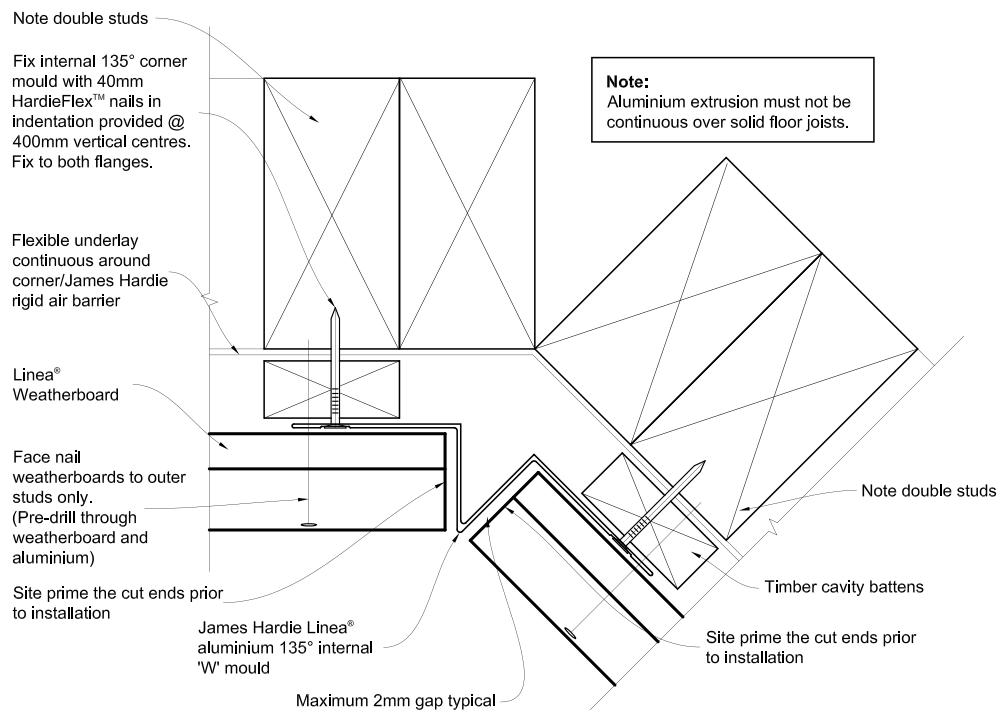
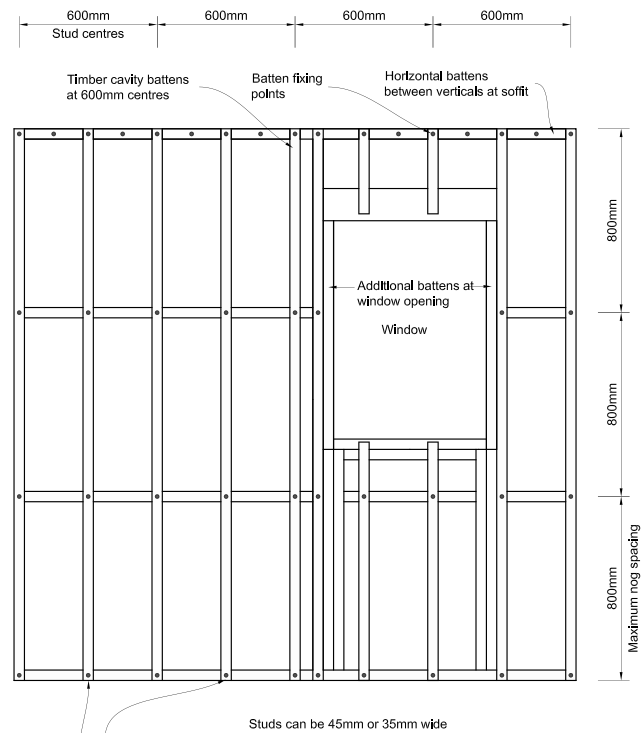
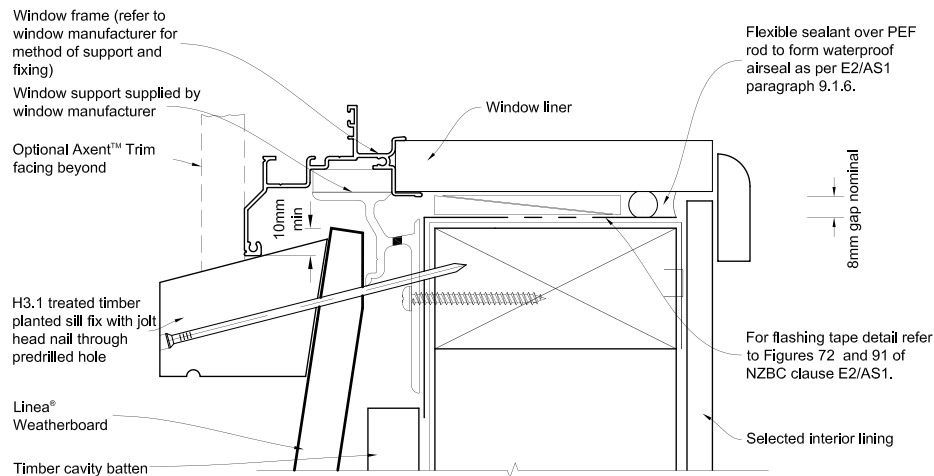


Figure 38: Timber cavity batten layout at window opening



The intermediate support for insulation between the studs could be a timber cavity batten, polypropylene tape or 75mm galvanised wire mesh. Refer to E2/AS1 Paragraph 9.1.8.5 Polypropylene tape must be fixed horizontally and drawn taut at 300mm centres.

Figure 39: Timber cavity window sill with facings



**General notes for materials section**

1. Flashing materials must be selected based on environmental exposure, refer to NZS 3604 and Table 20 of NZBC clause E2/AS1.
2. Flexible underlay must comply with acceptable solution E2/AS1.
3. Flashing tape must have proven compatibility with the selected flexible underlay / James Hardie rigid air barrier and other materials with which it comes into contact.

Refer to the manufacturer or supplier for technical information for these materials.

Figure 40: Timber cavity window and door head with facings

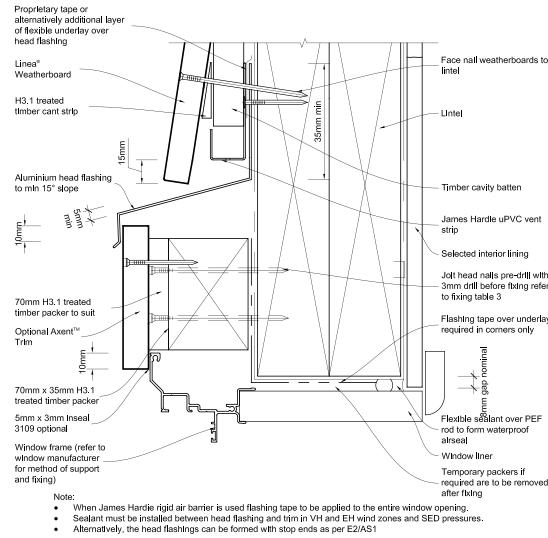


Figure 41: Timber cavity window and door jamb with facings

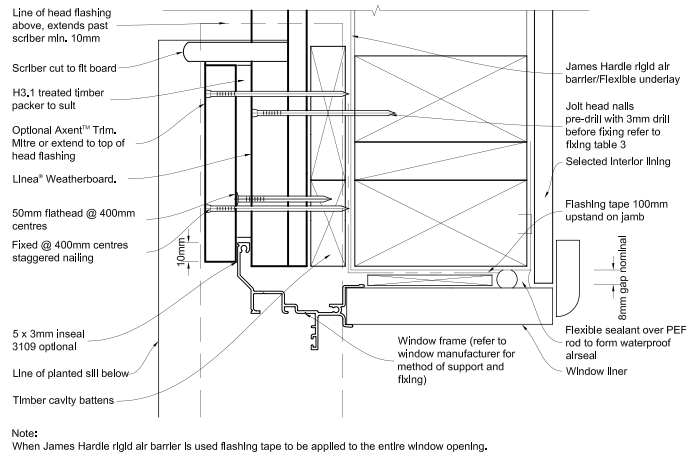


Figure 42: Timber cavity window and door sill without facings

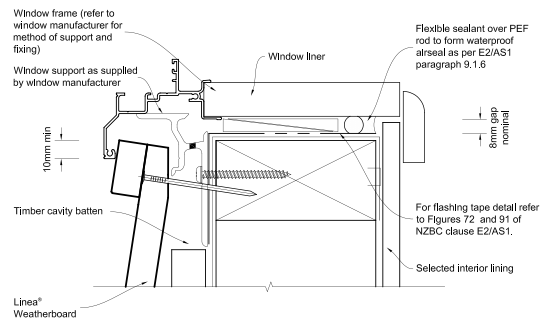
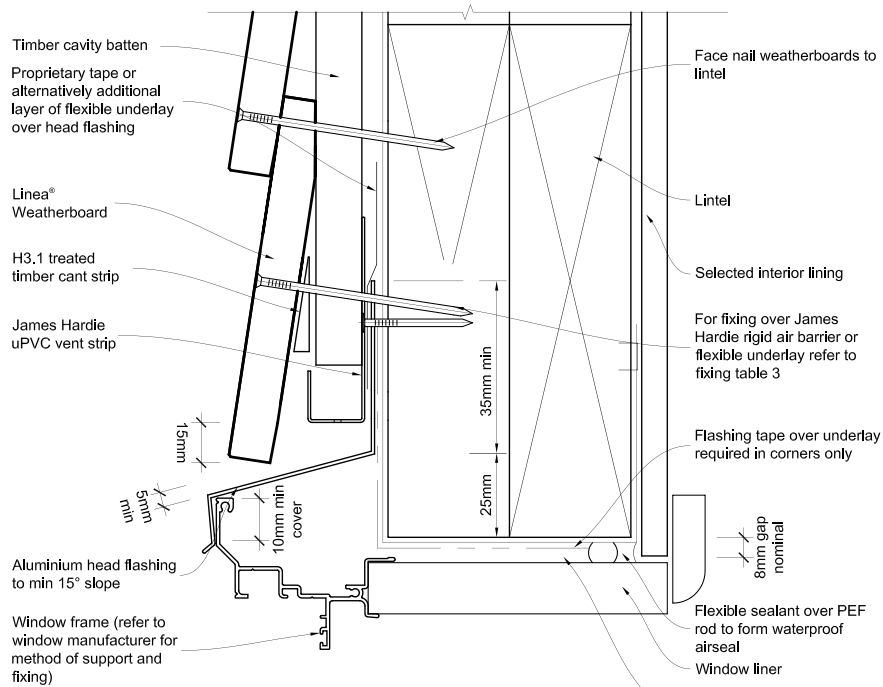


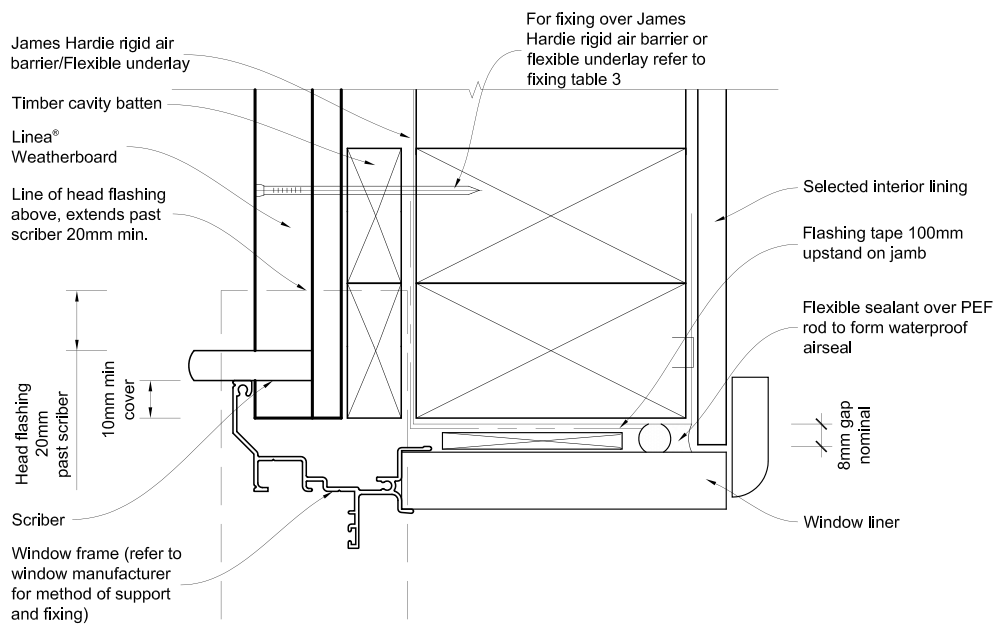
Figure 43: Timber cavity window and door head without facings



Note:

- When James Hardie rigid air barrier is used flashing tape to be applied to the entire window opening.
- Sealant must be installed between head flashing and flashing and trim in VH and EH wind zones and SED projects.
- Alternatively, the head flashings can be formed with stop ends as per E2/AS1

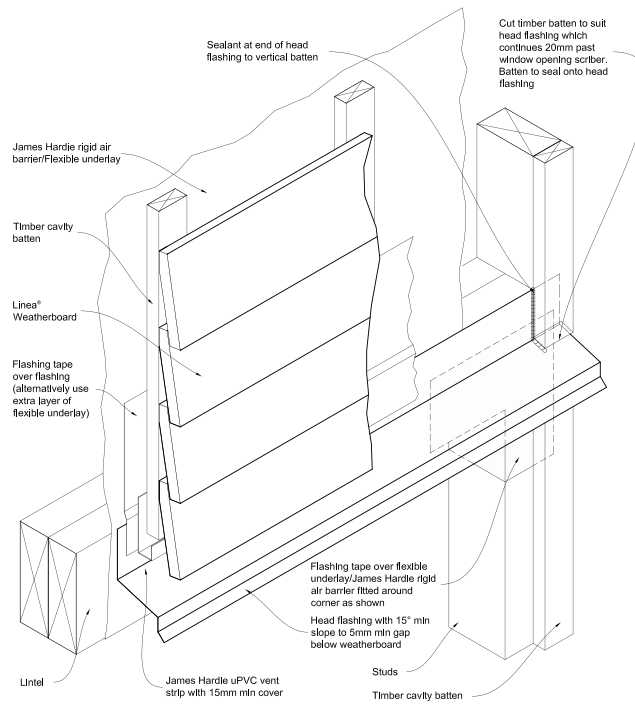
Figure 44: Timber cavity window and door jamb without facings



Note:

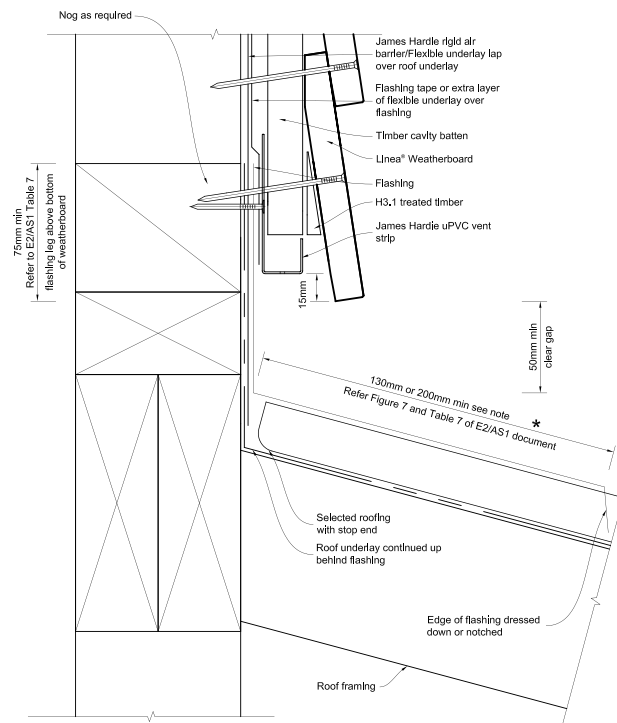
When James Hardie rigid air barrier is used flashing tape to be applied to the entire window opening.

Figure 45: Timber cavity head flashing termination



Note:  
When James Hardie rigid air barrier is used flashing tape to be applied to the entire window opening.

Figure 46: Timber cavity one piece apron flashing joint



★ When 50 year durability for flashing is required refer Table 20 of E2/AS1 of NZBC.

Vertical Section

Figure 47: Timber cavity one piece gutter/wall junction

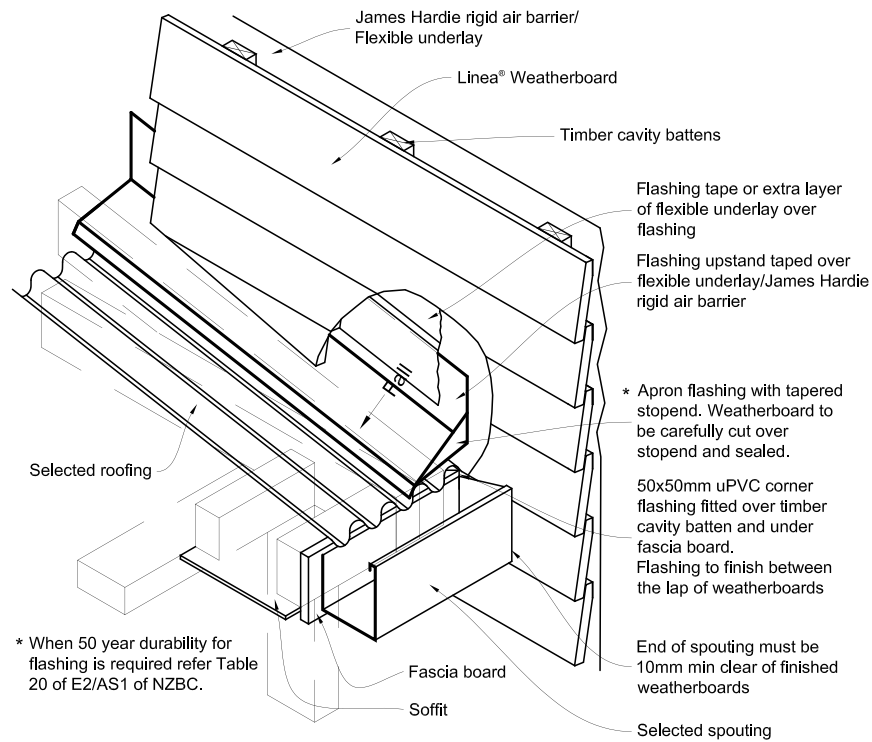


Figure 48: Timber cavity pipe penetration

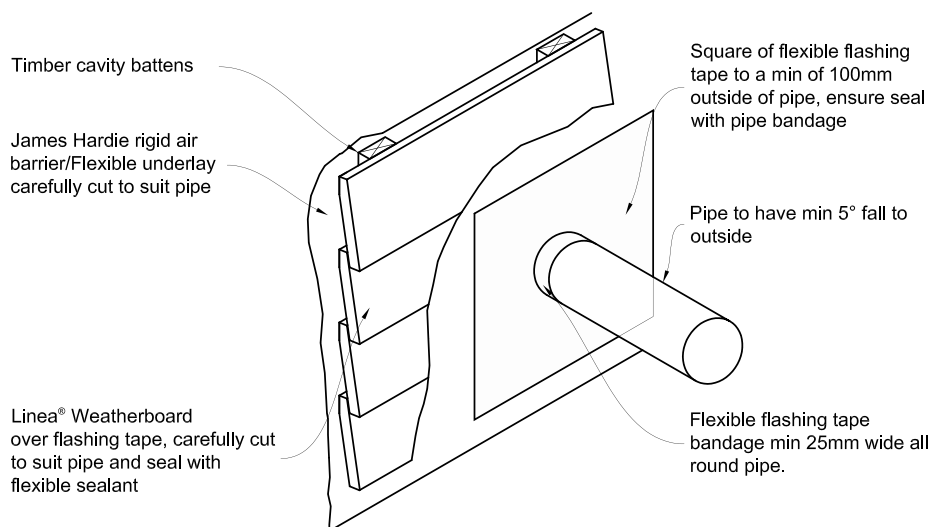
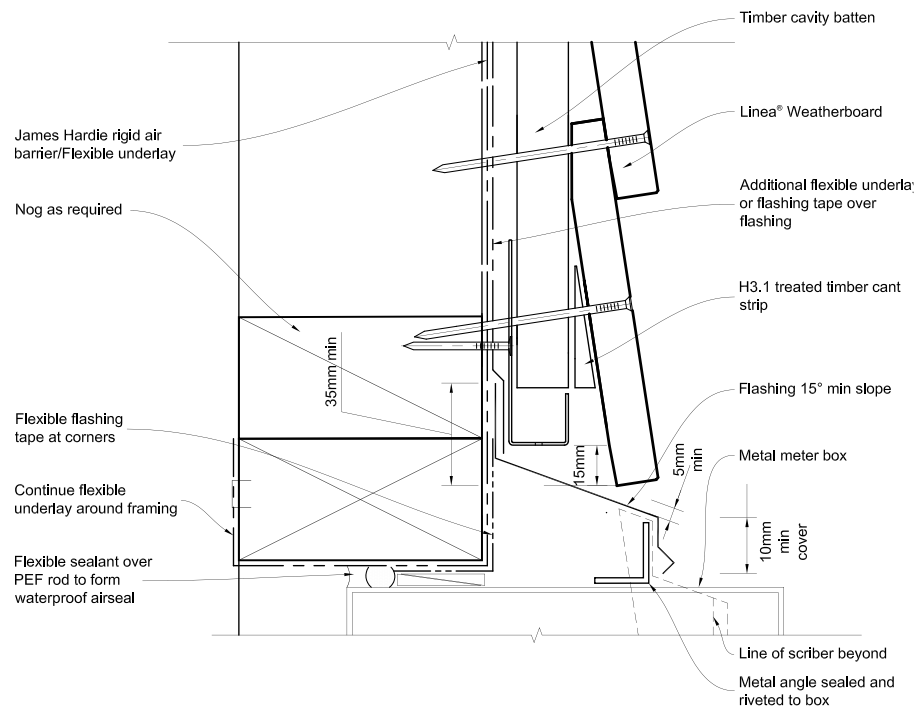
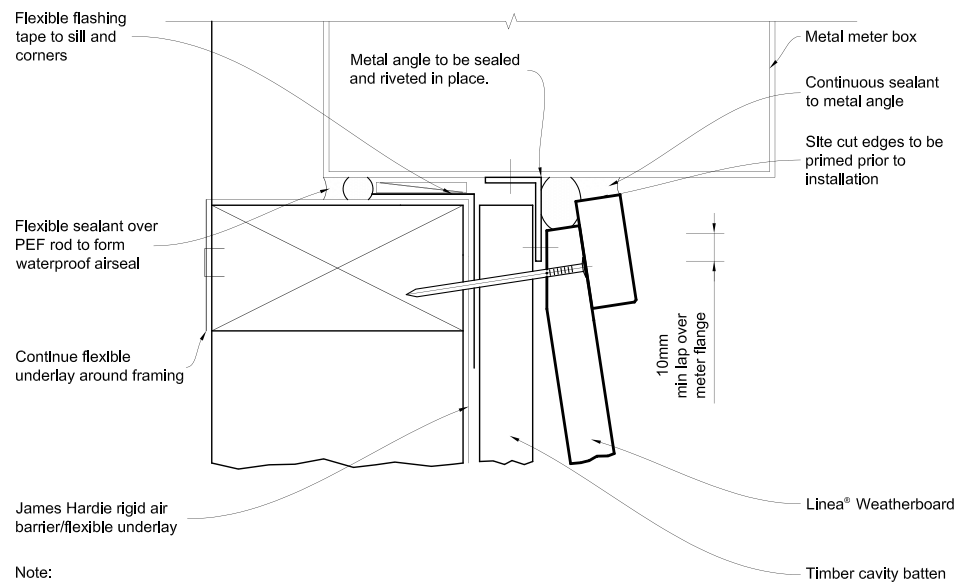


Figure 49: Timber cavity meter box at head



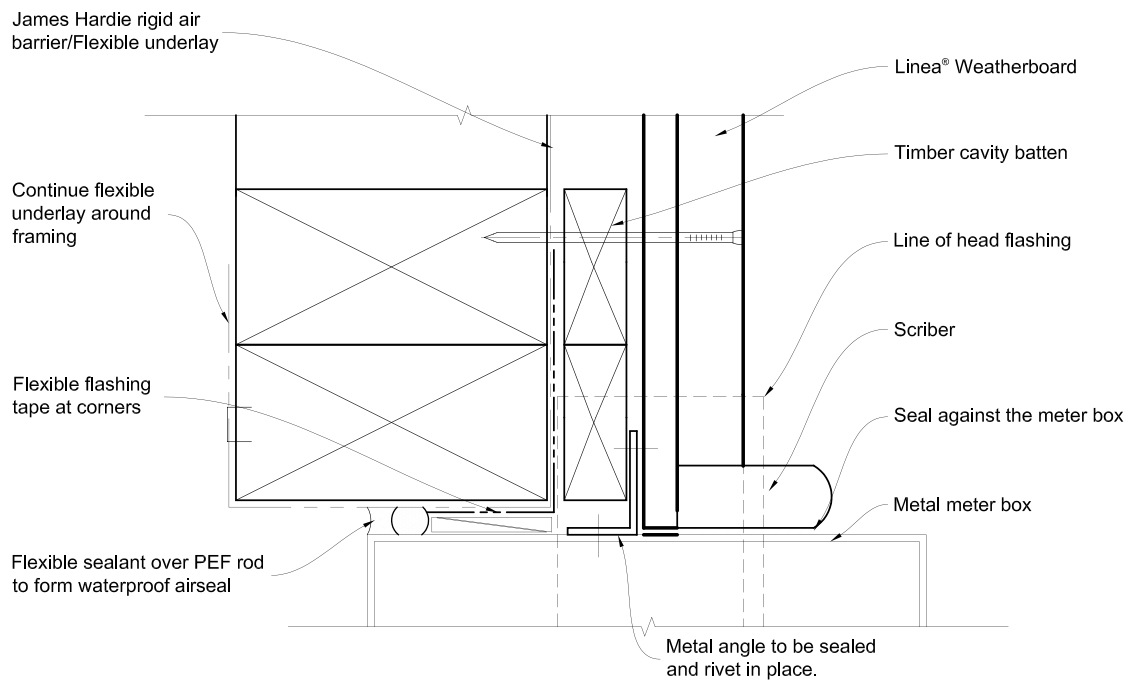
Note:  
When James Hardie rigid air barrier is used flashing tape to be applied to the entire opening.

Figure 50: Timber cavity meter box at sill



Note:  
When James Hardie rigid air barrier is used flashing tape to be applied to the entire opening.

Figure 51: Timber cavity meter box head flashing at jamb



Note:  
When James Hardie rigid air barrier is used flashing tape to be applied to the entire opening.

Figure 52: Timber cavity fix meter box

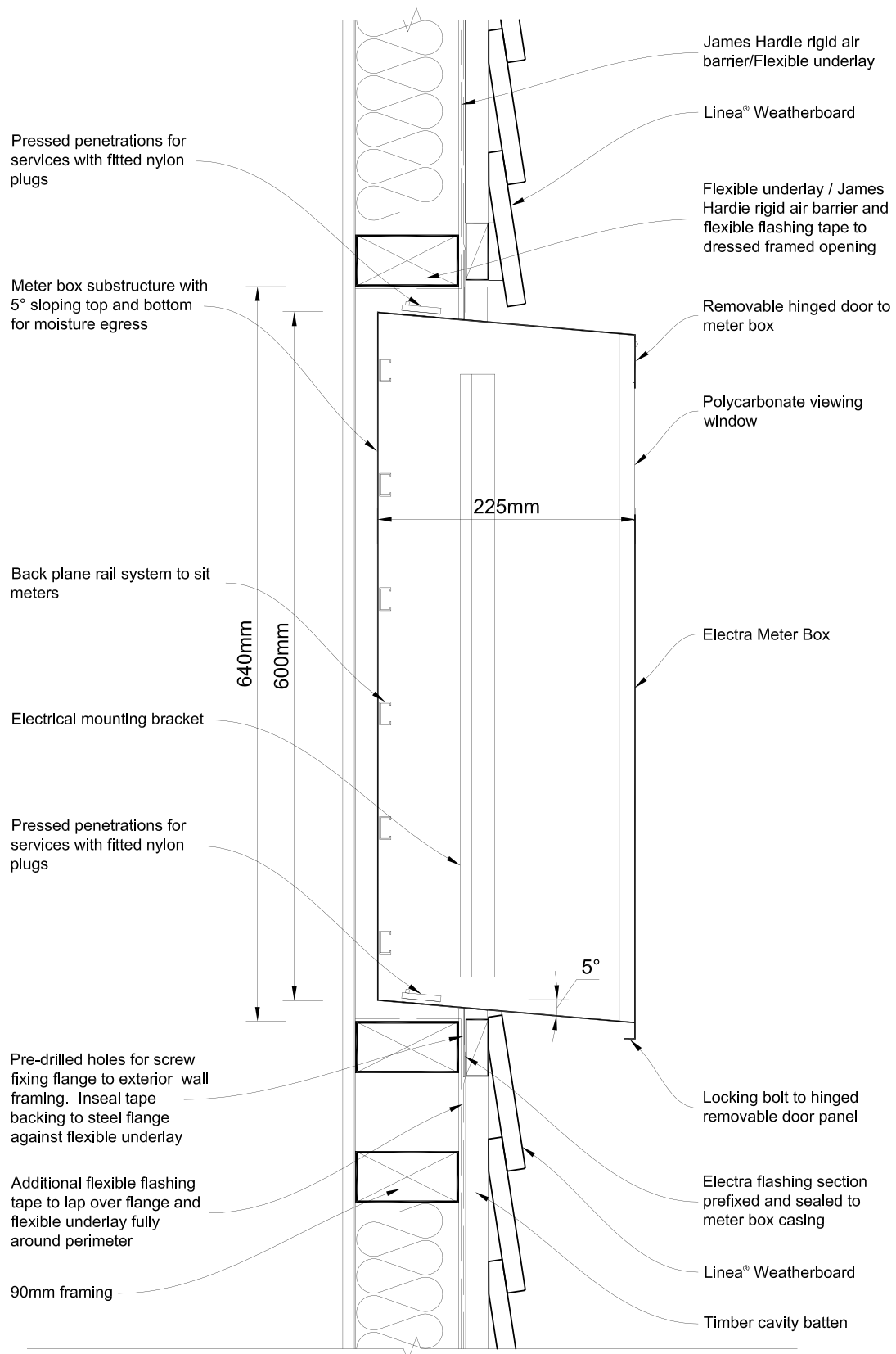
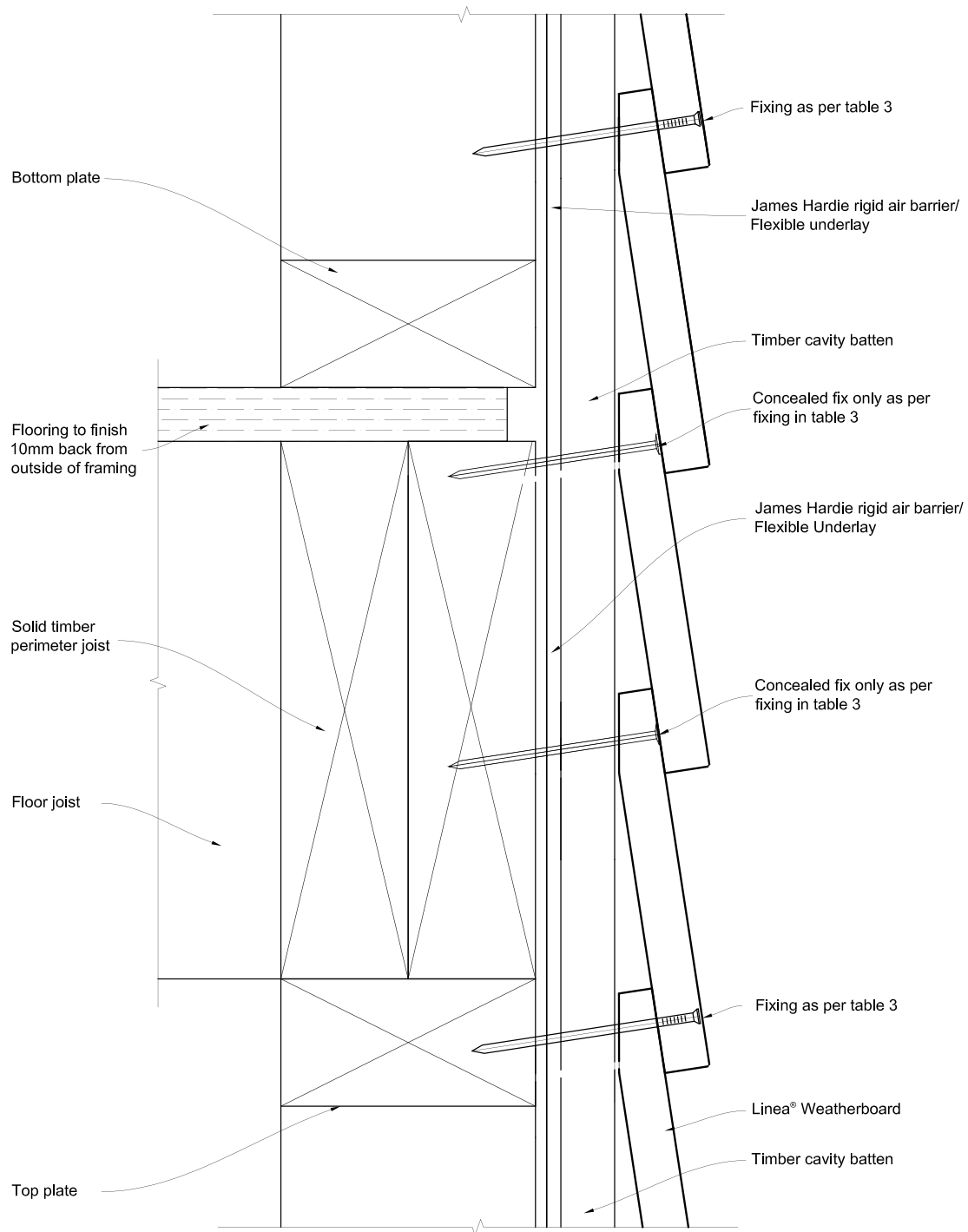


Figure 53: Floating lap over floor joist



## Vertical Section

Figure 54: Timber cavity drainage joint

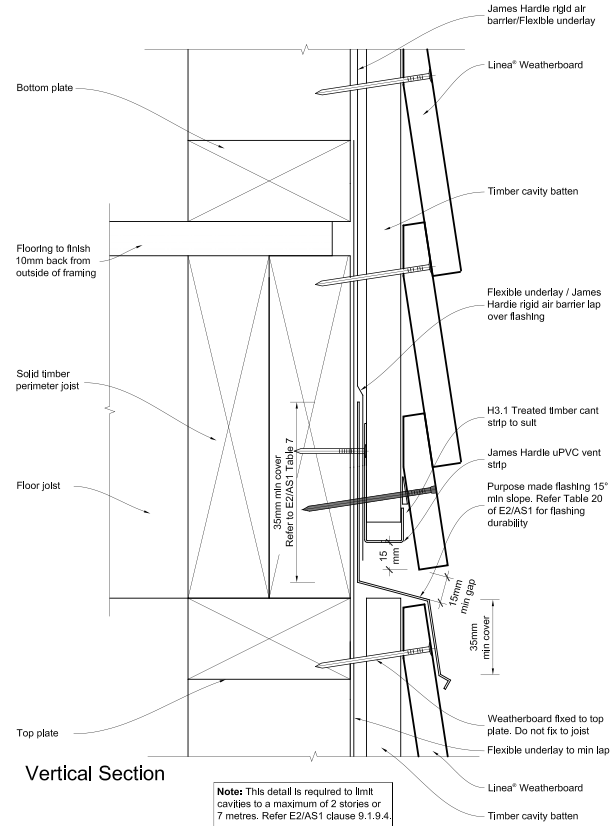


Figure 55: Timber cavity enclosed balustrade to wall

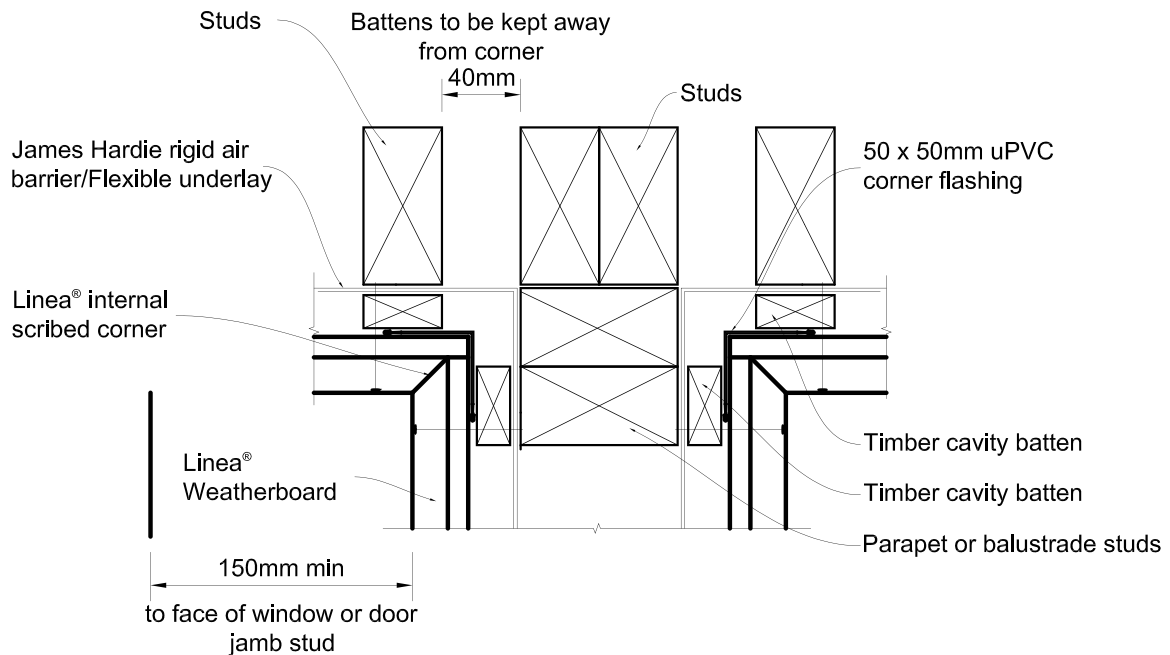


Figure 56: Timber cavity enclosed balustrade to wall

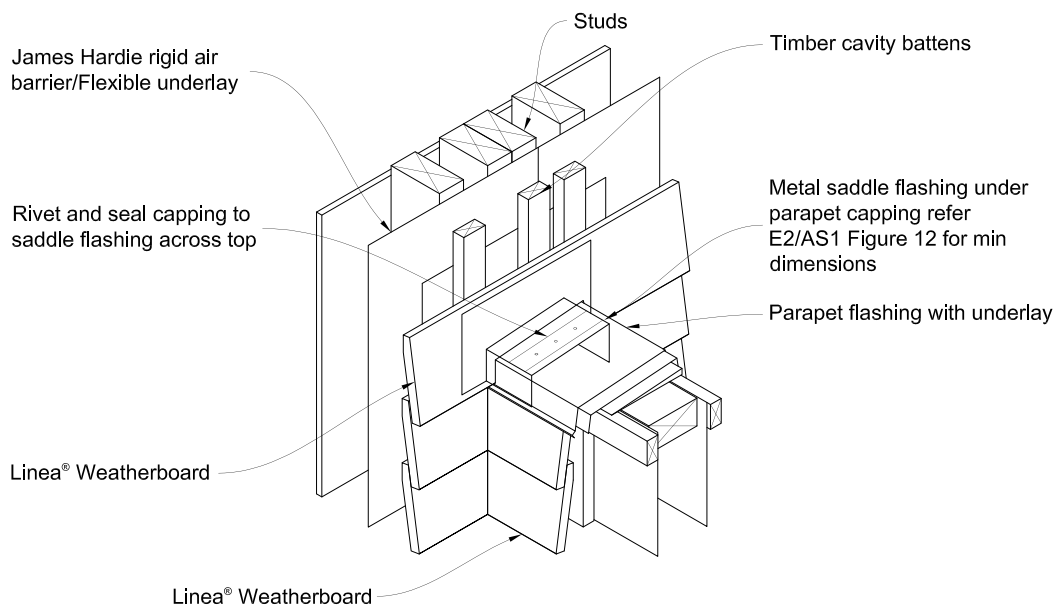
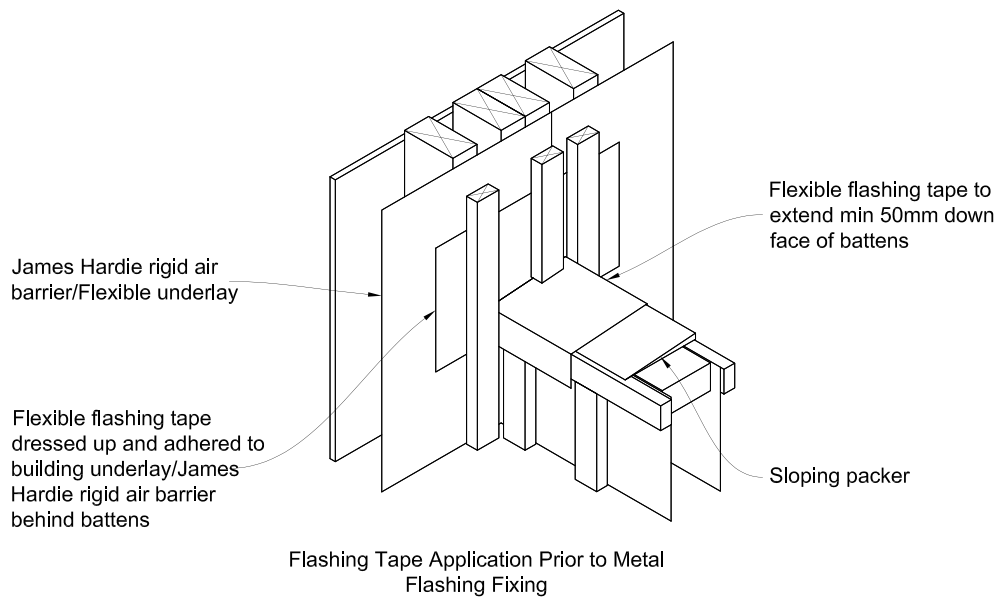
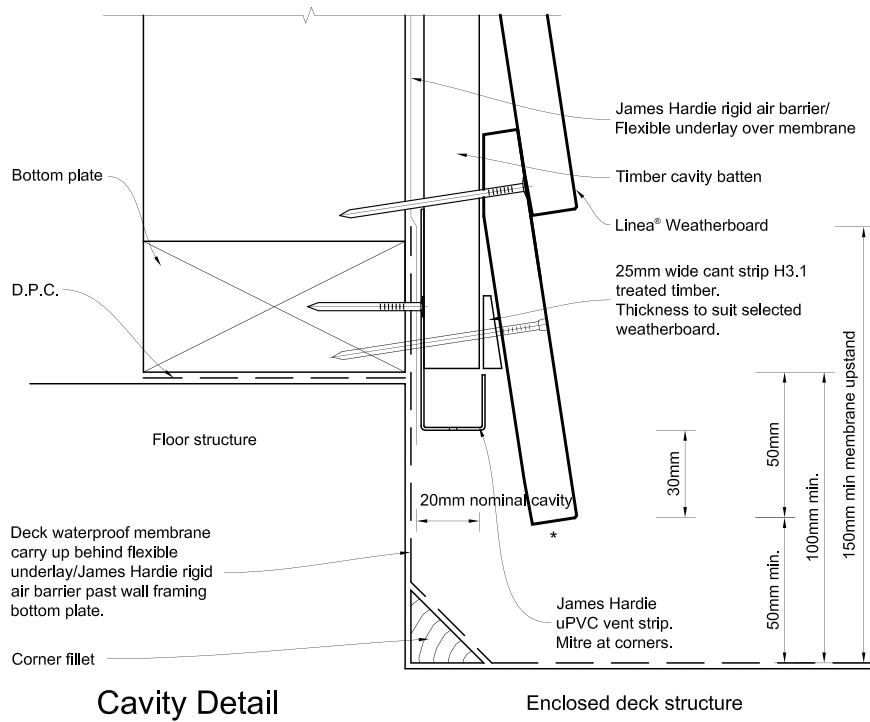


Figure 57: Timber cavity at enclosed deck



\* Drain holes in James Hardie uPVC vent strip are sufficient to achieve ventilation openings of 1000mm² per lineal metre

Figure 58: Timber cavity parapet flashing

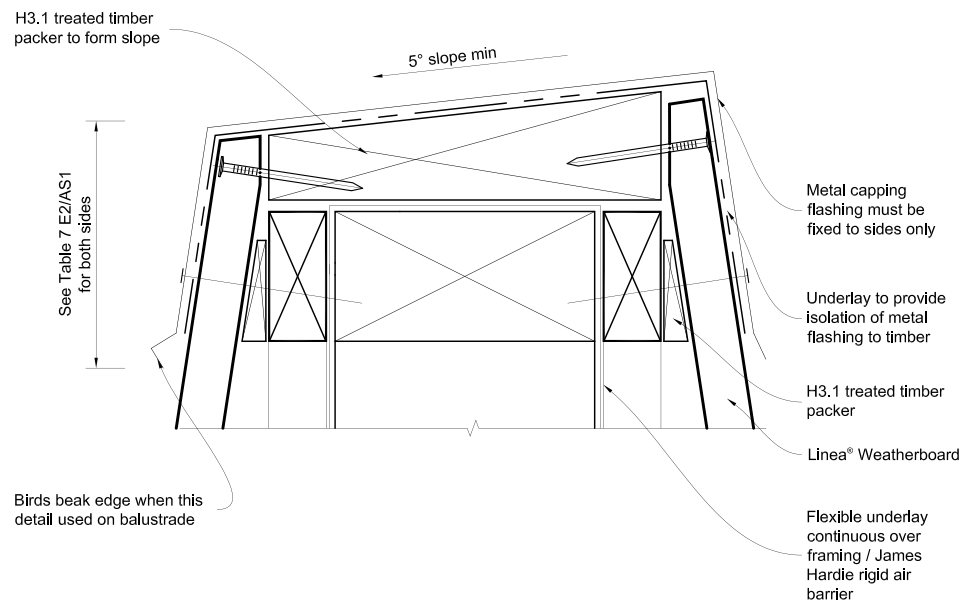
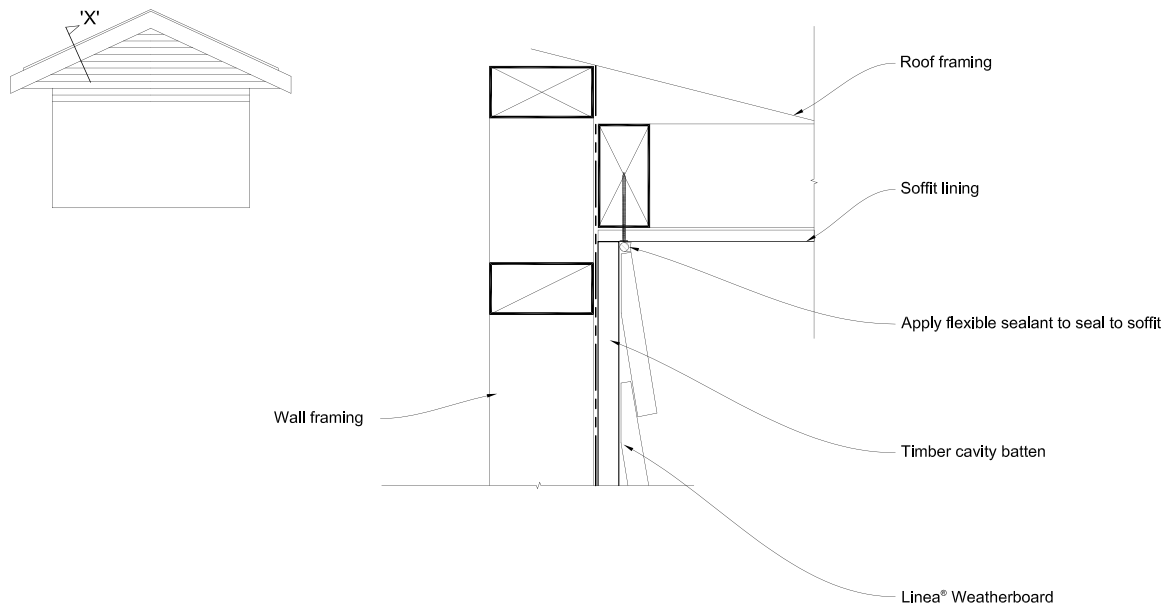


Figure 59: Linea™ Weatherboard junction (section 'X') cavity to cable



The Linea® Weatherboard must be neat cut and silicone sealed to angle of soffit  
Alternatively a scotia can be scribed and sealed to Linea® Weatherboard and the soffit lining

Figure 60: Linea™ Weatherboard sloping soffit and wall junction

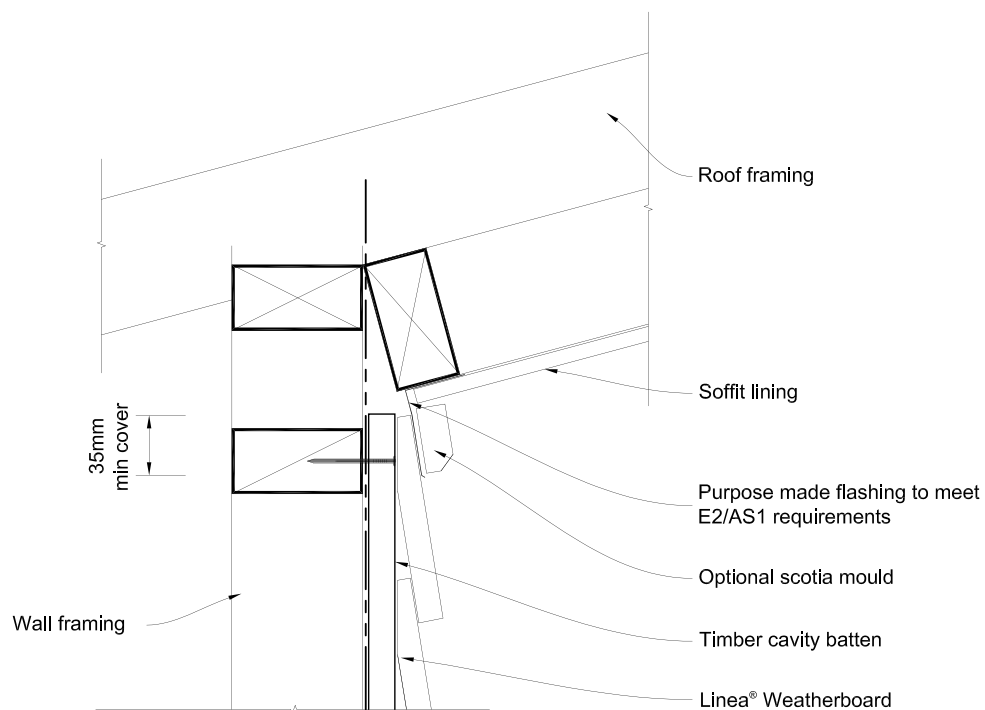


Figure 61: Timber cavity cantilevered timber deck junction

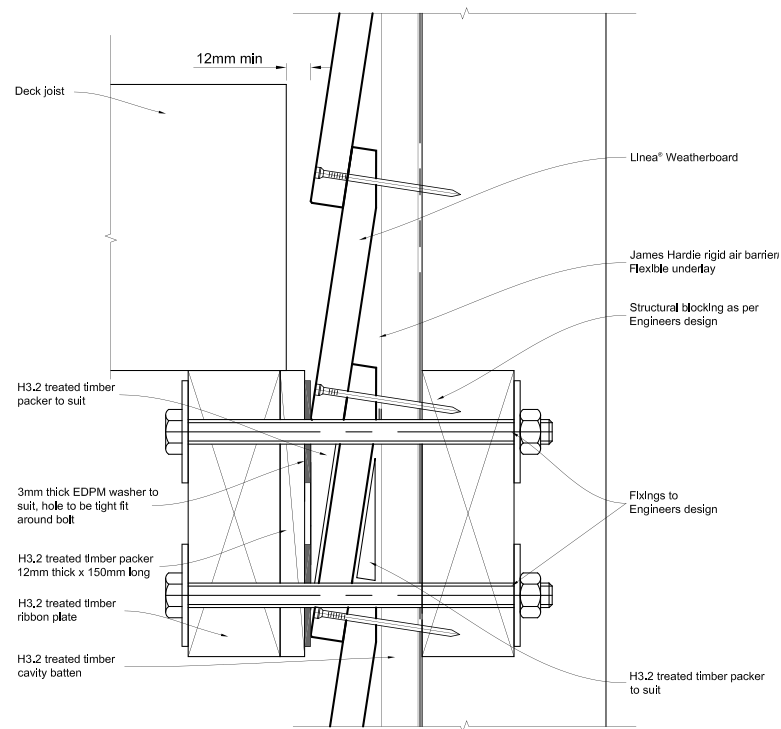


Figure 62: Linea™ Weatherboard timber cavity cantilevered timber deck junction

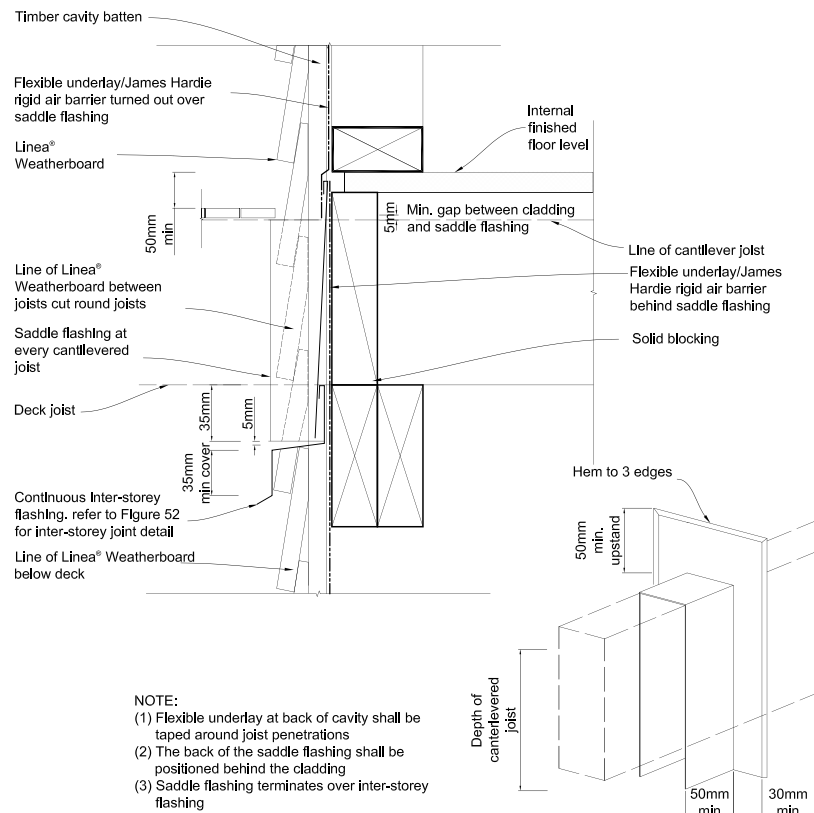
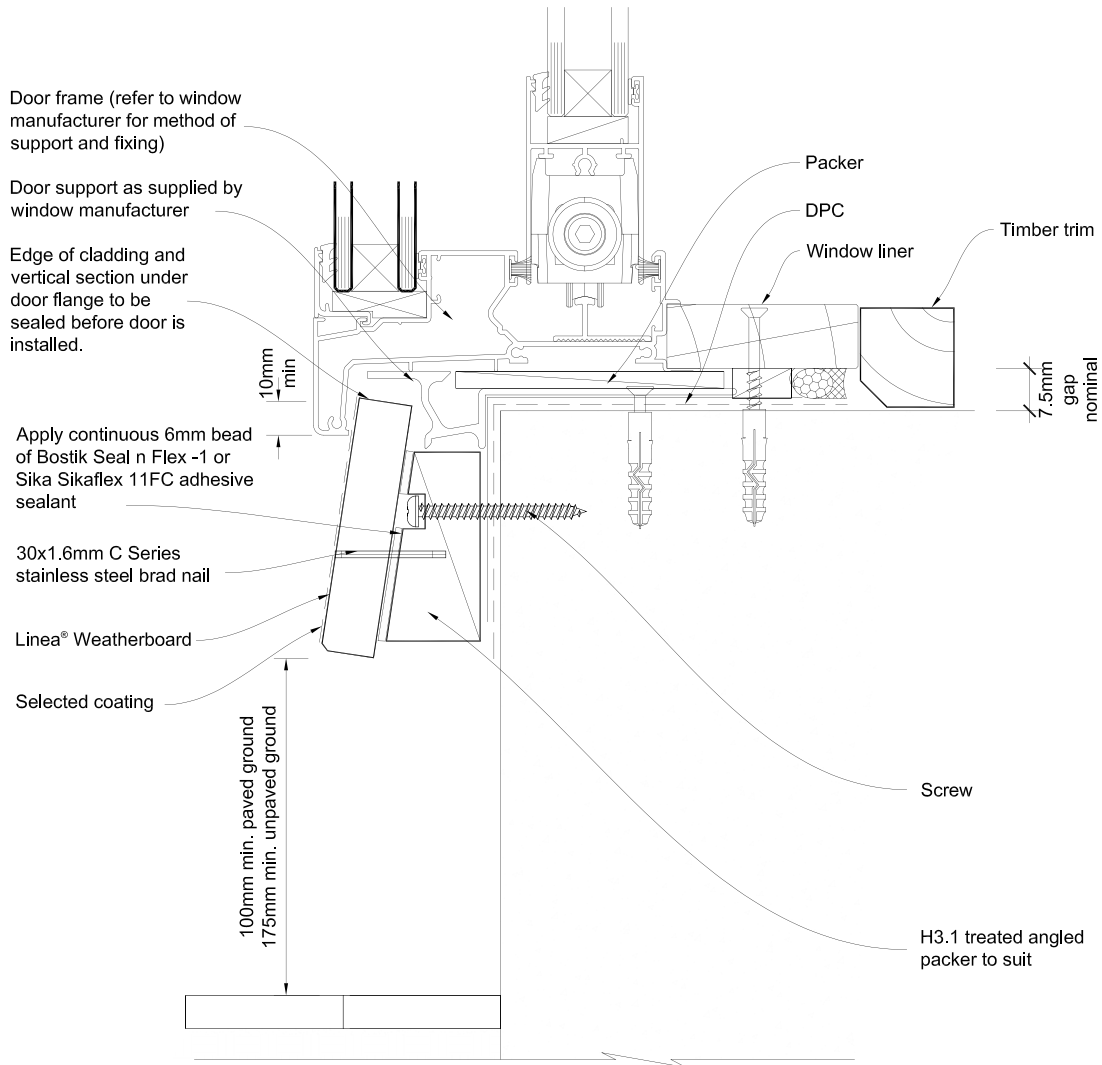


Figure 63: Door sill support detail



Refer to the manufacturer or supplier for technical information for these materials.

General notes for materials selection

1. Flashing materials must be selected based on environmental exposure, refer to NZS 3604 and Table 20 of the NZBC E2/AS1.
2. Building underlay must comply with acceptable solution E2/AS1.
3. Flashing tape must have proven compatibility with the selected flexible underlay and other materials with which it comes into contact.
4. Linea® Weatherboard to have sealed butt joint over batten at each corner of opening.

Figure 64: Junction between Linea™ Weatherboard and fascia board

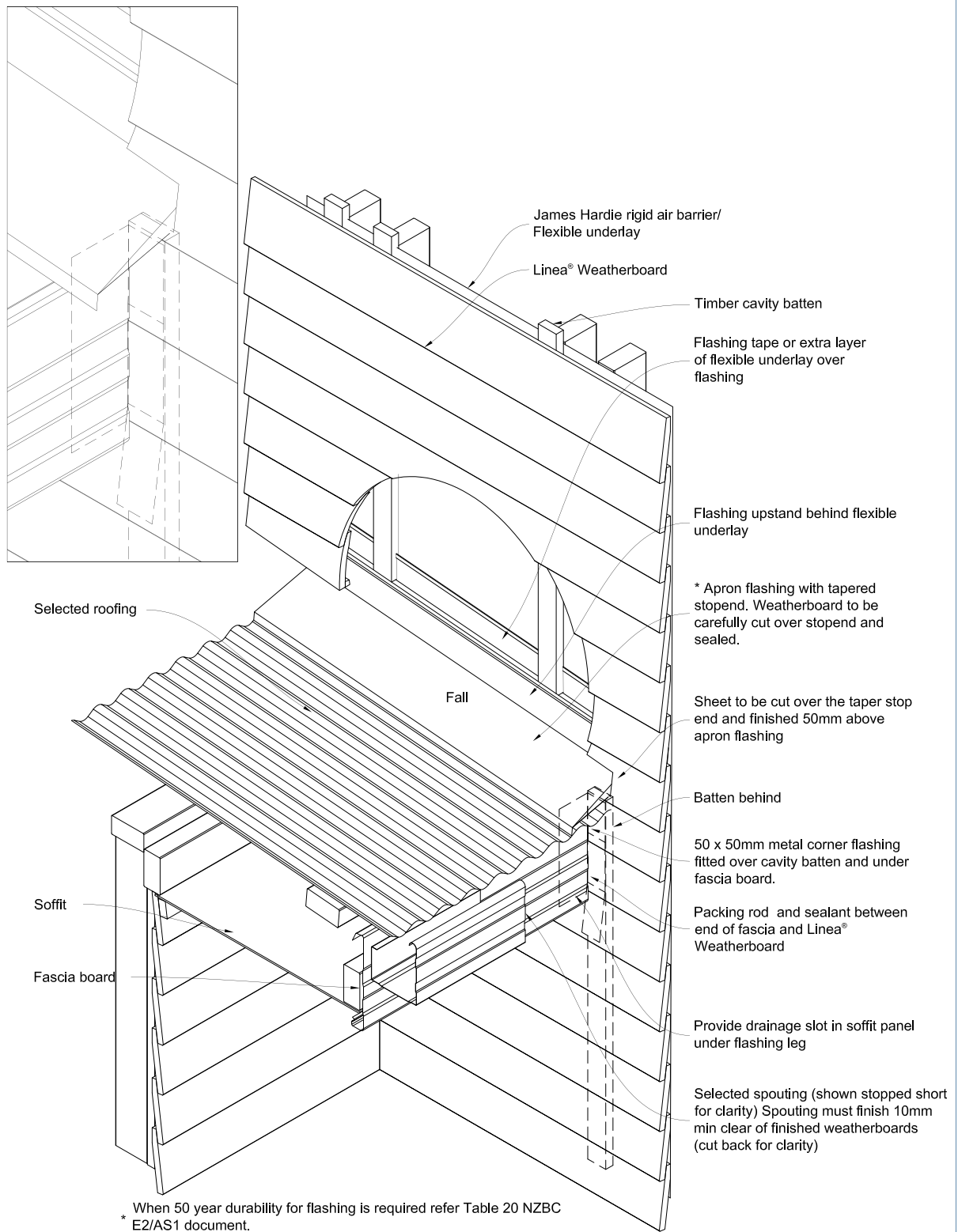
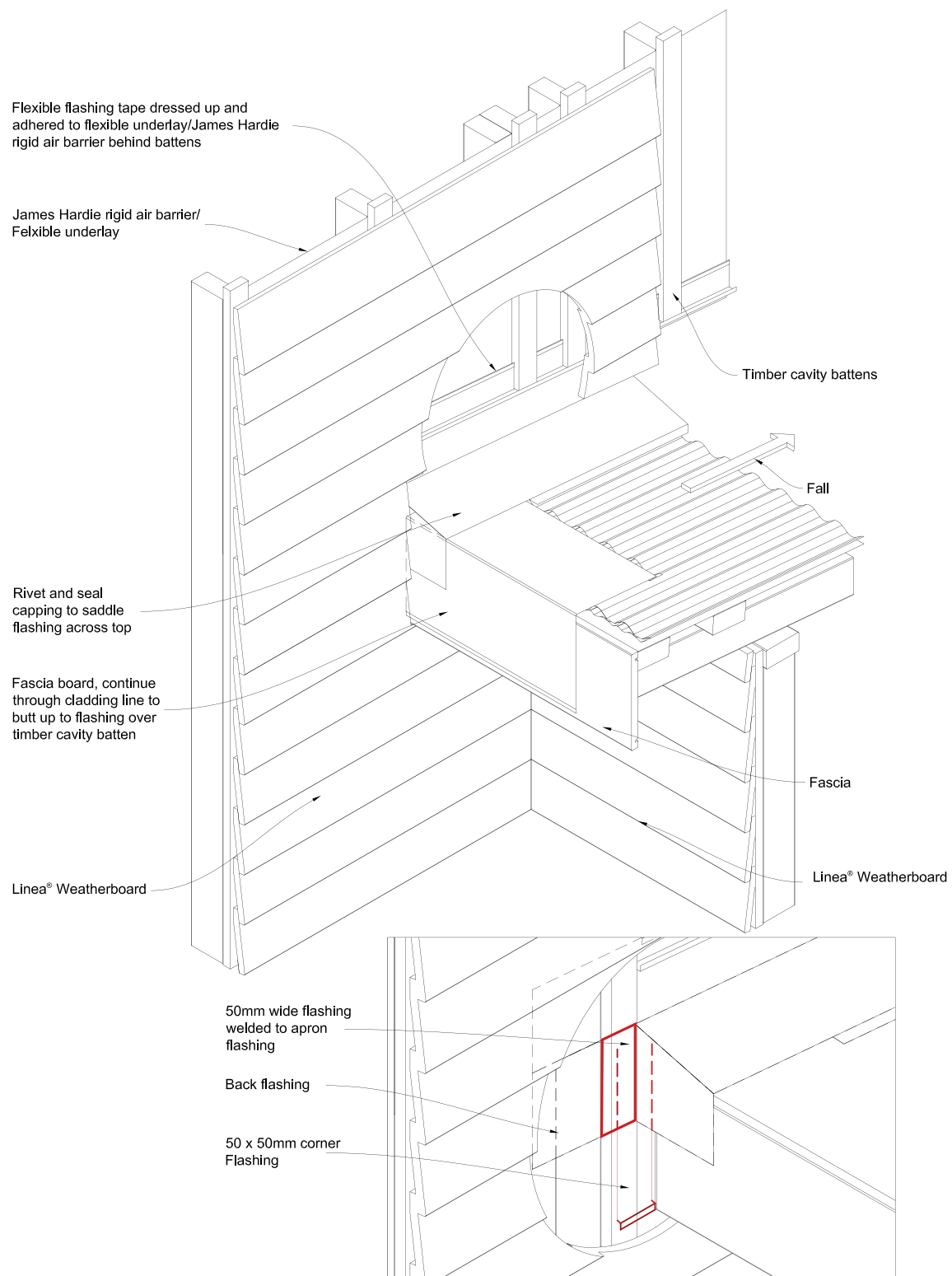


Figure 65: Exclosed roof to wall intersection



# Product Warranty



James Hardie New Zealand Limited ("James Hardie") warrants for a period of 25 years from the date of purchase that the Linea™ Weatherboard (the "Product"), will be free from defects due to defective factory workmanship or materials and, subject to compliance with the conditions below, will be resistant to cracking, rotting, fire and damage from termite attacks to the extent set out in James Hardie's relevant published literature current at the time of installation. James Hardie warrants for a period of 15 years from the date of purchase that the Axent™ Trim and accessories supplied by James Hardie will be free from defects due to defective factory workmanship or materials.

Nothing in this document shall exclude or modify any legal rights a customer may have under the Consumer Guarantees Act or otherwise which cannot be excluded or modified at law.

## CONDITIONS OF WARRANTY:

The warranty is strictly subject to the following conditions:

- a) James Hardie will not be liable for breach of warranty unless the claimant provides proof of purchase and makes a written claim either within 30 days after the defect would have become reasonably apparent or, if the defect was reasonably apparent prior to installation, then the claim must be made prior to installation.
- b) This warranty is not transferable.
- c) The Product must be installed and maintained strictly in accordance with the relevant James Hardie literature current at the time of installation and must be installed in conjunction with the components or products specified in the literature. Further, all other products, including coating and jointing systems, applied to or used in conjunction with the Product must be applied or installed and maintained strictly in accordance with the relevant manufacturer's instructions and good trade practice.
- d) The project must be designed and constructed in strict compliance with all relevant provisions of the current New Zealand Building Code ("The NZBC"), regulations and standards.
- e) The claimant's sole remedy for breach of warranty is (at James Hardie's option) that James Hardie will either supply replacement product, rectify the affected product or pay for the cost of the replacement or rectification of the affected product.
- f) James Hardie will not be liable for any losses or damages (whether direct or indirect) including property damage or personal injury, consequential loss, economic loss or loss of profits, arising in contract or negligence or howsoever arising. Without limiting the foregoing James Hardie will not be liable for any claims, damages or defects arising from or in any way attributable to poor workmanship, poor design or detailing, settlement or structural movement and/or movement of materials to which the Product is attached, incorrect design of the structure, acts of God including but not limited to earthquakes, cyclones, floods or other severe weather conditions or unusual climatic conditions, efflorescence or performance of paint/coatings applied to the Product, normal wear and tear, growth of mould, mildew, fungi, bacteria, or any organism on any Product surface or Product (whether on the exposed or unexposed surfaces).
- g) All warranties, conditions, liabilities and obligations other than those specified in this warranty are excluded to the fullest extent allowed by law.
- h) If meeting a claim under this warranty involves re-coating of Products, there may be slight colour differences between the original and replacement Products due to the effects of weathering and variations in materials over time.

Disclaimer: The recommendations in James Hardie's literature are based on good building practice, but are not an exhaustive statement of all relevant information and are subject to conditions (c), (d), (f) and (g) above. James Hardie has tested the performance of Linea™ Weatherboard when installed in accordance with the Linea™ Weatherboard technical specification, in accordance with the standards and verification methods required by the NZBC and those test results demonstrate the product complies with the performance criteria established by the NZBC. However, as the successful performance of the relevant system depends on numerous factors outside the control of James Hardie (e.g. quality of workmanship and design) James Hardie shall not be liable for the recommendations made in its literature and the performance of the relevant system, including its suitability for any purpose or ability to satisfy the relevant provisions of the NZBC, regulations and standards, as it is the responsibility of the building designer to ensure that the details and recommendations provided in the relevant James Hardie installation manual are suitable for the intended project and that specific design is conducted where appropriate.

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