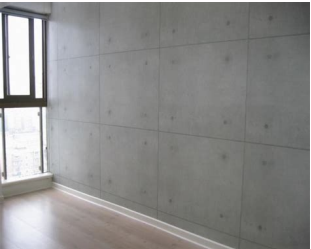
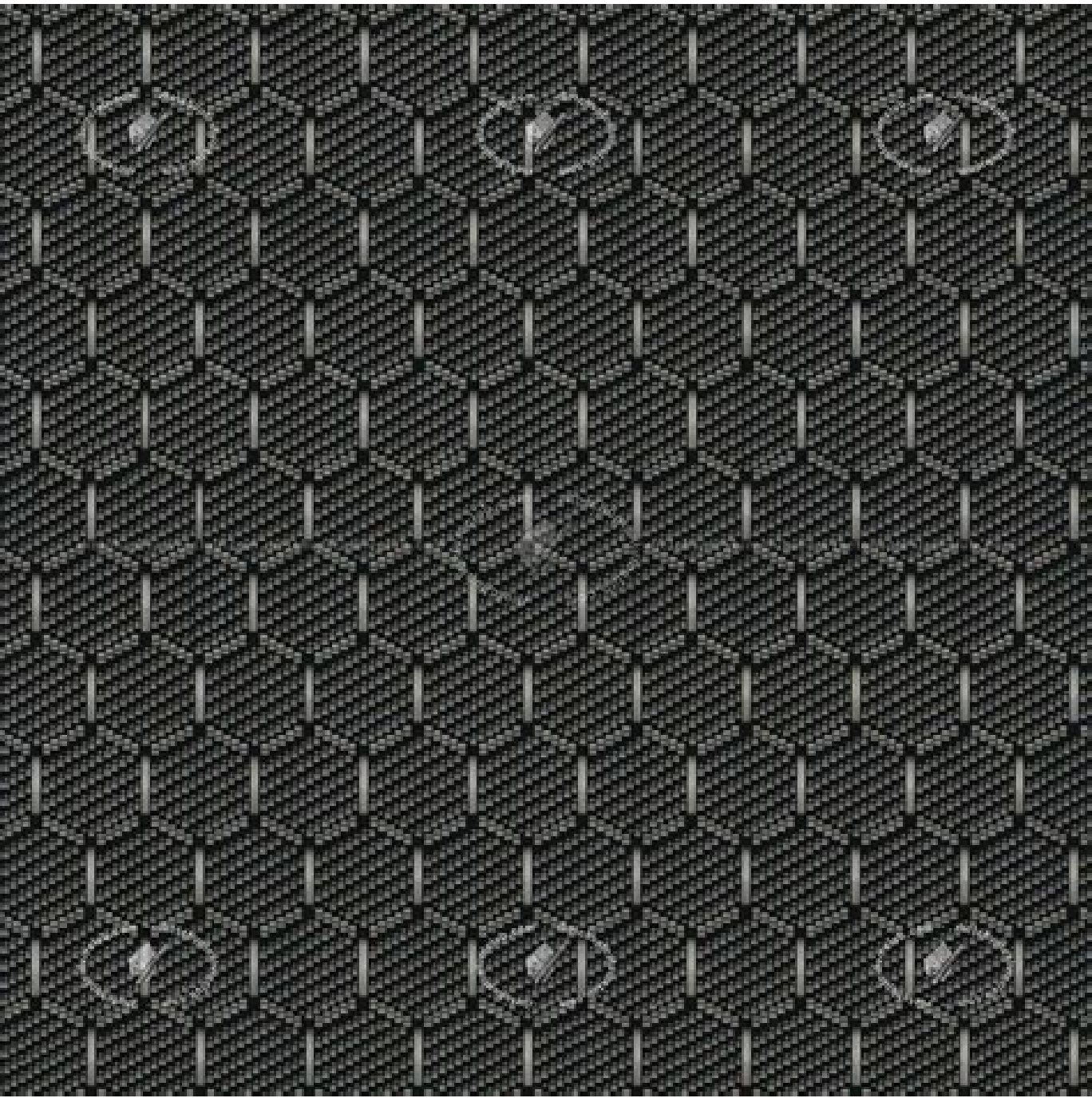


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What is fibre cement cladding. What is fibre cement sheet & plank cladding. How long does fibre cement cladding last.

Fibre cement is an abbreviation for Fibre Reinforced Cement (FRC), and fibre cement building materials were developed by James Hardie in the early 1980s, as a replacement for asbestos-based building products. Fibre cement is a composite material that is made up of sand, cement and cellulose fibres. Fibre cement cladding comes in various forms but it is most commonly seen in sheet form, and in horizontal boards. It can be used to cover the exterior of a house and also as a substitute for timber fascias and barge boards in areas that are subject to high fire danger. As well as cladding, fibre cement is also commonly used as a tile underlay on decks and in bathrooms and also for soffit/eave linings. Fibre cement boards come between 2400-3000mm in length and 900-1200mm in width. This manufactured size minimizes on-site wastage as residential floor, wall and roof structures lay structural members at 450 or 600 centres. The thickness of fibre cement ranges from 4.5-18mm. Lower density boards have a fibrous rough edge when cut, while the higher density boards have a cleaner, smoother edge when cut. Thermal resistance and sound transmission varies between the different types of fibre cement products but, generally speaking, they rate poorly in these two areas and separate insulation is highly recommended. However, the thicker and denser the fibre cement board, the better thermal and sound resistance it will have. Fibre cement is one of the most energy efficient materials on the market. It is environmentally friendly as fibre cement requires less energy in assembly and construction than all other wall materials except timber. There is low energy consumption in transportation and installation. No pesticides are used in the manufacture or use of fibre cement. When fibre cement is manufactured, the water used in production is recycled many times, solid wastes are recycled, and sustainable raw materials are used. Fibre cement cladding is a very heavy product and requires two people to carry the uncut sheets. Thin fibre cement cladding is fragile before installation and must be handled carefully; it is prone to chipping and breakage if improperly handled. More resistant to fire damage: Fibre Cement sheet cladding - is not only used as an exterior siding, it can also be utilized as a substitute for timber fascias and barge boards in high fire areas. Very low maintenance: The external cladding products require very little maintenance once installed and painted. The thicker/denser fibre cement products have excellent impact resistance but the thinner less dense products need to be protected from impact. Less susceptible to termites & fungal decay: Compared to wooden siding, fibre cement is not susceptible to termites or rot. Other advantages: not affected by the sun or cold weather as much as other materials are resistant to warping resistant to permanent water damage easy to work with WIKIPEDIA ENTRY FOR FIBRE CEMENT. WIKIPEDIA ENTRY FOR FIBRE CEMENT SIDING. Building material used to cover the exterior of a building This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "Fiber cement siding" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (June 2010) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) HardiePanel on design-build addition, Ithaca NY Fibre cement siding ("fibre cement cladding" in the United Kingdom and "fibro" in Australia) is a building material used to cover the exterior of a building in both commercial and domestic applications. Fibre cement is a composite material made of cement reinforced with cellulose fibres. Originally, asbestos was used as the reinforcing material but, due to safety concerns, that was replaced by cellulose in the 1980s.[1] Fibre cement board may come pre-painted or pre-stained or can be done so after its installation.[2] Fibre cement siding has several benefits since it is resistant to termites, does not rot, is impact resistant, and has fireproof properties.[2][3] Specifications Sheet sizes vary slightly from manufacturer to manufacturer but generally they range between 2400 - 3000 mm in length, and 900 - 1200mm in width (600 & 450 mm increments). This manufactured size minimizes on-site wastage as residential floor, wall and roof structures lay structural members at 450 or 600mm centres. When used as siding boards, widths between 130mm and 300mm (5.25 inch to 12 inch) are available.[4] Fibre cement thicknesses vary between 4.5-18mm and also vary in density - the lower density resulting in a fibrous rough edge when cut and the higher density having a cleaner smoother edge when cut. Thermal resistance and sound transmission can vary greatly between fibre cement products. Fibre cement sheet products rate poorly in thermal resistance and sound transmission and separate wall insulation is highly recommended. Generally the thicker and denser the product the better resistance it will have to temperature and sound transmission. Installation Fibre cement cladding is a very heavy product and requires two people to carry the uncut sheets. Thin fibre cement cladding is fragile before installation and must be handled carefully because it is prone to chipping and breakage if improperly handled. Once the product is cut it may again require two people to install - one to hold the sheet flush against studwork and the other to nail the product in place. Cutting fibre cement sheeting: Sheeting can be cut in three ways. Thinner sheets can be scored with a heavy duty cutting blade and snapped Using a hand- or electric-powered "fibro cutter" (Australian term) A mechanical saw using a diamond blade (masonry blade) is needed to cut thicker and denser sheets When hanging fibre cement sheets, an approximately 5-millimetre (0.2 in) gap is required between end-joints (cladding seams), later to be filled with caulking made for fibre cement siding. Metal 150 mm x 150 mm (6 in x 6 in) step flashing is required behind overlapping seams to prevent sheathing damage from water. Hot-dipped galvanized roofing nails are used to secure the sheets. Some caution must be exercised to properly ventilate areas where fibre cement siding (FCS) is being cut; long-term exposure to the silica dust generated during the installation process can cause silicosis. Fibre cement cladding can be painted or stained before or after installation.[2] Once the product is fixed the joints are usually covered with timber battens and the entire wall surface is painted. Detail - timber battens on fibre cement cladding, dwelling addition, Hardys Bay, NSW, Australia History Early fiber cement panels used asbestos fibers to add strength. Ludwig Hatschek patented asbestos-reinforced fiber cement in Austria in 1901 and named it "Eternit", based on the Latin term "aeternitas", meaning everlasting. In 1903, Schweizerische Eternit-Werke AG began fabricating the material in the city of Niederurnen in Switzerland. Cellulose-reinforced fiber cement products were introduced 1980s as a safe replacement for the very widely used asbestos cement products manufactured before that time. Durability The external cladding products require very little maintenance once installed and painted. The thicker/denser fibre cement products have excellent impact resistance but the thinner less dense products need to be protected from impact. Compared to wooden siding, fibre cement is not susceptible to termites or rot.[3][5] Fibre cement siding using baseboard materials that have been classified, by accredited laboratories, as Category A according to BS EN 12467: 2004 Fiber-cement flat sheets - Product specification and test methods are sidings which are intended for applications where they may be subject to heat, high moisture and severe frost. Fire resistance Fibre cement cladding is a non-combustible material which is widely used in high bushfire prone areas throughout Australia. While the best possible reaction to Fire Classifications are A1 (construction applications) and A1F1 (flooring applications) respectively, both of which mean "non-combustible" according to European standard EN 13501-1: 2007, as classified by a notified laboratory in Europe, some fiber cement boards only come with Fire Classification of A2 (limited combustibility) or even lower classifications, if they are tested at all. Safety A video describing the dust hazards created by cutting fiber cement siding and an inexpensive way to reduce dust exposure. Long-term exposure to silica dust generated by cutting fiber cement siding during installation can lead to silicosis and other lung diseases among workers.[6] Researchers at the US National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) confirmed these findings, showing that many of the silica dust particles are in the respirable fraction, able to penetrate the deepest parts of the lung.[7] Laboratory tests performed by cutting fiber cement siding within an isolated chamber showed that by connecting a regular shop vacuum to a circular saw, exposures to silica dust produced by the cutting can be reduced by 80-90%.[8] Later, NIOSH completed four field surveys where construction workers cut fiber cement siding. Results showed that exposure to silica dust was controlled below the NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limit (REL) for respirable crystalline silica (0.05 mg/m3) when a regular shop vacuum was used.[9] Alternatives Competitors to fiber cement cladding include products made from vinyl, polyvinyl chloride, wood composite products (such as hardboard and Masonite) and aluminum siding. See also Cement board Eternit Asbestos cement References ^ "Asbestos in the home - what you need to know". Asbestoswise. Retrieved February 5, 2018. ^ a b c Bob Vila (March 30, 2015), Cement Fiber Siding Installation, archived from the original on December 21, 2021, retrieved June 30, 2017 ^ a b Huth, Mark W. (March 5, 2013). Understanding Construction Drawings. Cengage Learning. ISBN 978-1285061023. ^ "HardiePlank Lap Siding" (PDF). October 2012. p. 84. Archived from the original (PDF) on August 16, 2009. ^ Ball, John E (1980). "Mineral-Fiber Siding". Light construction techniques: from foundation to finish. 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DHHS (NIOSH) Publication No. 2015-185. External links Installing Fiber Cement Siding Retrieved from "

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