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## Hardie<sup>™</sup>Glaze Lining



## We value your feedback!

To continue with the development of our products and systems, we value your input. Please send any suggestions, including your name, contact details, and relevant sketches to:

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Ask James Hardie<sup>™</sup> literaturefeedback@jameshardie.co.nz

#### Make sure your information is up to date

When specifying or installing Hardie<sup>™</sup> fibre cement products, ensure that you have the current manual. Additional installation information, warranties and warnings are available at **www.jameshardie.co.nz** or **Ask James Hardie<sup>™</sup> on 0800 808 868.** 

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## **1** Product Overview

## 1.1 Product Information

Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining is a internal pre-finished wall and ceiling lining made from Hardie<sup>™</sup> fibre cement and is suitable for use in wet or dry areas that require a sealed, impervious surface. It is an easy clean, antimicrobial protection, high gloss UV cured coated finish that's suitable for residential or commercial applications with no backing substrate required. Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining is resistant to fire and damage from moisture, rotting and cracking, when installed and maintained in accordance to the information published in this manual.

For advice on Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining, Ask James Hardie<sup>™</sup> on 0800 808 868.

Hardie <sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining information					
Product	Description	Quantity / size	9		
	Hardie <sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining 4.5mm	Thickness: 4.5mm			
	High-gloss UV cured finish. Is back sealed.	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Colour	Code
Ø	Available in white.	2400	1200	White	400221
	Square sheet edge Mass at equilibrium moisture content is 7kg/m²	2400	900	White	400225
	Hardie <sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining Tile	Thickness: 6m	m		
	Square-tile pattern embossed into a hard- wearing, high gloss UV cured coating. Is back sealed. Available in white.	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Colour	Code
		2400	1200	White	400240
	Mass at equilibrium moisture content is 9.5kg/m²				
	Hardie <sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining 6mm	Thickness: 6mm			
	High-gloss UV cured finish, back sealed, designed for residential, commercial and industrial wet and dry areas, ideal for food processing areas where strict hygiene conditions apply.	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Colour	Code
		2700	1200	White	400210
9 5		2400	1200	White	400211
	Available in white.				
	Radius sheet edge				
	Mass at equilibrium moisture content is 9.5kg/m²				

Note:

**1.** Hardie  $\ensuremath{^{\text{\tiny M}}}$  Glaze Lining must have primer applied where indicated in this manual.

2. All dimensions and masses provided are approximate only and subject to manufacturing tolerances.

**3.** Hardie  $^{\scriptscriptstyle {\rm M}}$  Glaze Lining sheets vary in moisture content with the seasons.

4. Where possible sheet edges with greater coverage (typically one end) are best orientated so that they are the lowest edge.

## 1.2 Components and Accessories

#### Table 2

uPVC jointers and mouldings for Hardie <sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining 4.5mm only				
Accessories	Description	Length (mm)	Material/appearance	Code
	Sheet Jointer	2400	uPVC Gloss White	300690
	Cap Mould	2400	uPVC Gloss White	300678
	External Corner Mould	2400	uPVC Gloss White	300682
	Internal Corner Mould	2400	uPVC Gloss White	300686
1	Bath Mould 4.5mm	2500	uPVC Gloss White	300674

Aluminium jointers and mouldings for Hardie <sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining 4.5mm only				
Accessories	Description	Length (mm)	Material/appearance	Code
	Sheet Jointer	2700	Aluminium Naturally Anodised	304507
	Cap Mould	2700	Aluminium Naturally Anodised	304501
1	External Corner Mould	2700	Aluminium Naturally Anodised	304503
//	Internal Corner Mould	2700	Aluminium Naturally Anodised	304505

uPVC jointers and mouldings for Hardie <sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining 6mm only				
Accessories	Description	Length (mm)	Material/appearance	Code
	Sheet jointer	2700	uPVC Gloss White	300713
1	Cap mould	2700	uPVC Gloss White	300695
//	Internal corner mould	2700	uPVC Gloss White	300707
	External corner mould	2700	uPVC Gloss White	300701
1	Bath mould 6mm	2500	uPVC Gloss White	300691
hard	Flexible-edge 2-piece internal uPVC corner mould	2700	uPVC Gloss White	300946

Aluminium jointers and mouldings for Hardie <sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining 6mm only					
Accessories	Description	Length (mm)	Material/appearance	Code	
	Sheet jointer	2700	Aluminium naturally anodised	304506	
1	Cap mould	2700	Aluminium naturally anodised	304500	
//	Internal corner	2700	Aluminium naturally anodised	304504	
	External corner	2700	Aluminium naturally anodised	304502	
	Sheet jointer	2700	Aluminium White	305750	
/	Cap mould	2700	Aluminium White	305751	
//	Internal Corner	2700	Aluminium White	305749	
	External Corner	2700	Aluminium White	305748	
	Negative jointer	2700	Aluminium naturally anodised	305752	

Hardie <sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining accessories for the full 4.5mm and 6mm range				
Accessories	Description	Length (mm)	Material/appearance	Code
~	Fastfix fasteners	40 100 per pack	Nylon Gloss White	300632
M	Scotia mould	2400	uPVC Gloss white 2-piece Base and Cap	300916

Hardie <sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining accessories					
Accessories	Description	Size (mm)	Material/ appearance	Code	
	Hardie™ Blade Saw Blade	184mm		300660	
$\bigcirc$	Hardie <sup>™</sup> Two Sided Adhesive Tape To go on timber framing as optional fixing used in conjunction with adhesive fixing	12mm x 33m	Red Tape	305433	
	Hardie™ Knife			305926	

#### Accessories not supplied by James Hardie

The following products are for use in conjunction with Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining. James Hardie does not supply these products. Please contact component manufacturer for information on their warranties and further information on their products.

Accessories	Description	Unit	Quantity
	Sealer Dulux® Acraprime® 501/1, Dulux® 1 Step or similar	Tin	
0	Gator® Bond Breaker Tape Blue or 3M 500 tape To go behind sealant joint	Roll	55m
ADHESIVE	Sika® SikaFlex® 11FC, Bostik® Seal n Flex-1, No more nails, Fuller™ Max Bond™ or similar	Cartridge	
0	Masking Tape 3M Scotch™ Blue™ #2090 – 18E 70006576972 or Sellotape 5855 Long Life	Roll	55m
SEALANT	Sealant Sika® Sikasil® NG (translucent) or Sika® Sikasil® RTV (+ SikaPrimer-3N), Sika® Sikasil® Wet Areas or Fullers™ 770 Sanitary	Cartridge	
(J.I.I.	C-25 Brad Nail	Box	
	Fibre Shear Cutter from building/tools supplier		
(juunuu 🖘	Pan head/hex head screw for exposed fixing		
	6mm drill bit to be used for fixing Fastfix Fasteners		

## 1.3 Manufacturing and Classification

James Hardie is an ISO 9001 Telarc certified manufacturer.

The base sheets are a light grey colour. All sheets have the face side fully sanded to give a smooth finish. Hardie™ Glaze Lining is manufactured using a basic composition of Portland cement, ground sand, cellulose fibre and water.

Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining has the name 6.0 Base Sheet or 4.5 Base Sheet printed across the back of all sheets at regular intervals. Additional identification is the name written on the sticker applied to back of lining.

Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining 4.5mm has a square edge finish to its sheet edges and Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining 6mm has a radius edge finish to its sheet edges.

Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining are manufactured to the Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2908.2 'Cellulose-Cement Products' (ISO 8336 'Fibre-Cement Flat Sheet'). Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining is classified Type B, Category 3 in accordance with the AS/NZS 2908.2 "Cellulose-Cement Products".

For Safety Data Sheets (SDS) visit **www.jameshardie.co.nz** and view them in the technical literature section or Ask James Hardie **on 0800 808 868.** 





**Notes**: Where possible sheet edges with greater coating coverage (typically one end) are best orientated so that they are the lowest edge.

# 2 Application and Scope

## 2.1 Application

Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining can be fixed directly to timber or steel frames used for internal lining application.

## 2.2 Scope

This specification covers the installation of Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining for internal lining or ceiling fixed to framing that complies with the requirements of the NZBC.

### 2.3 Limitations

- Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining must not be used as an external cladding
- Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining must not be used in curved wall applications

### 2.4 Details

Various typical Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining details are provided within this document. The construction details are available on our website. These details are available in dwg, dxf, jpg and pdf file format and can be downloaded at www.jameshardie.co.nz.

All dimensions shown are in millimetres unless noted otherwise.

## **3** Compliance

## 3.1 NZBC Compliance

Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Linings comply with section 3.1.2 of E3/AS1. Information contained in this document regarding the installation of Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Linings are aligned with E3/AS1 of the NZBC.

Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Linings have an impervious coating and comply with E3/AS1 requirements.



## 4.1 Responsibility

This document is intended for use by architects, designers, specifiers or builders who are involved in specifying Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining.

All New Zealand Standards referenced in this manual are current edition and must be complied with.

#### Specifier

If you are a specifier or other responsible party for a project ensure that the information in this document is appropriate for the application you are planning and that you undertake specific design and detailing for areas which fall outside the scope of these specifications.

For advice on designs outside the scope of this specification, Ask James Hardie on 0800 808 868.

#### Installer

If you are an installer ensure that you follow the design, moisture management principles, associated figures and material selection provided by the designer and this Installation Manual.

All the details provided in this document must be read in conjunction with the project specification.

James Hardie conducts stringent quality checks to ensure that any product manufactured falls within our quality spectrum. It is the responsibility of the builder to ensure that the product meets aesthetic requirements before installation. James Hardie will not be responsible for rectifying obvious aesthetic surface variations following installation.

#### 4.2 Structure

#### 4.2.1 Timber Framing

Timber framing must be in accordance with the NZS 3604 (Timber-framed buildings) or as per specific engineering design (SED) to the NZS 3603 and the AS/NZS 1170. Where specific engineering design is undertaken, the framing stiffness must be equivalent to or more than the framing provisions of the NZS 3604.

Refer to the NZS 3602 regarding timber treatment requirements and allowable moisture contents of timber.

#### 4.2.1 Steel Framing

Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining can also be installed to steel frame. The steel framing must be in accordance with NASH Standard Part 2: 2019 'Light Steel Framed Buildings' and the stud/nog spacing as specified timber frame.

The framing must be firm and secured together and must not rely on Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining for stability. The minimum flange width of 38mm is required to adequately adhere the sheets.

#### 4.2.1 Batten Requirements

Timber/steel battens are required where the linings sheets are fixed over:

- polystyrene or similar substrates
- concrete, masonry block or brick walls

Allow concrete or block walls to dry out before battening and ensure that all exterior wall faces are adequately sealed. Take care to ensure the battens are packed to be in plumb line and have a flat even surface to adhere the lining sheets. Refer to batten layout figure.



#### 4.3.2 Durability

Although Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining is resistant to moisture, the product specification must be designed, installed and maintained to resist the penetration of moisture. Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining installed as per this installation manual complies with the 15 year durability requirement of the NZBC.

Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining has demonstrated resistance to permanent moisture induced deterioration (rotting) by passing the following tests in accordance with AS/NZS 2908.2:

The Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining are:

- Heat rain (Clause 6.5)
- Water permeability (Clause 8.2.2)
- Warm water (Clause 8.2.4)
- Soak dry (Clause 8.2.5)

## 4.3 Food Preparation and Prevention of Contamination

The surface of Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining complies with the requirements of Clause G3 of the NZBC, when fixed to the hygiene area details provided in this installation manual.

### 4.4 Structural Bracing

Because Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining sheets are adhesive fixed, they are not suitable for structural sheet bracing. When structural sheet bracing is required, mechanically fix a sheet of Villaboard<sup>™</sup> Lining to give the bracing rating required, then adhesive fix the Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining onto the face of the Villaboard<sup>™</sup> Lining. Refer to the Bracing Design Manual by James Hardie for further bracing information.

## 4.6 Group Number Classification

Internal wall linings are required to be tested to establish their 'Group Numbers' in accordance with ISO 5660 or ISO 9705 as per 'Protection from Fire' Clause C of the NZBC. Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining have been tested and have **'Group Number 1-S'** classification. This is the best performance that can be expected of a prefinished wall lining.

Because the sheets are adhesive fixed they are not suitable for fire rated wall applications. Villaboard<sup>™</sup> Lining must be used for fire rated system with Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining adhered to it.

Refer to the James Hardie Fire and Acoustic Design Manual for further information.

## **5** Safe Working Practices

#### WARNING - DO NOT BREATHE DUST AND CUT ONLY IN WELL VENTILATED AREA

#### Hardie<sup>™</sup> fibre cement products contain sand, a source of respirable crystalline silica

## May cause cancer if dust from product is inhaled. Causes damage to lungs and respiratory system through prolonged or repeated inhalation of dust from product.

Intact fibre cement products are not expected to result in any adverse toxic effects. The hazard associated with fibre cement arises from the respirable crystalline silica present in dust generated by activities such as cutting, rebating, drilling, routing, sawing, crushing, or otherwise abrading fibre cement, and when cleaning up, disposing of or moving dust.

When doing any of these activities in a manner that generates dust, follow James Hardie's instructions and best practices to reduce or limit the release of dust.

If using a dust mask or respirator, use an AS/NZS 1716 P1 filter and refer to Australian/New Zealand Standard 1715:2009 Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Equipment for more extensive guidance and more options for selecting respirators for workplaces. For further information, refer to our installation instructions and Safety Data Sheets available at www.jameshardie.co.nz.

## FAILURE TO ADHERE TO OUR WARNINGS, SAFETY DATA SHEETS, AND INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS MAY LEAD TO SERIOUS PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH.

#### **Crystalline Silica is**

- Commonly known as sand or quartz
- Found in many building products e.g. concrete, bricks, grout, wallboard, ceramic tiles, and all fibre cement materials

#### Why is Crystalline Silica a health hazard?

- Silica can be breathed deep into the lungs when present in the air as a very fine (respirable) dust
- Exposure to silica dust without taking the appropriate safety measures to minimise the amount being breathed in, can lead to a potentially fatal lung disease silicosis and has also been linked with other diseases including cancer. Some studies suggest that smoking may increase these risks
- The most hazardous dust is the dust you cannot see!

#### When is Crystalline Silica a health hazard?

- It's dangerous to health if safety protocols to control dust are not followed when cutting, drilling or rebating a product containing crystalline silica and when cleaning up
- Products containing silica are harmless if intact (e.g. an un-cut sheet of wall board)

#### Avoid breathing in crystalline silica dust

#### Safe working practices

- × NEVER use a power saw indoors or in a poorly ventilated area
- ★ NEVER dry sweep
- ✓ ALWAYS use M Class or higher vacuum or damp down dust before sweeping up
- × NEVER use grinders
- ✓ ALWAYS use a dust reducing circular saw equipped with a sawblade specifically designed to minimise dust creation when cutting fibre cement – preferably a sawblade that carries the Hardie<sup>™</sup> Blade name or one with at least equivalent performance – connected to an M Class or higher vacuum
- ✓ Before cutting warn others in the area to avoid dust
- ✓ ALWAYS follow tool manufacturers' safety recommendations
- ✓ ALWAYS expose only the minimum required depth of blade for the thickness of fibre cement to be cut
- ✓ ALWAYS wear a properly-fitted, approved dust mask or respirator P1 or higher in accordance with applicable government regulations and manufacturer instructions
- ✓ Consider rotating personnel across cutting tasks to further limit respirable silica exposures.

#### Use one of the following methods for cutting Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining:

#### Best

- Hardie<sup>™</sup> Knife
- Fibreshear

#### Better

Dust reducing circular saw equipped with Hardie<sup>™</sup> Blade Saw Blade and connected to a M Class or higher vacuum.

#### When cutting outdoors

- ✓ Make sure you work in a well-ventilated area
- ✓ Position cutting station so wind will blow dust away from yourself and others in the working area
- ✓ Cut products with either a Hardie<sup>™</sup> Knife or fibre cement shears or, use a Hardie<sup>™</sup> Blade Saw Blade (or equivalent) and a dust reducing circular saw connected to a M Class or higher vacuum
- ✓ When sawing, sanding, rebating, drilling or machining fibre cement products, always:
  - Wear your P1 or P2 mask (correctly fitted in accordance with manufacturers' instructions), ask others to do the same.
  - Keep persons on site at least 2 metres and as far as practicable away from the cutting station while the saw is in operation
  - If you are not clean shaven, then use a powered air respirator with a loose fitting head top
  - Wear safety glasses
  - Wear hearing protection
  - When others are close by, ask them to do the same
- ✓ Make sure you clean up BUT never dry sweep. Always hose down with water/wet wipe or use an M Class or higher vacuum

#### When cutting indoors

- × Never cut using a circular saw indoors
- ✓ Position cutting station in a well-ventilated area
- ✓ Cut ONLY using a Hardie<sup>™</sup> Knife or fibreshears.
- ✓ Make sure you clean up BUT never dry sweep. Always hose down with water/wet wipe or use an M Class or higher vacuum

#### **Working Instructions**

#### Hardie<sup>™</sup> Blade Saw Blade

The Hardie<sup>™</sup> Blade Saw Blade used with a dust-reducing saw is ideal for fast, clean cutting of Hardie<sup>™</sup> fibre cement products. A dust-reducing saw uses a dust collector connected to a M Class or higher vacuum. When sawing, clamp a straight edge to the sheet as a guide and run the saw base plate along the straight edge when making the cut.

#### **Hole-Forming**

#### For smooth clean cut circular holes:

- Mark the centre of the hole on the sheet
- Pre-drill a 'pilot' hole
- Using the pilot hole as a guide, cut the hole to the appropriate diameter with a hole saw fitted to a heavy duty electric drill

#### For irregular holes:

- Small rectangular or circular holes can be cut by drilling a series of small holes around the perimeter of the hole then tapping out the waste piece from the sheet face
- Tap carefully to avoid damage to sheets, ensuring that the sheet edges are properly supported

#### 5.1 Storage and delivery

#### Keeping products and people safe

#### Off loading

- ✓ Hardie<sup>™</sup> fibre cement products should be off-loaded carefully by hand or by forklift
- ✓ Hardie<sup>™</sup> fibre cement products should not be rolled or dumped off a truck during the delivery to the jobsite

#### Storage

#### Hardie<sup>™</sup> fibre cement products should be stored:

- In their original packaging
- ✓ Under cover where possible or otherwise protected with a waterproof covering to keep products dry
- ✓ Off the ground either on a pallet or adequately supported on timber or other spacers
- ✓ Flat so as to minimise bending



#### Hardie<sup>™</sup> fibre cement products must not be stored:

- × Directly on the ground
- **x** In the open air exposed to the elements

#### James Hardie is not responsible for damage due to improper storage and handling.

## 5.2 Tips for safe and easy handling of Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining

- ✓ Carry with two people
- $\checkmark$  Hold near each end and carry the sheet on its edge
- $\checkmark$  Do not flex the sheets as this may damage the coating
- $\checkmark$  Exercise care when handling sheet products to avoid damaging the edges/corners

## 6 Installation

#### Step 1: Before you start

- Read the information in this manual. Note that Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining is NOT suitable for floors, benchtops, exterior cladding or exterior signage.
- Check that timber for framing is dry the moisture content as per the NZS 3602.
- Check the sheet batch numbers to ensure the sheets are all from the same batch to be colour matched.
- Ensure the timber and sheet surface are free from any dirt or grime before installation.

#### Step 2: Assemble your tools

- Caulking gunHand saw
- Tape measureSaw horses
- Hammer

- Rasp
- Electric drill and titanium bits
   Pencil
  - Level

• Hardie<sup>™</sup> Knife

#### Step 3: Check your materials

- Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining sheets 900mm or 1200mm wide.
- Construction adhesive sealant refer Table 8.
- uPVC or aluminium sheet jointers and mouldings (refer Tables 2-5).
- Silicone sealant refer Table 8 (refer Figure 26) and recommended masking tape.
- Polyurethane/polyethylene bondbreaker tape.
- Timber cut to length for temporarily bracing sheets into place.
- Batch numbers are identical.
- Arrow directions on tile.

#### Step 4: Choose the installation method

- Ascertain the correct Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining sheets to meet your specific requirements (refer to Table 1).
- Choose the appropriate fixing method (refer Table 9).
- Choose the appropriate edge sealing and jointing method.

#### Step 5: Prepare your walls

- Check framing for flatness and straightness. Plane back any timber high spots.
- Check that all framing is secure and well nailed.
- Punch all framing nails.
- Check that all plumbing and electrical fittings are fixed in the correct location.
- Accurately measure the distances between framing for sheet sizes. Measure at the top, bottom and centre of the frame as a check, and allow tolerances so the sheet will fit easily.

#### Step 6: Measure the sheets

- When cutting, accurately measure and mark out on the face of the sheet (use a soft builder's pencil). Allow 1 to 2mm clearance each side to fit into jointers.
- When using mouldings, accurately measure the mould to work out allowances for fitting into the moulding.
- Allow for sealant width when using silicone joints.

#### Step 7: Cut and form the sheets

- Accurately cut the sheets.
- Mark out positions of holes or penetrations in sheets.
- Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining sheets with cut edges must be site prepared and primed before applying sealant (refer page 24).
- Lining sheets to baths or bottom of showers must have bottom edge and back 100mm sealed (refer to Figures 38 44).
- For best results in shower applications always use the factory finished edge for the bottom drip edge.

#### Step 8: adhesive, sealant and install the sheets

• Refer to Section 7 for jointing options. Always ensure the timber or sheet surface are free from any dirt or grime before installation.

#### For uPVC/aluminium jointing:

- Fix the jointer to the studs first.
- Place sealant in jointers if required (refer Figure 28 39).
- Fit the sheet into jointer and press onto the adhesive daubs applied over timber frame and pack the sheet off the floor or base with 6mm minimum packers. Hold the sheet in place until temporary bracing is applied.
- When using Hardie<sup>™</sup> two sided adhesive tapes in conjunction with adhesives, no temporary bracing is required.
- When fixing in a three sided shower, fix the first sheet onto the adhesive with the jointers on both sides of the sheet in place.
- Fix the second and subsequent sheets in place with the jointer to one edge as required.
- Ensure that all sheets are truly aligned and fit tightly into jointers, then temporarily brace into place.

#### For silicone jointing:

- Fix bond breaker tape to the framing behind the joints before fixing sheets (refer Figure 26).
- Press the sheets onto adhesive daubs/bead applied over timber frame and pack the sheet off the floor or base with 6mm minimum packers. Hold the sheet in place until temporary bracing is applied (refer Figure 6).
- Space the correct gap between sheet edges.
- Apply sealant between joints.
- Do not touch silicone sealant with bare fingers as this can encourage mould growth.

Note: A spacer gives the correct gap for Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining Tile and Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining 6mm (refer to Figure 26).

#### **Sealing Penetrations:**

• Apply sealant around taps and fixture penetrations after fixing the sheets into place.

#### Step 9: Finishing touches

Only use specific masking tapes on surface, refer Table 8. Incorrect tapes can cause coating removal.

- Clean up all sheets and jointers with kerosene on a clean cloth to remove all pencil marks, adhesive or excess sealant.
- Remember to maintain the sheets and clean on a regular basis (refer Section 9).

## 6.1 Framing

The following framing must be provided for the installation of Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining:

- Framing be minimum 45mm wide
- Studs provided at 600mm centres maximum
- Continuous top and bottom plates
- Nogs at 1200mm maximum centres

### 6.2 Tolerances

In order to achieve an acceptable wall finish, it is imperative that framing is straight and true. Framing tolerances must comply with the requirements of the NZS 3604 and the manufacturer's specifications. All framing must be made flush. The visual aspects of the finished lining can between two different sites or the builders installing the product. It is recommended that you also refer to a building guidance document published by MBIE to understand an acceptable level of tolerances allowed in building materials and workmanship. **www.building.govt.nz, Guide to tolerances, materials and workmanship in new residential construction 2015** 

Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining are manufactured to a size tolerance of 3mm when measured diagonally.

### 6.3 Sheet Fixing Requirements

All fixing for walls and ceilings must comply with this specification.

At all adhesive-fixed sheet joints, the centre line of the joint must coincide with the centre line of the stud, nog or plate. This is to ensure sufficient adherence of adjoining sheets to the frame along the sheet edges.

#### Best practice notes: In wet areas you must use:

1. Use a factory sealed edge at the bottom.

2. If there is any variation in quality of the factory sheet edges, put the best sheet edge to the bottom.

Fix the sheet from the centre working towards the outside, to avoid drumminess.

Fix 4.5mm and 6mm Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining to the timber or steel frame using solvent-based or foam polyurethane wallboard adhesive (to the centres shown in the relevant diagrams), to the perimeter of all sheets, intermediate studs, plates and nogs. For further adhesive instructions refer to adhesive fixing clause in this manual.

Sheets must be fixed 6mm clear of the floor for general wall applications. Care must be taken to ensure that this gap does not become filled with residue during the construction process.

Fix uPVC or aluminium mouldings with nails at 300mm maximum centres.

Aluminium mouldings may also be fixed to frame with C-25 brad nails at 300mm maximum centres.

For sheets with a shower base refer to Figures 39 - 41.

#### Cut-edge sealing

Before any sealants are applied to site-cut Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining sheet edges, the raw edge must be site primed. Use Dulux<sup>®</sup> 1 Step, Dulux<sup>®</sup> Acraprime<sup>®</sup> 501/1 or similar. Be careful not to miss any areas. All site-cut sheet edges for silicone joints must be site sealed. All Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining 6mm sheet edges must be sealed for all installations. For best results in shower applications always use the factory-finished edge for the bottom drip edge.

## 6.4 Fixing for Specific Applications

#### Table 9

Specific application	Lining	Fixing method options for walls and ceilings
Wet or dry areas that require a sealed impervious surface	Hardie <sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining 4.5mm Hardie <sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining Tile Hardie <sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining 6mm	<ul> <li>Use one of the following:</li> <li>Adhesive (for walls, refer to Figure 4 and 5; for ceilings, refer Figure 7).</li> <li>Adhesive/Fastfix (refer Figures 8 and 9).</li> </ul>
Dry areas	Hardie <sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining 4.5mm Hardie <sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining Tile Hardie <sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining 6mm	<ul> <li>Use one of the following:</li> <li>Adhesive (for walls, refer to Figure 4 and 5; for ceilings, refer Figure 7).</li> <li>Adhesive/Fastfix (refer Figures 8 and 9).</li> <li>Adhesive/Screw (refer to Figure 4 and 10).</li> </ul>
Wet or dry areas that require moderate protection from dirt and bacteria	Hardie <sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining 4.5mm Hardie <sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining Tile Hardie <sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining 6mm	<ul> <li>Use one of the following:</li> <li>Adhesive (for walls, refer to Figure 4 and 5; for ceilings, refer Figure 7).</li> </ul>
Strict hygiene (MAF compliance)	Hardie™ Glaze Lining 6mm	Walls: • Adhesive (refer to Figure 4 and 5). Ceilings: • Adhesive (refer Figure 7)

## 6.5 Adhesive Fixing Only

Adhesive fixing is used to avoid fixing penetrations in the sheet face. Fix Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining to the framing with a good-quality polyurethane wallboard adhesive.

For adhesive fixing the Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining sheet can either be fixed in conjunction with Hardie<sup>™</sup> two sided adhesive tape or the sheet can be temporarily braced for approximately 24 hours to allow the adhesives to cure and gain full adhesion.

When using two sided adhesive tape, apply long strips of tape on the framing with 15mm daubs of adhesive beside which are applied at 200mm centres to the entire framing. Refer to Section 9 for figure.

Do not apply double sided tape on the stud where a jointer is fixed as the tape will not allow the Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining sheet to slide into the jointer.

When using the temporary bracing method always ensure that the edges and the sheet surface is braced adequately and protect the sheet surface against scratching. The bracing member should be aligned with the framing behind Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining. Support and temporarily brace the sheets during adhesive setting, in accordance with the adhesive manufacturer's instructions.

Wallboard adhesives should be suitable for Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining applications in accordance with this manual. Recommended adhesives include: Sika<sup>®</sup> Nailbond<sup>®</sup> Fast, Sika<sup>®</sup> NailBond<sup>®</sup> PB, Fuller<sup>™</sup> Max Bond<sup>™</sup>, Bostik<sup>®</sup> Tuf As Nails, Bostik<sup>®</sup> 'Seal-N-Flex-1', Selleys<sup>®</sup> Liquid Nails, Sikaflex<sup>®</sup>-11FC or similar. Refer to adhesive manufacturers' recommendations to ascertain suitability for the intended use.

- Clean the frame surface before applying the adhesive. Also clean the back surface of Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining before fixing to remove any loose material/dust.
- Never force sheets into position.
- Place daubs of wallboard adhesive on studs/intermediate studs or battens and nogs at 200mm centres
- Refer to adhesive manufacturer's recommendations to ascertain if adhesive installation should be daubs or continuous bead and the appropriate size of either.

- Fit aluminium sheet jointers to both sides of the Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining sheet or allow spacings between the sheets for silicone joints.
- In wet areas, you must use silicone sealant in the jointers and mouldings.
- The aluminium sheet jointers are brad nail fixed into position at 300mm max centres.
- The edge of the sheets must be spaced appropriately when silicone jointing method is used.
- Once the sheets are adhesive fixed and finally in place, either the temporary bracing is required or adhesive tape is used to hold the sheet. Always protect the sheet surface against scratching.

#### Notes:

- 1. Refer to adhesive manufacturer's recommendations for use.
- 2. The contact method of adhesive bonding can also be used by experienced builders.
- 3. Ensure the room is well ventilated when working with solvents.





### Figure 5: Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining fixing to walls tape and adhesive method





## Figure 7: Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining fixing to ceilings - adhesive method

## 6.6 Adhesive/Fastfix Fixing

This method uses adhesive as the main sheet fixing, combined with a minimum number of Fastfix fasteners to hold the sheet in place while the adhesive sets. This method is particularly suitable for walls and ceilings where temporary bracing may be difficult (refer Figure 8).

Note: Temporary bracing must be applied to the sheet areas between the Fastfix fasteners, to avoid sag.



## 6.7 Fastfix Fixing Only

Sheets can be fixed with Fastfix fixing at 300mm centres to all framing for walls and ceilings (refer Figure 9). This method is a fully visible mechanical fixing method when adhesive fixing is not suitable. This detail is only suitable for walls in dry areas and ceilings in wet or dry areas. Predrill a hole using a 6mm dia drill bit for fixing with Fastfix fasteners.



## 6.8 Raised-Head Screw Fixing Method

Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining can be fixed with raised-head screws at 300mm centres to all framing (refer Figure 10). This method can be used when removable panels are required. Predrill a hole for fixing with a screw. This detail is only suitable for walls in dry areas and ceilings in wet or dry areas.



### 6.9 Sheet Set-out and Shower Rose Location

The vertical set-out of Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining Tile is important because of its pattern. Choose a horizontal set-out datum line because the module must coincide with the horizontal tile pattern line. Set out all sheets to this. The shower rose must be positioned below any ceramic tile inserts or horizontal sheet joints. This is to stop water from the shower rose running behind the Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining sheet.

## 6.10 Fixing to Fibre Cement or Plasterboard Substrate

Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining can either be fixed directly to the framing or fixed directly over Villaboard<sup>™</sup> Lining by James Hardie or plasterboard lining.

# 7 Joints

## 7.1 Dry Area Wall Joints – Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining

#### 7.1.1 Joints, Corners and Cap

- Fix mouldings at max 300mm centres with nail.
- When using a cap mould, cut the vertical jointer shorter to suit

#### Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining 4.5mm

• uPVC or natural anodised aluminium jointers

#### Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining 6mm

• uPVC/natural anodised aluminium/powder coated coloured aluminium jointers











#### 7.1.2 Wall to Ceiling joint

• Use either a timber moulding/cap moulding or Hardie™ uPVC scotia mould















## 7.2 Silicone Joints

#### This method only suitable for dry areas.

This method of jointing applies to Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining 6mm only which has factory radiused edges.

- Fix bondbreaker tape to the framing behind the joints before fixing sheets (refer Figure 26).
- Peel back the protective film from the sheet edge.
- Ensure the sheet edge is prepared for a silicone joint. The factory-painted, radiused sheet edge should be used for all flat joints. (refer Figure 26).
- For an internal corner place the site cut edges sand papered and well primed into corner first, then place factory finished edge 3-4mm from the face of the first sheet.
- Once the sheet edge is prepared, fit the first sheet on one side of the joint, fix a spacer in position at 300mm centres approximately, but do not nail fully in. Place the next sheet on the wall and firmly push onto the spacer to give the correct gap for the silicone joint (refer Figure 26).
- Temporarily brace the edges and centre of the sheet as required. Allow adhesive to be fully cured (as per manufacturer's instructions).
- Accurately mask each side of the joint with the recommended masking tape. Refer Table 5. Incorrect tapes can cause coating removal.
- Prime the joint to be silicone sealed according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- Apply the silicone sealant, neatly finish and remove the masking tape only when all sealant operations are complete and whilst sealant is still wet.
- Do not touch silicone sealant with bare fingers as this can encourage mould growth. Use a plastic spoon, wear rubber gloves or cover finger with a plastic bag.



#### Sealant notes:

- 1. Cut edges must be site sealed with Dulux<sup>®</sup> 1 Step, Dulux<sup>®</sup> Acraprime<sup>®</sup> 501/1 or similar before sealant is applied.
- 2. Silicone seal the joint. For full application instructions refer to the sealant manufacturer. Suitable sealants are listed in Table 8.

#### 7.2.2 Wall to Ceiling joint

• Use either a timber moulding/cap moulding or Hardie<sup>™</sup> uPVC scotia mould



## 7.3 Wet Area Wall Joints – Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining

When the uPVC or aluminium jointer method is used for wet area applications, ensure that all the sheet edges have been sealed into jointers with a silicone sealant.

A sealant only joint must not be used in shower applications.

#### 7.3.1 Joints, Corners and Cap

Fix mouldings at max 300mm centres with nail.

When using a cap mould, cut the vertical jointer shorter to suit

#### Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining 4.5mm

• uPVC or natural anodised aluminium jointers

#### Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining 6mm

• uPVC/natural anodised aluminium/powder coated coloured aluminium jointers





#### **Penetrations:**

- Seal all fittings and penetrations through Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining with a silicone or similar sealant. Use flanges/ face plates to cover the penetrations.
- Ensure that adequate moisture management is achieved for the details not covered in this manual. Refer to designer for the details.

#### Around baths and showers:

• Around baths the silicone detail or uPVC bath mould to be used.







#### 7.3.2 Wet area wall-to-floor joints

- Refer to figures for these junctions
- For a stainless-steel shower installation it is essential that a drip edge is formed at the bottom of the sheet (refer Figure 41).



Note: The shower tray can be notched into the stud to eleminate battening.



Note: Tiles to be laid prior to Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining installation



## Figure 43: Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining wall to tiled floor and upstand detail

Note: Tiles to be laid prior to Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining installation



## Figure 44: Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining to coved vinyl floor

Note: It is important to use sealant here to prevent possible damage to the framing.

## **8** Special Applications

## 8.1 Indoor Swimming Pool Applications

A chlorine environment is not suitable for some wallboard adhesives therefore when using Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining in areas such as indoor swimming pool areas, check with the adhesive manufacturer regarding their suitability in this application or use stainless steel screws with cup washers. It is recommended that a higher level of timber treatment is used for timber framing in this environment.

Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining must be cleaned more frequently when used in a chlorine environment.

## 8.2 Splashback

Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining can be used as a splashback.

Minimum clearance to gas hob being 200mm must be maintained from the closest outer ring of hob.

Minimum clearance to electric element being 100mm must be maintained from the closest outer ring of element.



## 8.3 Wet Area Penetration

Wet area wall caddy can also be used with Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining.



## 8.4 Sealants

All sealants must demonstrate the ability to meet the relevant requirements of the NZBC and hold a current BRANZ Appraisal. Application and use of sealants must comply with manufacturer's instructions. Sealants, if coated, must be compatible with the paint system.

## 9 Care and Maintenance

## 9.1 General

Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining is resistant to damage from moisture, the sheet must still be installed and maintained to resist the penetration of moisture. It is important that the sealants and jointers are prevented from any damage to ensure that water doesn't penetrate behind Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining.

Regular inspections are required to determine whether any system components need replacing. Refer to cleaning recommendation in clause 10.2.

## 9.2 Cleaning procedures

Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining is low maintenance and easy to clean, in order to keep its appearance and performance, we recommend the following cleaning guidelines:

- Always adhere to cleaning manufacturer's instructions
- Always use non-abrasive soft cloths
- No abrasive liquid or cream cleaners should be used if needed
- Do not use scouring pads or abrasive cloths or cleaners (e.g. steel wool) as these can damage the surface
- The removal of dust from the surface of Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining can be easily achieved with the use of an electrostatic dusting cloth

## Hardie<sup>™</sup>Glaze Lining

## Product Warranty

James Hardie New Zealand Limited ("James Hardie") warrants to the first purchaser of the Product for a period of 15 years from the date of purchase that the Hardie™ Glaze Lining (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 accessories supplied by James Hardie to be used in conjunction with the Product 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. To obtain copies of such literature please contact 'Ask James Hardie<sup>™</sup> 0800 808 868'. 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 ("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 Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining when installed in accordance with the Hardie<sup>™</sup> Glaze Lining installation manual, 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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