INSTALLATION

Wind barrier boards are attached to construction in direction of frame. The distance between frame beams (measured from the centre-to-centre of the beam) must be 600 mm.

Wind barrier boards must be installed in a way that there are 2–3 mm gaps left between the boards. To ensure the weather ability of these connections that are not on the frame, a wooden joist must be set under the connection site and the ends of the boards are attached to this joist. The boards are attached with either nails or staples. A longitudinal streak in a centre of a board facilitates the nailing of the board.

Installation of 12 mm wind barrier board

Use hot-dip galvanized nails with large nail heads (length: 40 mm or longer) or staples (length: 32 mm or longer). The distance between nails/staples and the edge of the board must be at least 10 mm. The distance between these nails/staples that are attached to the edge of the board must be 100 mm; the distance between these nails/staples that are attached to the centre of the board must be 200 mm.

Installation of 25 mm wind barrier boards

Use hot-dip galvanized nails with large nail heads (length: 70 mm or longer) or staples (length: 58 mm or longer). The distance between nails/staples and the edge of the board must be at least 10 mm. The distance between these nails/staples that are attached to the edge of the board must be 100–150 mm; the distance between these nails/staples that are attached to the centre of the board must be 300 mm.

Installation of 25 mm wind barrier boards with joints

Unlike the usual wind barrier boards, the wind barrier boards with tongue and groove joints are attached horizontally (perpendicularly to frame). This eliminates the possibility that the connections of the boards do not overlap with the frame (no need to install additional joists, no need to use construction tape etc). This prevents the cold bridges from forming (if possible, install the boards so that they are slightly shifted).

Use hot-dip galvanized nails to nail the boards, we recommend nails with large nail heads (length: 70 mm or longer) or staples (length: 58 mm or longer). In order to prevent damages to tongue and groove joints, the distance between nails/staples and the edge of the board must be at least 35 mm. The distance between these nails/staples that are attached to the edge of the board must be 100–150 mm; the distance between these nails/staples that are attached to the centre of the board must be up to 200 mm.

TECHNICAL DATA

Thickness	mm	12	25	25	25
Width	mm	1200	1200	800	1200
Length	mm	2700	2700	2400	1875
Boards on pallet	рс	95	45	45	45
Amount on pallet	m ²	307,8	145,8	86,4	101,25
Density	kg/m³	≥230	≥230	≥230	≥230
Thermal conductivity	W/mK	≤0,049	≤0,049	≤0,049	≤0,049
Bending strength	N/mm²	≥1.2	≥0,8	≥0,8	≥0,8
Reaction to fire		Class E	Class E	Class E	Class E
Edge profile		Straight	Straight	Half lap joints	Tongue and Groove joints

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WIND BARRIER BOARDS

Wind barrier boards are used as a wind blocking, insulating and stiffening elements in constructions of exterior walls, ceilings and roofs.



ADVANTAGES

- Protects construction from weather conditions
- · Natural and breathable material
- 100% natural wood fibre
- · Supports insulation materials like loose and blown wool
- Additional thermal insulation
- Sound insulation
- · Stable shape and dimensions

WIND BARRIER BOARD 25 mm

- Increases constructional rigidity
- · Possible to plaster

WIND BARRIER BOARD 25 mm with joints

- Avoid thermal bridges without taping
- For using on the roofs with angle over 20° (boards with tongue and groove joints)
- Possible to plaster



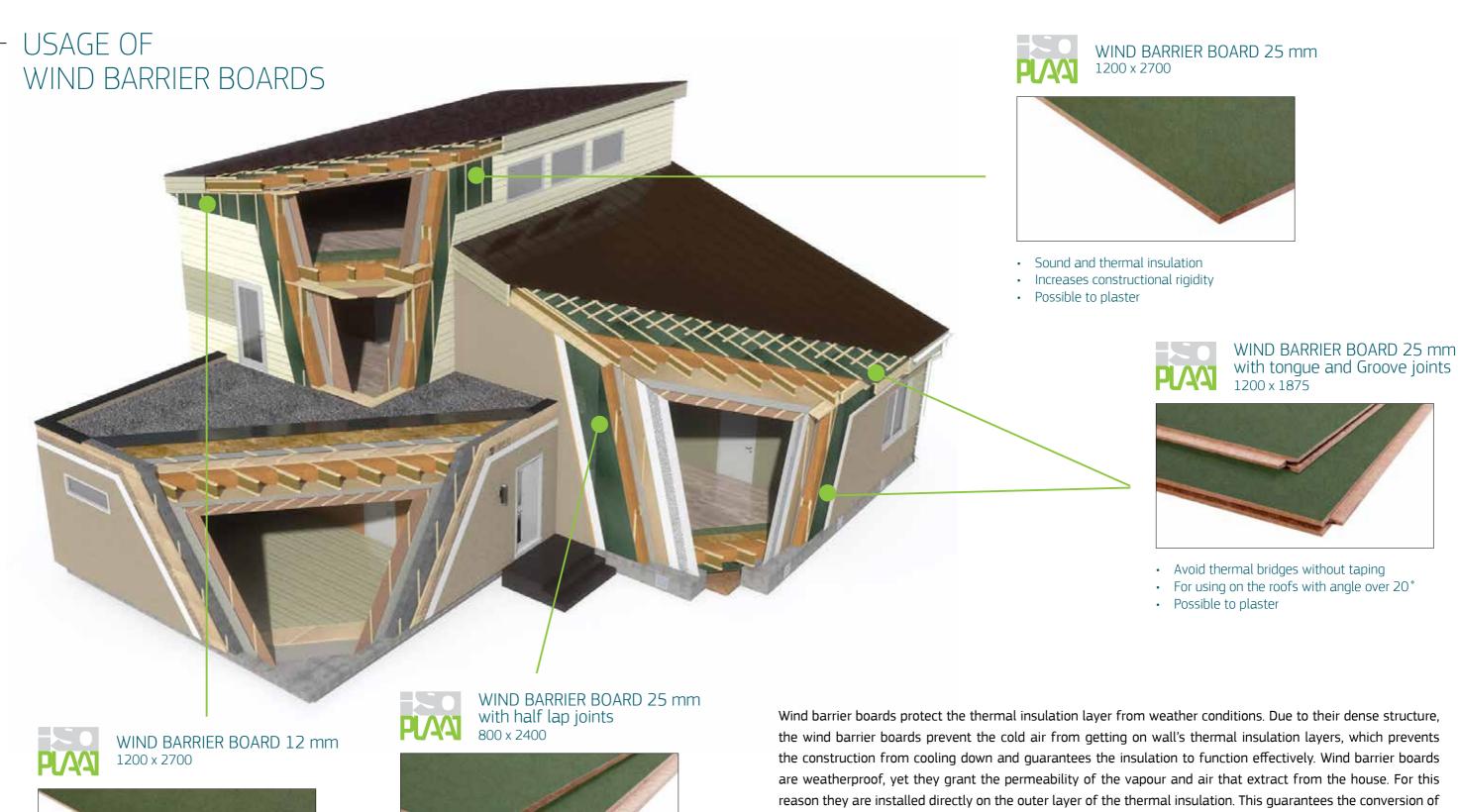












· Avoid thermal bridges without taping

· Possible to plaster



- Sound- and thermal insulation
- Protects construction from weather conditions
- Supports insulation materials like loose and blown wool

the wind barrier boards prevent the cold air from getting on wall's thermal insulation layers, which prevents the construction from cooling down and guarantees the insulation to function effectively. Wind barrier boards are weatherproof, yet they grant the permeability of the vapour and air that extract from the house. For this reason they are installed directly on the outer layer of the thermal insulation. This guarantees the conversion of humidity and prevents the thermal insulation layer from getting damp.

The boards are mechanically strong enough to be used as stiffening elements for construction. Wind barrier boards are marked with a sign "ISOPLAAT" on them.

